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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1792.

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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, November 23.

A REPORT was read from the Secretary at War, on the petitions of the legal representatives of William Bond, Wadleigh Noyes, Charles Motte, Samuel Wise, Benjamin Hager, John Ruff, and Richard Shubrick, officers slain in the service of the United States during the late war.

Referred to the committee for making compensations to widows, orphans, and invalids.

Petitions from Peter Huber and James Pettigrew, praying the renewal of certificates lost or destroyed. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Petitions from John Blake and Michael Rapp, praying compensation for advances & supplies, during the war.

A petition from Paul Weyandt, of Pennsylvania, praying receipt of the pay due to his son, Lieutenant Jacob Weyandt, who died in the United States' service during the war.

A petition from Joshua Shulz and Philip Zeiber, executors of George Shulz, deceased, for allowance of the rent of a tenement, the property of said Shulz, appropriated for the use of the medicial department during the war.

Ordered, severally, to lie on the table.

A memorial was read from the people called Quakers, in Virginia; stating their objections to certain parts of the militia bill, now depending. Referred to the committee of the whole house on said bill.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported yesterday by the committee of the whole house to the "bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration."

After some time spent in debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

According to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the committee of elections, relative to Mr. Pinkney's resignation, and Mr. Mercer's certificate of the election in his room, from the executive of the state of Maryland.

It was finally "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that John Francis Mercer is entitled to take a seat in this house, as one of the representatives for the State of Maryland, in the room of William Pinkney."

Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

A number of petitions were read, and severally referred, some to the Secretary of War, and others to the Secretary of the Treasury, to report thereon.

A petition of Hendrick Doyer, Genova distiller, in Newyork, praying that the act for laying a duty on distilled Spirits may be so modified and amended, that the duty on Genova imported from abroad, may be augmented; and the duty on the said article, distilled within the United States, reduced.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information.

Mr. Dayton, from the committee, presented a bill to extend the time limitted for the settling the accounts of the United States, with the particular States—Read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. White, from the committee, presented a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The engrossed bill, apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration, (of one representative to thirty thousand inhabitants) was read the third time; and on the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative:—Yeas 43—Nays 12.

Ordered that the clerk carry the said bill to the senate for their concurrence.

According to the order of the day, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the committee's report relative to James Jackson's petition, complaining of the undue election and return of Anthony Wayne, from Georgia.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

After some time the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Muhlenberg reported, that the committee had taken the report into consideration, and made progress therein.

Resolved, That the house will again tomorrow, take the report into consideration. Adjourned.

Friday, November 25.

Mr. Philip Key, a new member from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee, presented a bill for making compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids in certain cases.

Read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee for compensations for invalids, &c. presented a bill for the relief of David Cooke.

A petition of William Dublé was read, praying relief in consideration of a wound received, in the United States' service, during the war.

Also a petition of Alice Weir, late relict of Lieut. Samuel Kenney, deceased, praying to receive the pay due to her husband, who died in captivity with the enemy, during the war.

A memorial of John Elliot and Abner Prior, praying further compensation for their services, as surgeons mates in the late army of the United States.

Referred severally to the Secretary at War, to report thereon.

According to the order of the day, the house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee, on the contested election of Anthony Wayne, from Georgia.

After some debate on this subject, the committee rose, and reported amendments to the said report which were read, and, in part, agreed to.

The report being further amended, and the question put thereupon, was agreed to.

The several orders of the day were postponed until Monday next.

Adjourned.

Monday, November 28.

A bill, for the relief of David Cooke, was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The report of the secretary of the department of war, on the petition of Joel Phelps, praying for a pension, &c. from which he appeared to be debarred by the limitation act being called up, after considerable debate, it was resolved, that the reports of the secretary of War, on the petition of Joel Phelps, and others (in all, 35,) whose claims appear, by the said report, to be precluded only by a resolve of Congress, of 11th of June, 1788, praying to be placed on the invalid pension bill, which have not yet been acted upon, be referred to a committee of the whole house, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from the proprietors of the sail cloth manufactory in Boston, praying Congress to make it penal to counterfeit their stamps and marks.—Referred to the secretary of state, to examine and report.

The bill, for making compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids, in certain cases, was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The committee proceeded through the Major part of the first section, and agreed to the clause granting sums, equivalent to seven years half pay, to the orphan children of Capt. R. Lewis, the widow of Colonel W. Douglas, and the orphan children of Major A. Leitch. The same provision was also agreed to, in favour of the widow of Col. O. Roberts, with proviso, that, if any part of the said annuity has been already paid to her by the state Southcarolina, she shall only receive the balance.

By the next clause, a similar provision was intended for the children of Capt. W. White, whose widow had intermarried, but not until after the expiration of seven years from his death.—On this

Mr. W. Smith suggested the propriety of considering whether the widow of a deceased officer, even in case of intermarrying, was not still entitled to that part of the half pay annuity which had accrued previous to the marriage;—more especially as it is presumable, that she had in the interim incurred some expense for the maintenance of the orphan children.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the claim to the annuity accrued to the widow immediately on the death of the officer;—that she had a right from day to day;—that, if the contract of government had been performed, she would have received the whole previous to her marriage. He would therefore move to strike out "the orphan children" for the purpose of inserting the name of their mother.

Mr. Ames was of opinion, that the only right, acquired by the widow, on the death of her husband, was the right of applying for the provision: Instead of making the application, she had intermarried; and that intermarriage operating as a renunciation of the provision, it must, in his opinion, revert to the children. As to any expense, by her incurred for the maintenance of the children, if the children receive an estate from the public, that estate becomes chargeable with their maintenance; and the widow will come like every other creditor.

Mr. Livermore observed, that, as the widow had not intermarried during the seven years, for which she was entitled to the half pay, her claim must still hold good: It was a right given to her for her own use, not to pay her husband's debts: Her nonapplication for it, could not upon any principle be construed into a transfer of the right from her to her children; who had no pretensions at all to it, during the seven years that she remained single;—and if by not applying for the provision, she forfeited her claim to it, the children were excluded as well as she.

Mr. Williamson remarked, that in some of the states, where laws were past on similar subjects, no respect was had for the time past, the annuities commencing only from the time of the passing the law: Further he observed, that, if the widow had received the money, from day to day, the children would have partaken of the benefit; whereas if it be now given to her husband, they will be excluded from all participation of it.

Mr. Lawrance reminded the committee, that there was no act of Congress limitting claims of this nature; and he hoped, that no such law would now be made: if the widow's present husband is entitled to the compensation, it must be given to him although he may not make the proper use of it: The intermarriage of an officer's widow involved the forfeiture, not of what had already accrued to her, but of what was hereafter to accrue: She had continued a widow for seven years, and the delay of payment during that time, was no reason why she should lose her right.

The question on the motion for striking out "the orphan children," being taken and carried, the mother's name was inserted, after which, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Sundry petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee for that purpose appointed, brought in a bill for establishing the post offices and post roads of the United States, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dayton presented a petition from certain persons under the descriptions of refugees from Canada, which was read and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Dayton, B. Bourne, and Venable.

The order of the day was then called for, and the house in committee of the whole proceeded on the bill making compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids, in certain cases, and having gone through the same with some amendments, a motion for rising was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Several petitions were read.

The report of the Attorney general on the judiciary system, was referred to a select committee of five, Messrs. Lawrance, Sedgwick, Murray, Kittera and Madison.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill concerning the registering or recording of ships or vessels, which was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. B. Bourne presented two petitions from the distillers of rum and Genova in Providence, praying a repeal of the excise law; which were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Lawrance moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill declaratory of the extension of the resolution of Congress of the 24th of August, 1780, respecting the claims of the widows & orphans of officers—the act of June 11th. 1788, notwithstanding.

The order of the day was then called for, on the bill making compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids, in certain cases, and after considerable discussion, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

An engrossed bill making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids in certain cases, was read a third time, and passed. The title was altered to read—An act for the relief of widows, orphans, invalids, and other persons.

The bill sent from the Senate for concurrence relative to the election of the president and Vice-President, &c.—was read a first time.

A report from the Secretary at War, on the petition of Capt. William Cambell, was read and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration a bill for the relief of David Cooke. The bill was reported without amendment. A clause was introduced by the house, making provision for Capt.

Campbell, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to explain and amend the acts relating to the seven years half pay promised to the widows and orphans of officers who have died in the service of the United States, and of persons who are or have been entitled to pensions as invalids. Messrs. Lawrance, Fitzsimons, and Barnwell were appointed the committee.

Mr. Livermore presented a representation of the Legislature of New-hampshire in favor of invalid pensioners, which was referred to the above committee.

Sundry petitions were presented, read and referred

Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 2.

An engrossed bill for the relief of David Cook, was read a third time and passed. Ordered that the said bill be amended, and that the title be, a bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

A bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, also declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies both of the president and Vice-President, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heister presented a petition of the united brethren for propagating the gospel among the Indians, praying to be confirmed with titles of certain lands granted them by the United States, which was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the sale of the vacant lands in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the petition of Nathaniel Lucas was referred to the Secretary of War.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for the year 1792, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

This bill is founded on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, November the 11th, the total appropriation amounting to one million fifty eight thousand two hundred twenty two dollars eighty one cents and two thirds. After the clerk had finished reading, considerable debate took place, at the close of which the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On Motion of Mr. Lawrance, ordered that the Treasurer's accounts of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, laid before the house, be published and that 300 copies be printed.

Mr. Gerry made a motion to this effect, that on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, it shall be the duty of every officer entrusted with the application of public monies, to lay before this house a particular account of the items of expenditures, &c. which motion was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved a resolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the state of the treasury department; and that, such committee be annually appointed on the second Monday of every session. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ames laid before the house a representation from the state of Massachusetts, respecting invalid pensioners, which was read and referred to the committee appointed yesterday on that subject. Adjourned until Monday morning.

Monday, December 5.

Mr. Bourne presented a memorial from the distillers of the town of Newport, praying certain modifications of the excise law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The speaker laid before the house an account, furnished by Mr. Beckley, the clerk of the house, of the disbursements of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives during three sessions—from which it appears that there is a balance due to him.

Mr. Benson laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the Senate, to consider and report the most eligible manner of carrying into effect a former resolution of Congress respecting the erection of an equestrian statue, in honour of General Washington.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

In proceeding through the bill, the several items were separately considered, and agreed to. Some occasional remarks were made; but no material debate took place. One is made to express the several purposes for which the monies are appropriated, instead of appropriating sums in gross, with a reference to the Secretary's estimate, for particulars.

The committee having reported the bill and the amendment, the house adopted the same, and recommitted the bill to the select committee, who had originally framed it, with instructions to new model it pursuant to the sense of the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanied with a statement of his specie accounts of receipts and disbursements, from July one, to September 30, which was ordered to lie on the table;—and also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with a report on the subject of manufactures, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gerry presented a resolution in lieu of one which he laid on the table on Friday last, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, on the third Monday of every session, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the publick money appropriated during the preceeding session, so far as he shall then have it in his power to state particulars—and if he be unable to give an accurate statement of the whole, at the time appointed, he is to complete it as soon afterwards as may be.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 6.

A petition of John Wilson, praying the renewal of a lost certificate, was presented by Mr. Hartley—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sundry petitions from invalid officers were read, & referred to the Secretary of War.

The motion of Mr. Benson laid on the table yesterday, for appointing a committee of the Senate, respecting the carrying into effect a resolution of Congress under the Confederation, for erecting an equestrain statue of General Washington—was taken into consideration, and adopted—and Messrs. Benson, Gerry, and Smith (S. C.) appointed the committee on the part of the house.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gerry for directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of publick monies, &c. was taken into consideration, and after some debate was, with two other resolutions, moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Barnwell, respectively, on the same subject, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Gerry, Dayton and Barnwell.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the post-office and post-roads in the United States. Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs.

A motion made by Mr. Niles to extend the post-road in Vermont to Windsor and Rutland, was superceded by a motion made by Mr. Sedgwick, to strike out the clause which designates all the particular roads in the United States, in order to insert a clause vesting the power of designating them in the supreme executive.

This motion occasioned a debate, in which its constitutionality, and the reverse idea, were alternately advanced and denied—the committee rose without coming to a decision, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 7.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported, according to order, a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1792; which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The petition of Thomas Rees was presented to the House, praying an abatement of duties on a quantity of damaged tea, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the petition of William Leeds, a disabled officer, praying to be placed on the pension list; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Jacobs presented the petition of Griffith Rees, a soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list, on account of disability incurred in the service of the United States during the late war; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Sylvester presented the petition of Elijah Bostwick, praying a reimbursement of monies by him paid for costs on sundry actions brought against him for supplies furnished for public use, during the late war; which was read and referred to a select committee of Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Key and Mr. Groves.

Mr. Groves presented the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterloch, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair, to take into consideration the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post-Roads, within the United States.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again: Resolved, that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

Thursday, December 8.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1792, was read a third time, and passed; ordered that the clerk of this house do carry the said bill to the senate and request their concurrence.

Mr. Larned presented the petition of Aaron Cook, a disabled soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list, which was read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Groves, ordered, that the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterlock, together with the report of the Secretary at War, on a former petition, be referred to a select committee of Mr. Groves, Mr. Schoonmaker and Mr. Bourne (R. I.)

The Speaker laid before the house, petitions from societies of the people called quakers, in the state of Virginia, and Maryland, and from the several societies for the abolition of slavery in the States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, praying Congress to enact laws, to prohibit the Slave trade, and for the gradual abolition of Slavery, all which were read and referred to a select committee of Mr. Benson, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Larned, with instructions to examine the same, and report their opinions thereupon to this house.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair, to take into consideration, the bill for establishing the post office, and post road within the United States.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again: Resolved that this house will to-morrow again resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill.

PHILADELPHIA.

INTELLIGENCE of fresh Disturbances among the CREEK INDIANS.

THE public have been informed, by numerous paragraphs extracted from the London papers, that a Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the course of the year 1790, with several Indians belonging to some of the southern tribes—That the said Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance & support, to a certain degree, and that they sailed from England, during the course of the last Summer, enriched with presents, for the Bahama Islands.

It now appears, that the said Bowles, after arriving at the Bahamas, sailed for Indian river so called, lying on East-Florida, and thence proceeded to that part of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminolies, where he arrived in the month of September last.

That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were preparing to execute the treaty, made between them & the United States, at New-York, in August 1790. They had chosen the Chiefs to attend at the Rock-Landing on the first of October, the time stated for running the boundary lines mentioned in the treaty—The white bird king of the Cofitahs being of this commission.

Bowles's appearance however at that crisis—the presents he brought with him, and his bold assertions, caused great agitations and hesitations among the ignorant part, and of course among the mass of the Creeks.

Although it appears that a considerable portion of the upper Creeks, and indeed all the respectable Chiefs were for running the line, notwithstanding the delusions of Bowles; for it is presumed that he is an impostor.—But, he pretends, "he has powers from the British government to conclude a treaty with the Creeks—The basis of which shall be a revocation, on their part, of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee of all the lands."

He has spread reports, that he has three ships loaded with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon; that if the Creeks will permit him, he will establish a fort, and trading houses, at which the Creeks shall be supplied with goods of all sorts, upon better terms than ever they have been, and that he had six thousand men in the islands, ready to support him.

That he would write to Georgia, and prevent the lines being run, he accordingly has written to the Commissioners, who were waiting at Rock-Landing, expecting the Creek chiefs, which letter is dated at "Ufuchees, October 25, 1791," and signed "General Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs Creek nation." In this letter, and in his general declarations, he asserts, Alexander M'Gillivray has deceived the Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but, that he is willing to form a treaty with the United States in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the former treaty shall not be executed.

The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated the United States to wait until the spring, before the boundary shall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they style the "lying captain," shall then turn out an impostor, they will then attend and run the boundary lines without difficulty.

It appears that Mr. M'Gillivray, has faithfully adhered to the interests of the United States, warmly recommending that the line should be run at the time appointed, and that Bowles's falsehoods should be entirely disregarded—Indeed, his importance, and life probably depended on Bowles being driven out of the nation.

A considerable detachment of the troops of the United States, and Mr. Ellicot the surveyor, and three respectable Commissioners from the State of Georgia, were assembled punctually at the Rock-Landing on the Oconee, the first of October, and they waited for the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November, when they dispaired of the business being effected this season.

FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

Delivered before the NEW-LEGISLATURE *of* FRANCE, OCT. 27.

AFTER the Legislature had met, and a committee had waited on the King, to inform him of its organization, his Majesty appeared before them, and addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"ASSEMBLED by virtue of the constitution to exercise the powers which it delegates to you, you will undoubtedly consider as among your first duties, to facilitate the operation of government; to confirm public credit; to add, if possible, to the security of the engagements of the nation; to shew that liberty and peace are compatible; and, finally, to attach the people to their laws, by convincing them those laws are for their good.

"Your experience of the effects of the new order of things, in the several departments from which you come, will enable you to judge of what may be yet wanting to bring it to perfection, and make it easy for you to devise the most proper means of giving the necessary force and activity to the administration.

"For my own part, called by the constitution to examine, as First Representative of the people, and for their interest, the laws presented for my sanction, and charged with causing them to be executed, it is my duty to propose to you such objects as I think ought to be taken into consideration in the course of your session.

"You will see the propriety of fixing your immediate attention on the finances, and you will see the importance of establishing an equilibrium between the receipt and expenditure, of accelerating the assessment & collection of taxes, of introducing an invariable order into all parts of this vast administration, and thus providing at once for the support of the state, and the relief of the people.

"The civil laws will also demand your care, which you will have to render conformable to the principles of the constitution. You will also have to simplify the mode of proceeding in courts of law, and render the attainment of justice more easy and more prompt.

"You will perceive the necessity of establishing a system of national education, and of giving a solid basis to public credit.—You will encourage commerce, industry, the progress of which has so great an influence on agriculture and the wealth of the kingdom; and you will endeavour to make permanent dispositions for affording work and relief to the indigent.

"I shall make known my firm desire of the re-establishment, of order and discipline in the army; and I shall neglect no means that may contribute to reform confidence among all who oppose it, and to put it into a condition to secure the defence of the realm. If the laws in this respect are insufficient, I shall make known to you the measures that seem to me to be proper, and you will decide upon them.

"I shall in the same manner communicate my sentiments respecting the navy, that important part of the public force, destined to protect trade and the colonies.

"We shall not, I hope, be troubled with any attack from abroad. I have taken, from the moment I accepted the constitution, and I shall continue to take, the steps that appear to me to be the most proper to fix the opinion of foreign powers in our favour, and to maintain with them the good intelligence and harmony that ought to secure to us the continuance of peace. I expect the best effects from them; but this expectation does not prevent me from pursuing, with activity, those measures of precaution which prudence ought to dictate. [*Loud applauses of Vive le Roi!*]

"Gentlemen, in order that your important labours and your zeal may produce the effects expected from them, it is necessary that constant harmony and unalterable confidence should reign between the legislative body and the king. [*renewed applauses and acclamations.*] The enemies of our repose are but too studious to difunite us; the love of our country must therefore rally us; and the public interest render us inseparable. (*warm applauses*) Thus the public force will be exerted without obstruction, and administration will not be harassed by vain alarms, the property and religion of every man will be equally protected, and no pretext will be left for any person to live at a distance from a country where the laws are in vigour, and men's rights respected.

"It is on this great basis of order that the stability of the Constitution, the success of your labours, the safety of the empire, the source of all kinds of prosperity must depend. It is to this, gentlemen, that we all ought to turn our thoughts in this moment, with the utmost possible vigor; and this is the object that I recommend the most particularly to your zeal, and to your patriotism."

(At the most lively testimonies of applause were given to the King on this conclusion.)

M. President spoke as follows:

"SIRE,

"YOUR presence in the midst of us is a new engagement, which you take towards the country. It is right that you should forget the confounded powers—A Constitution is established, and with it the liberty of Frenchmen.—You ought to cherish it as a citizen—as a King you ought to maintain and defend it.—Instead of violating, it ascertains your power—it has given as your friends, all those who formerly called themselves only your subjects, [*here a burst of applause*—You have reason to be beloved by Frenchmen—You said so, Sire, some days ago, in this temple of the country, and we have also reason to love you—[*the plaudits were repeated*] The Constitution has made you the first Monarch in the world. Your love for it places your Majesty in the rank of the most favoured Kings, & the welfare of the people will make you the most happy. May our mutual union make us speedily feel its happy influence—purify legislation, re-confirm public credit, overthrow anarchy.——Such is our duty—such are our wishes—such are yours, Sire.—Such are our hopes, and the benedictions of Frenchmen will be our reward.

The King went out in the same manner he entered, amidst the most vehement acclamations of *vive le roi!* and he was accompanied by the same deputation.

NEW-YORK, December. 17.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the acceptation of the French constitution by Louis XVI, the French gentlemen, residents in Baltimore, assembled at Mr. Gray's Gardens, to celebrate the joyful news.

After all the company were met, Monf. Menard addressed the consul of France, and the rest of the audience, with a speech adapted to the occasion, which met repeated applause from all present; To which the consul made a reply, which shewed his benevolence, philanthropy and patriotic zeal.

The municipality of Paris have come to a resolution to testify their gratitude to M. la Fayette, for the services rendered by him to the capital, and the empire at large:

1st. By striking a medal in honor of this brave citizen soldier; emblems, &c. of which are to be furnished by the academy of inscriptions.

2d. By presenting him with the statue of his friend Gen. Washington, executed by Mr. Houdon; and,

3d. By ordering this decree to be engraved on the pedestal of the bust of M. la Fayette, presented two years since by the states of America to the city of Paris.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, Nov. 1.

"I embrace the present opportunity to inform you of a severe hurricane having to a manner laid waste the greater part of this island on the 15th October; the very day on which, by a rule of this island, our churches return thanks yearly, in case no hurricane has happened during the preceeding three months.—The ravages on the north side and towards the west end are terrible, and the distruction has also extended in no small degree to the neighbouring Virgin Islands. Most of the sugar plantations that had canes in any degree forward have suffered extremely, and even those of a larger growth are twisted and torn in such a manner as to be nearly useless. Several estates that had great prospects from the ensuing crop, have certainty at present of not making a single hogshead of sugar.—Some damage is done to the shipping at Basseau; at the west end road, numbers were fortunate enough to get to sea, some of which are returned, others not."

On Friday last the Directors of the National Manufacturing Society, met at Brunswick in New Jersey, when William Duer, Esq. of this city was chosen governor, and Archibald Mercer, Esq. of New-Jersey, deputy governor.

Last Sunday a Sermon was preached in the North Church, by Dr. Linn, and the sum of one hundred and seventy two pounds nineteen shillings and one penny, collected for the benefit of the Charity School.

Copy of a letter from Captain John Rogers, to his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. (Governor of the state of Virginia) dated road 12 miles east of New-London, Caswell county, Nov. 26, 1791.

"On my way from Spanish America across by land, I passed the Kentucky country, where a few days after my arrival, and three days previous to my departure from thence (which was on the 15th instant) we received certain intelligence of the defeat of our army under the command of General St. Clair; and as I think it requisite that government should have the earliest intelligence thereof, I have inclosed your Excellency a copy of Gen. Scott's circular letter to the County Lieutenants of Kentucky, also an extract from the Kentucky Gazette, with a list of the officers said to be killed and wounded. It does not appear that the army were taken by surprise, as the sentinels fired above sixty shots at the enemy before the action came on; during which time I suppose the veterans of the forest were taking their position, as it appears they had completely surrounded the army, and attacked it on all sides at day break, tomahawk in hand against bayonets. They twice surrounded St. Clair's tent, being, (as he generally is) sick with the gout, that he could not get out until he was put on horseback, and then conducted the retreat. The Indians fought the army five miles on their retreat; and were prevented from tomahawking the General in his tent by the vigilance of the troops who defended it. The battle was fought 30 miles from Fort Jefferson, and about 15 miles from the ground on which Harmar was defeated last year. The remains of the army are in the above named fort, and have only 12 days provisions, the flesh of pack horses. The Indians appeared in force around the fort the next day. St. Clair passed on himself to the next fort about 60 miles distant from Fort Jefferson, where it is said he is waiting assistance to relieve Fort-Jefferson. All the leading characters in Kentucky are turning out, and it was thought that a body of 1500 or 2000 horsemen would go to the relief of the army.

"The Mountain leader, a Chickasaw, with a part of his nation, and a part of the first regiment, were on command, said to have been ordered to some small town. There is no word of them; it is generally feared they will be cut off, as they could know nothing of the defeat of the army. There was a second party of the Chickasaw nation under the great leader Colbert, on their way to join our army, but had not reached it; they will now go on with the relief. There was one fellow only of that nation in the action, who it is said, killed and scalped eleven of the enemy with his own hands, and engaging the 12th, he fell greatly lamented by the Americans.

"Gen. Butler was wounded, and carried to his tent to have his wounds dressed, an Indian watched where he was carried to, then broke through our men tomahawked the general and the doctor who was dressing his wounds, before he was killed by our men. It is thought the whole of the loss, including the army and its followers, amounts to 800 persons. The above appears to be the general account as received in Kentucky by sundry persons from the army, generally corresponding, and I believe may generally be relied on."

We are informed that a deputation from the Creek Nation of Indians embarked on board the Brig Philadelphia, Capt. Walters, at Charleston, on the 1st December, and are daily expected at Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Alexandria, to another in this town, dated on Friday last.

"I am this moment informed, that a gentleman is arrived in town from the westward, who brings accounts of the capture of Fort-Jefferson, by the Indians; but as I have not seen the person, I cannot say what credit is due to the report."

BOSTON, December 28.

From LONDON—Nov. 10, 1791.

"General BUNDAR, has been authorised to recognize the French National Flag in the Low Countries as Royal and Sovereign.—Moderate men, are said to compose a large majority of the National Legislature of France—which must confirm the Constitution beyond all doubt, aided by the conciliatory conduct of the King—whose titles are restored—and the attacks of republicanism thereon, have been retracted."

From CAPE-FRANCOIS,

"24th. NOV. 1791.

"The state of affairs here is truly deplorable; and unless we have speedy supplies of assistance—say of troops, &c. there is no saying where it will end. The mulattoes, in the quarter of Fort Dauphin have revolted. The whites who could escape, have fled to town, and the country almost entirely laid waste. We hope these fellows may be brought to reason, by treaty, and unanimity reign among the whites, might be easily effected.—The negroes could then be subdued—unless something coercive is speedily put in force, we are fearful the revolt, and the depredations will be general. The best of the island is now laid waste. Business is very dull."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Quarter-Master's department, dated Fort-Washington, Nov. 8th 1791, to his friend in this town.

"My last informed you of the motions, progress, and situation of the army, to a certain period, since which they recommenced their march, and proceeded about 20 miles, where they arrived on the evening of the 3d inst. and it being deemed impracticable, from circumstances, for the army to progress any further this season, the General's intention was to erect a garrison. It was on a very pleasant situation—on a rising ground—and a beautiful stream of water in front of the encampment, supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary's river, and within 15 or 20 miles of the Indian towns.

"The first United States Regiment was detached by the General for some particular cause or other, to reconnoitre in the rear, (consequently was not in the battle)—during the night of the 3d, the Indians made frequent inroads, and were fired upon by the centinels. At sun-rise, a confused kind of noise was heard, some supposed it was the howling of wolves, others that of pack-horse bells, and some, tho' few, deemed it to be the war-yell of Indians—this conjecture was right—for the army was attacked by the whole force of the enemy, generally thought to be about 1000 strong. The engagement lasted three hours—our army is totally defeated. Subjoined you have a list of the killed and wounded officers—of the soldiers we have no account yet, but from the best accounts we have lost 500 non-commissioned and privates—that of the enemy supposed to be about 100—this is merely conjectural—as will as that of their strength.

"We have lost our tents, baggage, and eight pieces of cannon—many of our friends you may find in the catalogue of unfortunate victims—among them let me call your attention to a PHELON, a NEWMAN, WARREN, BALCH, and CUSS; long may remembrance imprint their worth in our minds, while true friendship calls forth the sympathetick tear.—They distinguished themselves like heroes, they fought, bled, and nobly died in the cause they mutually were engaged in.

"The Indians fought like *bull heads*, our brave men received their fires, returned them, advanced, charged, re-charged, and at length was obliged to yield the ground to savage force.

"Many of our wounded men were left on the field, who have fallen victims to savage cruelty; several were seen burning in the fire, after being tomahawked and scalped.

"The brave Capt. NEWMAN, was preserved until the retreat—upon which he was shot.—Lieut. GRATON, who is likely to get well of his wounds, will be better enabled to do justice to his friends' valour, than myself, for he fought and bled by their side.

"Every officer of the artillery is killed, except Capt. FORD, who is badly wounded, and Lieut. INGERSOLL, of Boston, who was at this garrison at the time."

Wright, Stoddard and Wright,

HAVE just received, at their Store opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season.

ALSO, at the house of Mr. JARED HUNT, in Westhampton, a complete assortment of English GOODS, which they sell on the most reasonable terms. Constant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged. Ashes, Flax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment—Cash and the highest price given for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, Dec. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the eight of December inst. a Black OX, with some white about his belly and feet, a slit the under side of the off ear, about five or six years old—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SHELDON, Jun.

Deerfield, Dec. 26, 1791.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

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 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 Phillistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.
17. The Phillistines 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, visited in his 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 inferior 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.

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.

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 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. 2, 1791.

WANTED to hire by the year, a man that understands the FURRIERS' business—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jonathan Smith,

HAS received an addition to his assortment of

GOODS,

For which he will receive good well dressed FLAX—Old Pewter and BEES-WAX at the highest price.

Deerfield, Nov. 19, 1791.

NEW-GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office.

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he engages to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser, as can be obtained at any Store in the place, for ready pay—Among which are the following articles,

—viz—

SUPERFINE, and Common Broadcloths. Buff Carsimer, Elastick Cloths, first and second quality. Forest Cloths, and Serges, Twill'd & plain Coating, Flannels and Baizes, Rose & Common Blankets, Wildbours and Cambletts, Moreens, Calimancoes, Ratinetts, Shalloons, Durants and Tammeys, Lastings, Twill'd and plain Velvetts, Thickfetts and Royalrib. } Carsimer and other Vest Patterns, A large & beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Sattin and Modes, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, and Cambrick, Worsted Hose, and many other articles not enumerated.

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE—Bohea Tea—Coffee—Salt—Sugar per bladder—Powder per qr. Cask of 25lbs. each, &c.

WANTED,

Pork—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bags—for which the highest market price will be given, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in October last, a red 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 Copartnership, of ESEN and MOLINEUX, is this day mutually dissolved.; 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.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 1st of May last, a horse 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.

WANTED,

A genteel single SLEIGH.

Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Dec. 28, 1791.

STRAYED out of the pasture of LEVI SMITH, of Westhampton, 15 SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear, and a hole in the left.—Whoever will take up said Sheep, and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be had, shall be well rewarded.

LEVI SMITH.

Westhampton, Sept. 24, 1791.

TAKEN up the first day of December, a black MARE, about seven years old, her hind feet white with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges, & take her way.

ELIJAH SMITH.

Whately, Dec. 13, 1791.

STRAYED from the Subscriber a yearling HEIFERS, one red finded, with a swallows tail in the right ear, and a half penny out, the upper side of the same; the other red, white face, marked with a crop and two holes in the left ear. Any person that hath taken up said creatures, and will give information to the Subscriber, shall be well rewarded.

PEREZ CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1791.

☞ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISERS, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none, will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

[Vol. VI. THE [Numb. 280.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

ASSASSINATION OF THE COUNT MACNAMARA.

WE have been favored with the following particulars of this fatal and shocking event:

It appears, that on the embarkation of the two Deputies for EUROPE, from the Isle of France, on the 2d of November last, they were accompanied by a numerous attendance of about four hundred of the National Guards. It happened in the crowd, that Mr. Dawson, first officer of Count Macnamara's frigate was pulled by a little boy, who was thrusting away in the National Uniform. Dawson gave the little Patriot a slap on the face, with some observation not very respectful to the uniform.

Dawson immediately seized, and taken to prison—laundered and maltreated—and detained under a National Guard, until he made the amplest apology, in the most submissive terms that could be conceived, to the dignity of the uniform, and the little Hero who wore it.

This worthy business in the mean time, attracted great attention. The Assembly met, and while sitting, articles of complaint were presented to them against the Count Macnamara, accusing him of an intention to secure their Deputies, who were proceeding to France. Absurd and incredible, as this accusation was, it was received by the Assembly; and orders were sent to M. Macnamara to anship his rudder, and send it on shore. He obeyed.

The next day produced new accusations against the devoted Commodore. Copy of a letter had been obtained, which he had written to France, giving an account of the former mutiny, and stating, in colours more justishan perhaps prudent to commit to a copy, the misconduct of the Troops, who had been seduced to abandon their General.

This unfortunate Letter was sent of hereto the assembly. The Soldiers appointed Deputies to the Assembly, where the Letter was read, in compliment it would seem to the Military Deputation, three times.

The spirits so heated, grew more and more inflamed. At four o'clock next morning, the grenadier companies assembled——they would listen to neither their officers, nor to M. de Coffigny, the Governor. They pulled off in boats and boarded the *Fleetis*, from whence they obliged M. Macnamara to come on shore; swearing most solemnly they intended him no mischief, and required only an account of the letter he had written. He avowded it boldly, declaring he had written his sentiments and the truth.

He was received on landing by M. Coffigny, and conducted to the Church, where the General Assembly met. M. Richard again read the Letter, and it was moved—That justice should be done to the Soldiers—that the calumny should be treated with contempt, and the Calumniator punished. It was then resolved, that M. Macnamara should be taken *en garantier*, (the Military Quarter, and not the civil Prison, and that he should be there confined until his trial.

The crowd and the tumult were excessive—The officers attempted in vain to penetrate into the Church, being driven back by their own soldiers, who with their swords drawn, threatened their lives if they advanced.

The debates being over, M. Macnamara was led from by his Guards; and in this dangerous crisis, it was unfortunate that the Governor did not think it necessary to remain with him. "If you leave me, Sir," M. Macnamara is reported to have said, "I am a lost man."

They advanced with him until they came to the street where the gallows yet stood, from which he had been formerly rescued by the magnanimity of general Conway. "Here," they cried, "it is here that we must kill him." Some in the crowd attempted to defend him, but in vain; he was attacked on all sides with swords, bayonets; but had the address to escape, for the moment, into a shop that was open, whether he was instantly pursued by a Corporal, with his sword unsheathed.

The Count seeing now that all hopes of life was vain, drew two pistols from his pocket; and putting the muzzle of one into his mouth, pointing the other at the Corporal. The assassin, with a boldness worthy of a better cause, cried out—"Fire; but take care not to miss me, for I shall not miss you." Both pistols fired fire! The murderer verified his threat, and drawing the sword into his body. Others coming behind him completed the work; and the Count fell covered with wounds.

They cut off his head, carried it on a pole, and dragged his body through the streets.

The Bastile.

The workmen, in digging into the foundation of the Bastile at Paris, have lately discovered another subterranean dungeon, at an amazing depth. Universal curiosity was in course excited.

Several dead bodies were found there, become skeletons by time, and the damps of the place. Nothing certain is yet known, as to whose remains they are, though conjecture naturally is at work upon the occurrence.

They are exposed to public view, and immense crowds are running to inspect them.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

(From an English Paper.)

THE effect produced by the newspapers, is so prodigiously great, that it ought to be reckoned in one of the most important among the numerous causes, which have brought this country to its present exalted and unrivalled situation. Within the improvements of the public roads, and the creation of immense aqueducts, have shortened the laborious communication of real commerce; while the universal confidence of fictitious commerce has rendered, in many cases, the necessity of such weighty communication in practice, the news papers have given wings and light to every thing. The value of all things is known in all places; private correspondence is shortened, and sometimes made superfluous; distances are vanished; doubts are cleared up, and the same knowledge of every bargain, every offer, every wish is defused, with the same certainty and clearness over the whole kingdom, as the petty transactions of a village are made known by the monitorious proclamation of a bellman. So far their operation extends as to trade and the real concerns of life; but when we consider them in a cerebral capacity, we shall be still more astonished at their effect. It is well known that a censorial power is only another word for public opinion—it cannot exist without it. When the republic of Rome ended, the Emperors wished to retain the censorship, and it was often revived, but always without effect. Public opinion was corrupted; shame had lost its blush; no person feared it; and shame is the only real punishment of a censorial power: So that it is true, though miserably true, that beyond a certain line, just in proportion as such a power is wanted, its authority is of no effect. With us, however, it is different. Publicity is the censor of Great-Britain. The certainty that the proceedings of every individual, from the highest to the lowest, will be immediately transmitted from one end of the country to the other; from *Johnny Gray's* house to the *Ultima Thule*, keeps all the inhabitants, with a coercion far stronger than the law, from doing any thing which they would be ashamed to read themselves, or afraid that others should hear.

If in time this power may be, has been, and must be, liable at times to considerable abuse; but this abuse has its remedy. The great variety of the papers having separate interests and separate employers, often, by contradicting each other, let mutual errors to rights; when these errors are palpable, they become of little consequence. If they be of a great and dangerous nature, the law is open; and it is new, upon experience, not only open to hear, but to punish whenever there is occasion. It is true that such prosecutions are sometimes but poor satisfaction to the person complaining; yet such a defect is only one among the evils this situation exposes us to as individuals, which we each of us readily hazard the chance of, having a much less share in that hazard, than we have in the general benefit that results to us with certainty, as members of the community to whose prosperity these papers contribute so much, and could not do so, but with this abuse as incidental to their nature.

It is certainly incumbent upon news papers, for their own sake, to avoid it as much as possible. There is enough *sal volatile*, enough matter that is *piquante* without it, and real wit never requires a sacrifice from propriety or truth, to propitiate its divinity. Accordingly we find, that however some years ago the licentiousness of the press might be complained of, when its liberty was new; there are at present but few drawbacks on this head from its general utility. Another good consequence, of the same tendency, has followed the delivery of the news papers from messengers and secretaries. Persons of better talents, of better education, & of a higher station in life, than formerly, are induced to undertake an employment, which of this delivery acquired a freedom and independence that makes it equal to any other department of writing, and renders it as liberal and honorable, as well as lucrative a profession; from whence arises a security against its abuse, that gains ground every day, and is more operative even than the strongest direction of law; namely, the conductor's own interest, in preserving the purity of his paper, by sacrificing which to the dissipation of a scribbler, he, in a much more critical manner, counteracts his own.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

THE Speaker communicated to the house a report from the Secretary of State, on the petition of Samuel Breck, and others, proprietors of the Boston Dock Manufactory, requesting an exclusive right to affix a particular mark to their manufacture. The report proposes that the subject should be provided for by a general regulation. Read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill apportioning the Representatives of the people of the United States according to the first enumeration—passed with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

The principal amendment is to increase the ratio of representation from thirty to thirty three thousand.

In committee of the whole on the post office bill—Mr. Mubleberg in the chair. The subject was further discussed, several motions for additional posts of the post were made, lengthy debates ensued; some of the motions were rejected, and others agreed to. The committee rose and reported progress—and then the house adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Read, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of George Webb, late a receiver of continental taxes, in the state of Virginia, praying compensation for services, and indemnification for a sum of public money, of which he had been robbed.

Read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

two petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland County, against the duty on spirits distilled from articles the growth of the United States,—also the petition of Gilbert Deach, praying compensation for loss sustained in contracts for transporting clothing and military stores during the late war.

A second petition from Charles Hately was read and referred to the Secretary of State.——Several other petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Representation Bill taken into consideration.

A motion to agree to the first amendment, which is to increase the ratio from 30 to 33 thousand, occasioned a lengthy debate, which continued until past three o'clock, when an adjournment being called for, precluded any decision on the motion.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Several petitions were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A petition from J. F. Amelung, proprietor of a glass manufactory in the State of Maryland, praying the patronage of the government to his manufacture; was read and laid on the table.

A memorial of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, was presented by Mr. Hartley—read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Livermore, Fitzsimons and Clark.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating a plan of the City, laid out, as the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have passed a bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Cambell, with amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the Representation bill, were again taken into consideration—After some debate respecting order—the house went into a committee of the whole, on those amendments.

A motion by Mr. Sedgwick, to amend the first amendment, by striking out *one* after the word Delaware, for the purpose of inserting *two*, indeed occasioned a lengthy debate.

The question being at length taken, was negatived, twenty one members only rising in favor of it.

The question for agreeing to the first amendment of the Senate, being then put, was negatived, 31 to 30.

The other amendment was merely literal, and was agreed to.

The committee then rose and received in payment, and the Old cash.

Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

STAYED away from the subscriber, about the 25th of October last, two yearlings, one a red and white STEAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, marked with a slit the under side of each ear, and branded N. C. on the horns. Whoever has taken up said Stear and Heifer, or shall take them up, and will give information thereof to the owner, (so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK.

Called by the English *Georgium Sidus* (George's Star) after the name of their king.

Newhampshire 5 members; Massachusetts 18; Connecticut 8; Rhodeisland 2; Vermont 3; New-York 11; Newjersey 6; Pennsylvania 14; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 21; Kentucky 2; North-carolina 11; Georgia 2.

After some debate, the motion was disagreed to, and the committee rose and reported.

Mr. Vining's motion being again brought forward in the house, and the question taken, it passed in the negative, yeas 23; nays 37.

The question being then taken on the Senate's first amendment, passed in the negative, Yeas 29; nays 31.

The other amendment, substituting district, instead of state, of Southcarolina, was agreed to.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Several petitions from soldiers, invalids, &c. were presented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the post-office bill.

Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—Second section under consideration.

Mr. Vining's motion was renewed, for striking out the second section, which empowers the Postmaster-general to establish cross posts; in order to substitute a clause which he proposed, which requires the Postmaster general to report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, such information as he may be able to procure, with his opinion, respecting the establishment of cross roads, and the expense appertaining thereto; by which information it would then be in the power of Congress to establish those roads agreeably to the surplus of the revenue arising therefrom, from time to time.

Several amendments were proposed to this motion, and the section being first stricken out and other amendments again moved for, some of which were agreed to, but not having time to go through the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, and they are to sit again tomorrow.

Mr. S Bourne, of the committee appointed to present to the President, for his assent, the bill for the relief of Capt. Cook and Capt. Cassbell, reported, that that committee had performed the said service.

A message was received from the Senate, by their secretary, informing the house, that they insisted on their amendment to the bill for apportioning representatives amongst the people of the United States. So that the census bill, which has engrossed so much of the time of Congress, from the commencement of the present session, is lost, unless the house of representatives, where the bill originated, should request a conference with the Senate, in which case a joint committee from both houses may yet suggest some plan of accomodation.

Adjourned.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

EDUCATION.

THE English papers represent the rioters at Birmingham as an ignorant rabble. And that it is of such that mobs are always composed. Whether a man is much of a philosopher or not, he cannot well avoid reflecting on the mischiefs done, and losses of property suffered, as well as the terror, disturbance and disgrace, resulting from these violent disorders. A man will then see that, as the most ignorant of men are the actors in these scenes, ignorance is the true cause of all the mischief. Instead of hanging men, though doubtless they deserve the gallows, let the government of England look to the root of the evil. The loss of property is said to have amounted to some hundred thousand pounds sterling. Had the interest of the sum been applied for the support of schools, and the rioters, in their youth, been taught in them, it is probable that they would not have been concerned.

From whence it may be inferred, that the neglect of education costs more than the provision for it. For it is certainly right, in keeping the account between ignorance and knowledge, to charge the former with the mischief it does. A school house will turn out in the end a better security of the publick peace, than a regiment of the horse guards. We see the latter did not arrive in time to protect the sufferers at Birmingham. It is easier, cheaper and wiser, as well as more humane, to prevent evil, than to remedy or punish it after it is done. How few persons, who have been tolerably educated, have been disturbers of the publick peace. The gallows would attest the truth of this remark, if the history of its obscure and almost unpitied victims could now be told. Very few, especially the natives of America, have suffered, whose fate could not justly be ascribed to the neglect of their youth. Shall we then go on smoothly as they do in England, hanging one half the people to keep the other half quiet in their beds?—or, (Will our men of humanity, and our politicians, bestir themselves at last, and by establishing schools, get at the fountain head of the evil, and endeavour to diminish crimes and punishments by banishing ignorance?

All other publick cares are worse than loss, for while they punish offenders with more and more fruitlessness, they divert our attention from the true remedy of the evil.

I. This work will be printed in two volumes, in boards.

II. It will be printed on the new 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* Old Pewter and BEES-WAX, at the highest price.

Deerfield, Nov. 19, 1791.

to the Supreme Being: I call on my neighbours and friends around me, tell them my thoughts, my desires, and urge them to perform the duties their different stations in life exact of them; the idea of to-morrow never troubles me, I regard it as an uncertain blessing whom I can have no claim, and which it may please the author to refuse me; I look on every moment I pass awarded me by his bounty, and thus know the value of time; if I sorrow knocks at my door, I am not at home; am I in want of money, I invoke Providence as my only banker, and am never disappointed; am I ill, temperate diet and exercise soon cure me; if I am in danger of dying, I feel no dread; a good man soon prepares for his journey; if any one tells me the enormous tonge of calumny has made free with me, I content myself with telling them it is my turn to day, it may be theirs to-morrow; if we afflict ourselves at being spoken ill of, the whole world may go into morning.

Letter from Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE it in charge from the President of the United States of America, to communicate to the National Assembly of France, the peculiar sensibility of Congress to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free Representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the 11th of June, 1790.

That the loss of such a citizen should be lamented by us, among whom he lived, whose he so long and eminently served, and who feel their country advanced and honored by his birth, life, and labors, was to be expected. But it remained for the National Assembly of France to set the first example of the Representative of one nation doing homage by a public act to the private citizens of another, and by withdrawing arbitrary lines of seperation, to reduce into one fraternity the good and the great, wherever they have lived or died.

That these separations may disappear between us in all times and circumstances, and that the union of sentiments, which mingles our sorrows on the occasion, may continue long to cement the friendship and the interests of our two nations, is our constant prayer. With no one is it more sincere that with him who, in being charged with the honor of conveying a public sentiment, is permitted that of expressing the homage of profound respect and veneration, with which he is,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The President of the National Assembly of France.

Report of the Diplomatic Committee of the National Assembly of France

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have been made acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and their expressions of grateful respect and particular good will towards you.

The honest upright moral character of the people, are to us the best pledges of their sincerity and affection.

Our interest and theirs must in future be considered the same; and we are reciprocally attached to each other by every tie of duty and regard.

We have assisted them in repelling their enemies and vindicating themselves into freedom. In return they have taught us a just and humane spirit of toleration—to respect the obligation of oaths—to pay obedience to the law—to honor in man the dignity of his species, and even to undervalue the brilliancy of his genius, whether displayed in legislation or successful warfare, when set in competition with the horrors of sanguinary contests and brutal violence. They have also taught us how to pay proper regard to the lives and honors of our fellow creatures, as well as their fortunes; and lastly, they have set us the example in a quiet submission to lawful authority.

A nation actuated by such ideas can boast of being more than the conquerors of a world. They are at once our great example and support. Into their ports will marts of trade then, to the peaceable and happy country they inhabit, should it be our great endeavor, as a reference to all others, to introduce our merchants to inform themselves in the nature of their commerce, and imbibe the virtues which alone can enable it to flourish, that is to say, economy, simplicity, purity, of morals, integrity and honesty.

From the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the committee, that the National Assembly should use every possible means to cherish and encourage a reciprocal commercial intercourse between France and America.

Louis the sixteenth having gained the title of Restorer of the Liberties of France, may with no less justice lay claim to that of Benefactor of the New World. So far then are you from infringing his royal prerogative in being the first to notify him of your intention on this head, that, on the contrary, your views and his, perfectly coincide, and cooperate in the glorious plan which he has so much at heart, to draw closer than ever those ties, of connexion which unite the French Nation to the brave citizens of the United States of America, whose uniform and generous spirit of equitable, next to the justice of their cause, the energy of their patriotism, and their invincible courage, was heretofore, as it is at this day, the only firm support and the surest pledge of their independence.

DECREE *of the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *June 2, 1791.*

THE National Assembly having heard a letter read by Mr. Dumas, secretary to the court of Spain, that was addressed to their President, signed "Jefferson," and also another letter from the Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, dated the eighth of April last, and by them addressed to the President of the Assembly, together with the report of their official committee,

Ordered, That the two letters abovementioned be printed, and inserted in the Journals of the session.

The President is requested to suscribe the letter from the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and to inform the Minister of the United States of America, that it is the earnest desire of the National Assembly to strengthen more and more the ties of friendship and brotherly affection, which at this day constitute a bond of union between the two nations.

Decreed, finally, that the King be prayed to cause to be negociated with the United States a new treaty of commerce, that may tend to strengthen those mutual relations of friendship and good understanding, so highly beneficial to them both.

(Signed)

BESSE, Curator of St. Aubin, Secretary.

RICHARD, Dep. de Toulon.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

There is the highest probability that the reports relating to the capture of Fort-Jefferson are unfounded. It is most probable that General Scott with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the said post, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears too far advanced to be supported, the garrison may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be assured, there are some grounds whereon to estimate the enemy who encountered General St. Clair's army, at about three thousand warriors. It is said, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lakes Superior, Michegan, and Huron, came to the assistance of the Miami Indians. This number, combinded with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, Wyandotes, Delawares, and upper Wabash Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is said that the Miamiindians, at the head of whom are the Shawanese, after the destruction of their towns by General Harmar, in October, 1790, sent messages to the most distant nations of Indians, as well to the southward, as to the westward. Altho' it does not appear they received any assistance from the southward, as all those powerful tribes, amounting to about sixteen thousand warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet, the hostile Indians were but too successful in their negociations westward.

It is further said, that some of the nations of the Sacs would have been in the action, had not their distance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Mississippi, and mostly to the westward. Detroit.

It is also said, that neither the famous Mowhawk Chief Captain Joseph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Capt. Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, several hundred miles from the place of action.

We hear that the specie deposited in the Bank of the United States, by private persons, amounting last week to nearly one half of the Specie Capital of the Bank.

The late accounts from England exhibit a very pleasing prospect respecting the affairs of our gallic allies, of the times, and administers, as supreme executive, the duties of his office, with a truly patriotic disposition. The circulation of grain—the subject of emigrations—the restoration of order and submission to the laws—the preservation of discipline among the troops—and the security of the frontiers, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the subjects of public addresses from the Throne. The principles of the constitution appear to be justly appreciated by him—and all his communications, the safety, freedom and happiness of the people, from the most prominent features.

May he long enjoy the sublime pleasure of knowing how much more glorious it is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greatest despot that ever reigned since the days of Nimrod.

December, 22.

Last night Lieutenant Denny, Aid-de-Camp to General St. Clair, arrived in thirty from the Western army. He left Fort Washington, we hear, about the 19th November, at which time the wounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort-Jefferson was safe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other reinforcements were on their march from that state and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny of the action are nearly similar to those formerly published.—General Butler was shot through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action about fifty women, not more than four or five of whom escaped.

December 24.

Piamingo, the Chickasaw Chief, had returned, safe with his warriors, and Captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five scalps.

The Kentucky militia, under Generals Scott and Wilkinson, all mounted and furnished with 20 days provision, would probably arrive at Fort-Washington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important stroke yet this winter.

The brave Major Clark (who covered the retreat with some soldiers) supposed to be killed, had arrived safe at Fort-Washington.

The levies were generally discharged, except those who had inlisted into the regular service.

commissioned Officers and Privates—Killed and Wounded, 214.

Of the 1st United States Regiment, a small part only was in action, the Regiment being on the constitution of the United States was on foot.

Tho' the people, the men of wisdom and virtue generally paid a close attention to politics, they did any country profit more by the united exertions of its most estimable citizens. The Revolution was gained by the temperate zeal and persuasive arguments of its advocates; nothing then escaped their vigilance—they watched for a plan of government which they justly considered as involving their and their country's safety. Their affection for excellent a plan was naturally great, but this was increased by the sense of the hazard while on the stage, and even during the first operations under the federal zeal has abated, parties have, very frequently called the most popular, the most friendly to republican liberty; and then consolidation is held up as a dreadful tendency of our political state. The constitution of this nation is a copy of the best of those constitutions, perhaps an improvement upon them all, yet this style of suspicion and accusation may run into a habit, very much to the prejudice of those sentiments of brotherhood, which ought to prevail in the American bosom. The conclusion from these observations, is that the government of the United States having been called into being and supported by the enlightened zeal and virtue of our best and wisest citizens, the necessity still subsists for those to aid it, to watch for it and to guard it against the encroachments which may be attempted upon its liberty. Jealousy against government is often respectable; let it still be wakeful: but, Jealousy grounded; let it still be wakeful: but, Jealousy against government is also a virtue—is our present condition improves.—We should to this day have remained divided people, if the friends of union had not guarded with a wife jealousy against the further prostration of all government: it was in effect liberty that was struck for.—And such men will never be false to it.

It is hoped that they will never cease to pay attention to the conduct of government, as the weight of their virtuous influence will be sufficient to support good one, and to reform a bad one. There is some appearance that they are become more inattentive and bold towards it than they once were. Being in part government over governments, questions of jurisdiction will arise. Very good men it is well known incline to extend the jurisdiction which they exercise; disputes between the State and national governments will arise—candour will allow that it is probable the latter will be in the right half the time: But there are nations which will operate to make error and encroachment appear less excusable on the part of Congress than of a State legislature. In every fray, we natural enough take part against the strongest. A State, small one especially, is not the object of fear to the union—and under this impression it is overlooked that encroachment made by one State establishes a law which more ample line of authority to every other. In this way the power of Congress may be pared away, and the friends of union may not take any alarm. On the other hand, the authority of the union being exercised in one place, being very conspicuously placed, excites the fears of many, even when it keeps within its proper bounds—but, if it should pass them, the whole people would see and check them. Thus, Congress will feel the strongest restraints against any undue excess of its power.

RICHMOND, December 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Wilkes, in Georgia, from a very respectable man of the name of Morrice Kain, dated November, 1791.

"I shall now inform you of Indian affairs.—Our Commissioners, from the last accounts I can learn, met at the place appointed to cut the line, and the day appointed Col. M'Gillivray did not come in, neither will the savages be ruled by him; and we learn at the last talk he had with them, they told him that he had sold their lands, and that he had received the money, or part thereof, therefore they would not agree to the treaty; and one of the Indians swore that all they had got, was but what each one, and raised into such a passion, that he threw off his shirt into the fire that was most convenient to him; and from what I am told the rest followed the same example, and so committed the whole to the flames. This conduct exasperated M'Gillivray, which caused him to say they might go to the Devil their own way—and from what I can understand he is gone to reside in the Spanish dominions, a great distance from the Creeks—what the event hereafter may be is not yet known—however there is a gentleman of the name of Bowles, who hath lately arrived from England, with eight or ten thousand pounds worth of goods, came up St. Mary's river, and is now among the Creeks; he with his infinuating talk is informing them of the great man over the water—bids them hold their lands and not to give up the three frontier counties, to wit, Franklin, Green, and Washington, and from what I can learn they are much taken with his sophistry, and some of the friendly Indians have warned Capt. Phillips and some more to move off."

BOSTON, January 2.

In several late Papers, we have given some particulars of the conflagration of Port-au-Prince, as received by Capt. M'Lellas, and others, from that port. Capt. Clap, arrived at Portland, gives some other particulars, which we have extracted from Mr. Waite's paper.

The animosity which subsisted between the whites and mulattoes—the conventions agreed upon between them; and the prospect of their uniting in preventing the devastations of the blacks, we have already noticed.—Capt. Clap informs, that things remained quiet until the 21st November, on which day the definitive Convention was solemnly ratified, with a *Te Deum*. At 12 o'clock, however, the Whites very imprudently undertook to execute a Mulatto criminal, who was before confined under sentence of death.—There were at this time about 1250 Mulattoes in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themselves and of the white people, against the Negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly understanding the propriety of the measure, seized on the first white man who came within their reach, and "hung him by the neck till he was dead."—In the afternoon, of the same day, at half past 4 o'clock, the Whites sent a flag to the Mulattoes—and, after a long conference, they agreed to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the Mulattoes spiritedly replied, That they would not do either of them;—and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large street near the Governor's house.—The Whites amounting to 2200, lost no time, on their part in making preparations to attack the Mulattoes. And at five o'clock an attempt was made to surround them; which, however, proved ineffectual. A severe conflict ensued, in which from 50 to 100 Whites were killed, among them a Colonel. The Mulattoes fought bravely; and with the loss of a number killed, and an hundred and fifty who were taken prisoners, they beat their way through the Whites—took two field pieces, and marched out of town. At half past five the town was secretly set on fire in two places. A timely discovery was however made, and the fire extinguished.—About two o'clock the next morning it was again set on fire in six different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to subdue the flames. A general conflagration took place; and almost every valuable building except the King's and Rome's houses, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was destroyed; and those who on the 21st of November were worth two or three hundred thousand dollars—on the 22d, were not in the possession of a single shilling. They were even fed as were all the inhabitants, with provisions drawn from the King's stores.—Immediately after the town was destroyed, the Whites (on the idea that the Blacks were necessary to its destruction) formed the horrid design of putting to death all the Negro and Mulatto Women and Children, who remained in the town. And this design, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiscriminate slaughter took place; and not one who could be found during that day—whether woman or child—whether innocent or guilty, but was instantaneously butchered, either by a bullet through the head, or a bayonet into their bowels.

Capt. Clap, left Port-au-Prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was still surrounded by Mulattoes and Negroes. The Whites were greatly discouraged; and were disposed to make peace on any terms.

HARTFORD, January 2.

Extract of a letter from a French merchant at Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated Nov. 30, 1791.

"More than a thousand souls are without a refuge—a thousand houses have been reduced to ashes—we are of the number of unfortunate—and we are still threatened by the people of colour; yet we are at this moment labouring for a peace, if it succeeds," &c.

Letters from Fort-Washington mention, that Gen. St. Clair received eight balls through his hat and cloths, during the bloody contest with the Indians on the 4th of last month, and that he was the only officer on horse back that was not killed or wounded in the battle. General Butler fell while he was conversing with his surgeon who lood by his side. A ball pierced his foot as he lay on the ground. This gallant officer and hero died beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He served with uncommon reputation during the late war. He entered the British lines at Saratoga among the foremost of the American troops, and shared with Gen. Morgan in all the dangers and honors of the campaign of 1779. In private life he was modest—gentle and just. An amiable widow, and several young children, together with an aged father and five brothers (the last of whom were all bred to arms) will long, very long lament in him the loss of the kindest friend and tenderest relation.

We can inform our readers from the best authority, that in the late action of the 4th of November, under Gen. St. Clair, the following gallant conduct of Maj. Butler, brother to the late General Butler, who commanded one of the battalions of levies from Pennsylvania took place: the Major having received a wound which broke his leg, he retired to be dressed, and the moment it was over, got himself put upon a horse, and returned to his battalion, and continued with it until it was ordered to retire.

A Correspondent asks what rational ground there is to expect that the Western Indians will be disposed for peace with the Americans, so long as they are furnished with all necessary warlike stores by the British merchants and traders at Detroit, and the other western posts? And wishes to know what prevents the Americans from taking possession of those places, which were ceded to them, by the British court eight years ago? He thinks, that the frontiers of the southern States cannot have peace with the Indians, tho formidable armies may be sent to look after them in the woods, while those garrisons afford them an asylum and succour on all occasions.

NORTHAMPTON, January 11.

On Thursday the 22d ult. the President of the United States nominated Thomas Pinckney, Esq. late Governor of South-Carolina, to be minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Great-Britain. Governeur Morris, Esq. of New-York, to be minister plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and Mr. Short, charge des affairs of the United States, at Paris, to be minister resident at the Hague.

The following is an account of the Imports into the United States, of the following articles, from October 1st. 1789, to September 30th. 1790, taken from the Secretary's Report, viz.

	Gallons.
Madeira Wine,	271,007
Other Wines,	616,751
Spirits of Jamaica, Proof,	664,514
Other distilled Spirits,	3,179,896
Beer, Cider and Ale, in casks,	90,812
Molasses,	5,992,646
	Pounds.
Brown Sugar,	17,856,395
Loaf Sugar,	154,406
Other Sugars,	218,618
Coffee,	4,074,125
Cocoa,	878,741
Tallow Candles,	15,121
Wax and Spermaciti Candles,	4,344
Cheese,	94,814
Soap,	23,704
Nails and Spikes,	1,819,710
Snuff,	2,357
Indigo,	32,521
Cotton,	25,000
Tobacco,	3,124
Bohea Tea,	1,812,073
Hyson,	753,664
Other Teas,	477,243
	Bushels.
Salt,	2,355,000
Coal,	183,477
Malt,	5,122
	Pair.
Shoes of Leather,	60,307
Silk or Stuff Shoes,	26,330

Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791.

Royal Quarto Bible,

Out of the Press.

THE Royal Quarto BIBLE—(and the only one of so large a sized Quarto ever attempted from the Presses in America) is THIS DAY completed from the Press of the undersigned. The subscribers for this work are hereby informed, that the Books will be bound with all the dispatch possible—A number will be ready for delivery by the first week in February next.

Those persons who wish to supply themselves with a valuable Quarto Bible, printed with large elegant types, it is hoped will postpone purchasing until they can have an opportunity to see this work, and if on examination it should be found equal in goodness to any other of its *size* and price, it is hoped they will give it a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who at his own expense has carried through his Press, this great and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791.

Folio Bible,

With 50 Copperplate Engravings.

THE First Volume of this large work, embellished with 26 Copperplate Engravings of Sacred History, is this day completed, and will be put in boards, with all speed. Subscribers may be supplied with this Volume at the Bookstore of the publisher, in Worcester, in fourteen days from this date. Books will immediately be sent on for the subscribers in Boston, Salem, &c.

The Second Volume is in great forwardness; both the Letter Press and Plates are nearly completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Edition of the FOLIO BIBLE are still received by I. THOMAS, the Publisher, in Worcester, & by said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston.

James Byers, and Co.

Have just Manufactured a large quantity of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of country produce. They have on hand—

POTASH KETTLES,
BARREL KETTLES,
CLOTHIER'S PLATES,
HATTER'S BASONS, &c.

For the recommendation of the Kettles, they would refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

The above articles may be had at their Ware-house, the second door south of the Court-House.

N. B. Old cast Iron, will be received in payment.

Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

STAYED away from the subscriber, about the 25th of October last, two yearlings, one a red and white STEAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, marked with a slit the under side of each ear, and branded N. C. on the horns. Whoever has taken up said Stear and Heifer, or shall take them up, and will give information thereof to the owner, it is that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK.

Called by the English *Georgian Sticks* (George's Stay) after the name of their king.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MONODY,

To the memory of the young HEROES, *who fell at the* Miami, *under Gen.* St. CLAIR.

DESCEND, bland PITY, from thy native sky,
Come with thy moving plaint and melting eye:
The *Muse* court thee from thy blest abode,
Thy Throne of light, embosom'd in thy GOD;
With balmy voice the lurid tidings tell,
How the BRAVE bled—and how lamented fell:
How, in the earliest pride of op'ning bloom,
On houseless wilds demand a thelt'ring tomb,
Far from the social tie, the kindred tear,
Denied the relic'd urn and trophied bier.
In the deep horrours of the midnight shade,
In the frit onset, dauntless VALOUR made,
Each youthful Warrior wafted his rofy breath,
And woo'd fera HONOUR in the grasp of Death,
Scarce seen to charm, just rising to applause,
The blameless victim of a *fabric* cause,
Torn like a plant beneath the early spring,
When thin'ring *Eurus* flaps his fateful wing.

Ah! say—what pore libations can be paid,
What fond atonement sooth the suff'ring shade!
In vain from frozen AGE the warm tears flow,
In vain bright BEAUTY droops in clouds of woe,
In vain the HERO's laurel'd wreaths decline,
In vain the MINSTREL swells the notes divine:
They, whothefe bootless griefs deride,
And stain the *fair* OHIO's flow'ry side,
Who the wrong'd INDIANS scanty treasures spoil,
While his week hope, and strip his subject soil,
And, like the rattling Serpent of the Heath,
On the lone Sleeper pour the darts of death,
They most atone—from *them* the MOURNERS claim
Each lov'd associate, and each treasur'd name;
Their cruel hands thefe desolations spread,
Lost in *their* cause each martyr'd hero bled;
Driv'n by *their* rage the forest's children roam,
And the lorn female wants a pitying home;
As if that *Wild*, which bounteous Heav'n displays
From orient *Phoebus* to his western rays,
Spread its broad breast in vain—to them denies
The Gifts, which NATURE's equal care supplies.

Since their own hills and wid'ning vales demand
The forming plough-share and the labouring hand,
Why must that hand pollute the ravag'd heath,
That cult'ring plough-share wage the deeds of death!
Tho' wak'ning REASON join her forceful strain,
Still shall dejected MERCY plead in vain!
Or shall COLUMBIA bear the rude behest,
And clasp her Murd'rers to her bleeding breast!
Shall the, with impious hand and ruffian knife,
From her *fest* Offspring rend the chords of Life!
To NATURE's sons with tyrant rage deny
The woody mountain, and the cov'ring sky!
Ah no!—each fainted shade indignant bends,
Bares his wide wounds his red'ning arm extends,
Return, he cries, ere every hope is lost,
OHIO claims you on his ozier coast:
Return, the late, the treach'rous with disclaim,
Awake to justice, and arise to fame;
No more with blood the weeping soil deface,
But spare the patient, suff'ring, warlike race.
To *you* our lacerated spirits turn,
From *you* demand a monumental urn;
For *you* our blushing wounds uncover'd lie,
Press the hard earth, and meet the bathing sky,
Where the sick Moon o'errels her pallid brow,
And the lone night-bird swells the peals of woe.

Not crimson WAR, nor VALOUR's glitr'ring wreath
To the pale Corse restores the quiv'ring breath;
'Tis the mild power of seraph PEACE alone
Can charm each grief, and every wrong atone;
Her healing hand shall waft oblivion round,
And pour her Opiates thro' each gushing wound,
O'er the cold ghost her mantling *Olive* spread,
And shade the sod, which laps the GLORIOUS DEAD.

PHILENIA.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

THOUGH it is not the vices of our times to relish ridicule when a Clergyman is the butt of it; the following *morceau* may not be unamusing—In North-Carolina, where the clergy are not so *much so in fashion* of the other states, one of the Episcopalian "thumpers of the pulpit drum," had a violent dispute with a committee of his vestry, on the score of his salary—the issue was a contest—and the Reverend Gentleman, with some well-applied, knock-me-down arguments, soon reduced his opponents to a sense of their danger, if not their duty.—The consequence was, an universal agitation amongst all the parish—and on the Sunday following vast numbers, who perhaps never went to Church before, assembled to hear what apology their Parso would make for his conduct—when mounting his desk, he opened his Bible, and in a very grave and solemn manner requested their serious and reverend attention to the first part of the 25th verse of the 13th chapter of Nehemiah—and then read these words—"*And I contended with them, and cursed them, and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair, and made them swear by God.*"—The aptness of the text much pleased his flock, and the consequence was, that the parson's salary was doubled.

From the FARMER'S JOURNAL.

What be a fortune?

WHY do you ask that question?—; Will nothing compensate for the want of Fortune? Iam tired of hearing this question, as if the salvation of soul and body depended upon Fortune. You never ask, ; If the young gentleman has a good education? —If he has abilities?—If he is a man of sincerity and truth?—If he is a christian—No, these are matters of no account; but—*Has he a fortune?* If he has that the young lady must certainly be happy: Never considering he may be a blockhead, a deceitful villain, or an atheist. Should he turn out to be either of these the lady that is to be his wife must be miserable, were he possessed of all the wealth of the Indies.—

It is strange that mankind are so blinded by riches, that they cannot, nay will not, see a man's defects and vices while he is possessed of wealth: But the God of nature has so ordered the affairs of the world, that this garb it generally stripped from wicked men before they die; and then their vices appear in all their deformity. This may be some consolation to the generality of mankind; but to a lady of sensibility, who has resigned herself into the arms of one of these miscreants, it must be a terrible mortification. He is every thing to her—on him must her happiness in this life depend, and to see him despised and detested by all good men, must "harrow up her soul," and make her wretched indeed.

Were the ladies left to choose for themselves, I am satisfied they would, generally speaking, make better choices than is generally made for them.—I know, dear Mrs. *Prudence* that you have more experience, and perhaps more judgment than your daughter; but you must consider that the can better Judge what will please herself than you can; and it is she and not you that must spend her days with the man that she marries. I do not contend that a man ought to be poor. With good qualifications wealth is desirable. These united tend to produce as much happiness as this world is capable of. Perfect happiness cannot be expected: Nor am I certain that perfect misery can be experienced in this life; but if there can be a situation more wretched than that of a woman of sensibility under the tyranny of an unfeeling, wicked brute of a husband, it must be a dreadful place indeed.

A. B.

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.

THE effect of musick on the senses was oddly and wonderfully verified, during the late mourning for the duke of Cumberland: A tailor had a great number of black suits, which were to be finished in a very short space of time—among his workmen there was a fellow who was always singing Rule Britannia, & the rest of the journeymen joined in the chorus. The tailor made his observations, and found that the slow time of the tune retarded the work: in consequence, he engaged a blind fiddler, and placing him near the work-shop, made him play constantly the lively tune of Nancy Dawson.—The design had the proper effect—the tailors' elbows moved obedient to the melody, and the clothes were sent home within the prescribed period.

From a London PAPER.

Mr. Editor,

To-to-day's Oracle is given us, as a great piece of news, an account of a Miller at Chester having contrived a machine, by which he churns his butter by means of water. I will thank you if you will inform the Public, that this is by no means a new contrivance—for my father contrived a machine *which milked the cow, skimmed the milk, churned the butter, and rocked the cradle*, all at the same time; and I can boast of having had the honor of setting the whole machine to work at one time.

Your's,

A SON OF A MILLER.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

From a French Sermon.

THE Bishop of Clermont, one of the most celebrated preachers in France, in a sermon which he was preaching on the small number of the elect, perceiving the whole audience struck with his eloquence; at a particular passage of his discourse they seemed to raise themselves from their seats, as if by an involuntary motion, and the murmurs, acclamation, and surprise of all were so great that it interrupted the orator for a few moments: this interruption only served to increase the sublimity of his subsequent periods. "Let me suppose, continued he, that the last hour of us all was now arrived; that the heavens were going to open over our heads, that time was past, and that eternity began, that Jesus Christ appeared to judge the world, and that we were assembled in this place to hear our final doom, everlasting happiness, or misery without end.

I make a demand, struck with terror, like you, not separating my lot from yours, but placing myself in the same situation in which we shall all appear before God our Judge; I demand, if Jesus Christ should appear to make the tremendous separation of the just and unjust, do you think the greatest number of the righteous would be even equal to that of the sinners? Do you think that if their actions were marked with rigour, would he find even ten just persons in this great assembly? Monsters in iniquity, would he find one?"

Passages thus replete with the true sublime are to be met with throughout the writings of this excellent preacher; and such generally have more influence than the most studied arguments. When we see the conventicles of methodism so crowded as they are, to what can we attribute the popularity of those who deliver in doctrines but the energy of their utterance? Though they never labor to please, they are often happy enough to persuade.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

NEW-GOOD S

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he is to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser as can be obtained at any Store in the place, for cash or pay—Among which are the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, and Common Broadcloths, Buff Carsimer, Elastick Cloths, first and second quality. Forest Cloths, and Serges, Twill'd & plain Coating, Flannels and Baizes, Rose & Common Blankets, Wildboars and Camblets, Moreens, Calimancoes, Ratinetts, Shalloons, Durants and Tammys, Lastings, Twill'd and plain Velvetts, Thicketts and Royalrib,

Carsimer and other Patterns, A large & beautiful assortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Chintz and Purple Satin and Modes, Bandanna and other kerchiefs, Irish Linen, and brick, Worsted Hose, and many other articles too numerated.

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY HARDWARE—Bohea Tea—Coffee—Salt—Copper bladder—Powder per qr. Cask of 25lbs. each.

WANTED,

Pork—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Old Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bagging, which the highest market price will be given, and smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

Jonathan Smith

HAS received an addition to his assortment of

GOODS,

For which he will receive good well dressed FLAX, Old Pewter and BEES-WAX, at the highest price.

Deerfield, Nov. 19, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH BOND

Conway, Dec. 28, 1791.

STRAYED out of the pasture of LEVI SMITH, of Westhampton, 15 SHEEP, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left.—Whoever will take up said Sheep, and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be had, shall be well rewarded.

LEVI SMITH.

Westhampton, Sept. 24, 1791.

TAKEN up the first day of December, a bay MARE, about seven years old, her hind feet white with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges, & take her away.

ELIJAH SMITH.

Whately, Dec. 13, 1791.

STRAYED from the Subscriber a yearling HEIFERS, one red linded, with a swallow tail in the right ear, and a halfpenny out, the upper side of the same; the other red, white face, marked with a crop and two holes in the left ear. Any person that has taken up said creatures, and will give information to the Subscriber, shall be well rewarded.

PEREZ CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1791.

WANTED to hire by the year, a man that understands the FURRIERS' business.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Wright, Stoddard and Wright,

HAVE just received, at their Store opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season.

ALSO, at the house of Mr. JARED HUNT, in Westhampton, a complete assortment of English GOODS, which they sell on the most reasonable terms. Constant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged. Ashes, Flax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment—Cash and the highest price given for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, Dec. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the eight of December inst. a Black OX, with some white about his belly and feet, a flit the under side of the off ear, about five or six years old—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SHELDON, Jun.

Deerfield, Dec. 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none, will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

Old Pewter and BEES-WAX at the highest price.

Deerfield, Nov. 19, 1791.

volume.

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for *Whole*

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that for the service of the year 1792, and the support of the civil list of the United States, including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there shall be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-six cents, that is to say,

For the compensation granted by law, to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, Chief-Justice, Associate Judges and Attorney-General, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For the like compensation to the District Judges, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the officers and attendants of the two Houses, estimated on a session of six months continuance, and including the travelling expenses of the members, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the several departments of the Treasury of the United States, including clerks and attendants and the salaries of the respective loan-officers, forty thousand three hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the department of state, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the department of war, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the board of commissioners, for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, including the clerks and attendants, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For the like compensation to the governors, judges, and other officers of the Western Territory of the United States, including contingencies, eleven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Steuben, pursuant to an act of Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For defraying all other incidental and contingent expenses of the civil list establishments, including firewood, stationary, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, rent and office expenses of the three several departments, namely, treasury, state, war, and of the general board of commissioners, twenty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, and eighty-three cents.

And be it further enacted, That the compensation to the door keepers of the two Houses, for services which have been heretofore rendered or may be rendered in the recess of Congress for the year 1792, and certified by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, in manner required by law for like services during sessions, shall be discharged out of the money herein before appropriated for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That for discharging certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, for the support of the civil list establishment, and for adding the fund appropriated for payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses, and for the establishment of ten cutters, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents: that is to say,

For discharging a balance due on a liquidated claim of his Most Christian Majesty, against the United States, for supplies during the late war, nine thousand and twenty-dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For the payment of the principal and interest on a liquidated claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent of the United States, at New-Orleans, for supplies of clothing, arms, and military stores, during the late war, one hundred and eight thousand six hundred and five dollars and two cents. Provided, That the said monies be not paid to the said Oliver Pollock without the consent of the agents of the court of Spain.

For making good deficiencies in the last appropriations, for compensations to sundry officers of the civil list establishments, five thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars.

For defraying sundry authorized expenses to the commissioners of loans in the several states, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and contingent expenses in the treasury department, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expense of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in former appropriations, to discharge the expenses to clerks, jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, flakes and buoys, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of keeping prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For the expense of clerks and books in arranging the public securities, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one thousand dollars.

For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, two thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department, and for defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers against the Indians, during the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States, by the acts relative to the military establishment, passed the twenty-ninth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirtieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and for which no appropriations have been made, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding five hundred and thirty two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars seventy-six cents and two-thirds of a cent; that is to say,

	Dols.	Cts.
For the pay of troops,	102,686	
For subsistance,	119,688	97
For cloathing,	48,000	
For forage,	4,152	
For the hospital department,	6,000	
For the quarter-master's department,	50,000	
For the ordinance department,	7,204	64
For the contingent expenses of the war department, including maps, hire of expresses, allowances to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores of all kinds, adjusting and apprehending deserters,	20,000	
For the discharge of certain sums due for pay and subsistence of sundry officers of the late Maryland line, for which no appropriations have been made,	10,490	36
For the payment of the annual allowances to invalid pensioners.	87,463	60 2-3
For defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department, authorised by law.	39,424	71
For defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers, as before recited,	37,339	48

And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit: First, out of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which, by the act entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," is reserved yearly for the support of the government of the United States and their common defence: And secondly, out of such surplus as shall have accrued to the end of the present year, upon the revenues heretofore established, over and above the sums necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt during the same year, and for satisfying other prior appropriations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, DECEMBER, TWENTY THIRD, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

On the PLEASURE of IGNORANCE.

[Translated from a French Author.]

IF we consider things aright, we shall find that ignorance is an inexhaustible source of pleasure. Let us not, however consider ignorance and errour as one and the same thing, as almost all moralists have done. Ignorance is the offspring of nature, and most frequently a blessing to man. Error, on the contrary, is too often the concomitant of our vain sciences, and is always attended with misfortune.

To this the politicians of the present day, who are so fond of descanting on the enlightened age we live in, when contrasted with the barbarous ones that have preceded, would reply, What! was it not ignorance that so lately carried fire and sword through Europe, and shed the blood of its inhabitants for the sake of religious disputes and difference of opinion in such matters?—I answer, No—Ignorance lay inactive all this time. It was error that gave birth to all these enormities—the errors of people who were sure they were the right, and boasted of their superior light *then*, with the same arrogance that we do at this day, and the prejudices of whose education had taught them that lesson so familiar to Europeans, that nature has made them the first people on the face of the globe.

How many evils might ignorance have concealed from us, which every man must encounter in his passage thro' life, without the possibility of avoiding them; such as the infidelity of friends, the vicissitudes of fortune, slander, and the hour of death; the prospect of which is terrible to the boldest of men. The knowledge of these evils alone abates our relish for life, and more or less embitters, every enjoyment.—How are the real blessings of life heightened, also, by ignorance. The illusions of love and friendship, the cheering prospects of hope, and even the gratifications that the sciences promise to the enquiring mind, all take their colouring from ignorance. The sciences are only charming when we enter upon the study of them, and when the mind is full of ignorance; as the twilight of day, or that part of it wherein light and darkness are equally mingled is least fatiguing to the eye, and excites our greatest admiration, after we have been satisfied with the full glare of day. But it exists only for a moment, and is dissipated together with our ignorance. —Young people in general are much pleased with studying the elements of geometry, but old men never; a very few excepted, who by dint of superior genius have been able to make a series of new discoveries.

For one pleasure that knowledge gives us, and which is destroyed in the gift, ignorance presents us with a thousand, which are more flattering to the mind. You demonstrate to me that the sun is an immoveable globe of fire, whose attraction joined to the centrifugal power inherent in the planets, produces their circular motion around him. Is not the idea of those persons equally sublime, who suppose the sun to be nothing more than a chariot of fire conducted by Apollo? They are at least gratified with the idea that they are in the immediate view of a Deity, who travels daily round the earth encircled by rays of fire—Science has driven Diana out of her nocturnal chariot—She has banished the Hamadryads from their ancient forests, and chased the woodland nymphs from the fountains. Ignorance called in the gods to partake of her joys, her sorrows, her marriage-beds and her tombs. Science sees nothing in nature but elements. She has left man to the mercy of man, and has placed him upon the earth, as in a desert.

It is to our ignorance that the Deity has communicated the most profound of his attributes, and the most stupendous of his work. The sight gives us a more enlarged idea of infinity than the day. In the day time we see only one sun; whereas, in the night we see thousands. He has left us in ignorance whether these stars be suns or not, or whether the planets in our vicinity are really stocked with inhabitants and are the abodes of intellectual life, and it is from analogy only that we derive the idea. The planet Cybele,* discovered in our days by the German Herschell, has run its career at the extremity of our system ever since its creation, without our progenitors having the least knowledge of it.—From whence comes these prodigious comets which traverse such immense spaces of the universe—What is this milky way which seems to form a line of division in the heavens—What are those two black clouds which remain fixed near the Antarctic pole, adjacent to the constellation of the crosiers—It is true that there are stars which generate darkness, as was the belief of the ancients—Are these spaces in the universe to which light never yet came?—In the day time, the fun discovers to my view, apparently, a terrestial infinity—Ignorance has covered all these enquiries with the mantle of mystery, and may science never unveil them to the human view.

* Called by the English *Georgium Sidus* (George's Star) after the name of their king.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

I OFTEN observe in your paper a paragraph begins with "we heard so and so,"—in that case, I have always supposed, that the reader was at his liberty, to believe, or not, the intelligence introduced in that manner.—I have heard a number of things of late, which if you will publish, I will tell you, and the public may give what credit to them they please.—I have heard that there was uneasiness in many parts of the County of Hampshire, respecting the situation of the Courts, that the places where they are held were not the most convenient for the people.—I have heard that some people were in favor of having all the courts held in the centre of the county.—I have heard that some people in several parts of the county were in favour of a division, that some were of opinion that it was best to divide by the river, that others were of a different opinion, and that if a division took place, the dividing line must be an East and West course, passing thro' or near the centre. I have heard, that some folks think it best to set off a number of towns at the North East part of the county, and form a county with Petersham the shire town—others, that some towns at the eastern part may be set off, and make Brookfield a shire town, and poor Hampshire thus pruned and maimed, permitted to remain a County.—I have heard that there has been a convention of committees from the several towns in the north part of the county, held at Greenfield, and that they voted to petition to the General Court for a division of the county—I have not heard what or where the line of division is to be—I have heard that some folks thought it was wrong to have a convention of part of the county, and not the whole, that the General Court ought to have the general opinion.

I suppose, Mr. Printer, some of your Readers may think it strange that I should hear so much, and should hear no reasons given for so many different opinions—I have heard many—the general one is, the convenience of the people—and if I may for once give an opinion, as well as tell what I hear, I think it a very good one—the people are disappointed—for when the General Court in their Great Wisdom, lessened the number of courts for the SOLE purpose of expediting and preventing any delay in judiciary proceedings, the thinking part of the county felt the propriety of the act, and upon mathematical principles, calculated an immediate relief; but, contrary to all reasonable calculations, I hear that it failed, and that something must be done—I have heard that it would be a great advantage to the county to be divided, as it would make a great many new officers and would take up a great number of people who have been long *ready* to serve the public in some important office—and I have heard that *possibly* in the great bustle, some who have grown grey, & *tremble* under the weight & pressure of public service, might be permitted to retire—I have heard that if the present officers in the county should resign, and let us prick new, and have Gentlemen appointed well qualified for their several stations, who would conduct the business with SOBRIETY, decency and dignity, that there would be no petition for a division, but this I do not believe, but I heard so, and may as well tell it as not—if you think it safe, you will tell nobody of it, unless they promise to keep it private.—I have heard that if the county was divided by an East and West line, the North part would reap a plentiful harvest, and have much the advantage of the South part, as the new county would be wholly organized among themselves—I have heard that the south part would have the advantage, altho' there was no new officers appointed, as they would have the public buildings and that would strike a ballance in *their* favor.—I have heard it doubted—These are all hearsays, perhaps, not one word of truth in the whole of them—be that as it may, I certainly have heard so.

THE AUDITOR.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Friday, December 16.

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 for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Champell.

The petion of Joseph Whitlock, in the behalf of John Nayler, was presented to the house, and read, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war; which was referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Robert M'Collough was presented to the house & read, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war, ordered, that the same be referred to the Secretary at War.

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 bill for establishing the post-office and post-roads within the United States; and the third section was considered, and agreed to with amendments; the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections agreed to; 8th section postponed; 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sections agreed to; 13th section agreed to with an amendment; 14th, 15th and 16th sections agreed to; 17th and 18th sections agreed to with amendments; 19th section agreed to; the 20th section relative to the privilege of franking letters; it was moved to insert after the words Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary; the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, which was agreed to.

It was then moved to strike out these words, "that all letters to, and from the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be conveyed free of postage during the sess[illegible] of Congress, &c." the committee rose without coming to a decision on this motion, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday next; which was granted. Adjourned.

Monday, December 19.

The house proceeded to the consideration of a message received from the Senate, that they "insisted" on their first amendment to the representation bill (by which they proposed to change the ratio of representation, from thirty to thirty-three thousand.)"

A motion being made, that the house should "recede" from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, the question was thereon taken, and lost:—Yeas, 27: Nays, 33.

A motion being then made, that the house should "adhere" to their disagreement, the question was thereon taken, and carried:—Yeas, 32: Nays, 27.

Tuesday, December 20.

The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill for 1792, were considered and agreed to—the first is to add 1000 dollars to the sum appropriated in the first section—the next amendment was to allow the door-keepers a certain sum for services during the recess; and the last amendment respects the money due by the United States to Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent for the United States at New-Orleans (for sundry supplies of cloathing, arms, and other military stores) under the acts of Congress of the sixth February, 1781, October 22d, 1782, and 26th, September, 1781. Principal sum due as per account settled at the Treasury,

	Dls.	Cts.
	81,657	94
Interest to 31st Dec. 1791.	26,027	8

This sum the Senate agreed to the payment of, but with a proviso, that it be paid with the consent of the agent of the court of Spain.

This amendment was debated in the house of representatives, as being unnecessary: The money was certainly due to Mr. Pollock, and his claim liquidated at the Treasury, therefore, it was contended, there was no occasion for the consent of the agent. On the other hand, others were certain doubts which rendered this precaution necessary, and as the friends of Mr. Pollock said it would not be any inconvenience to him, the House accordingly agreed to the amendments; so that the appropriation bill has passed both houses and was sent to the President for his assent.

The sums appropriated in the bill are exactly conformable to those stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report came in from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, merchants, in New-York, respecting the time allowed for payment of duties on goods imported from the East-Indies: Ordered that this business be taken up on Friday next.

Wednesday, December 21.

After reading sundry petitions, a bill was reported from the committee to whom was referred the communication of the President, yesterday, respecting the purchase of a tract of land bounded on Lake Erie. This bill, which is intended to make provision for carrying into effect the contract between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States, was read the first time and ordered a second reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on the post-office bill. The 10th section being under consideration, a motion was made to strike out that part which allows the privilege of franking letters to the heads of departments and their deputies, after deliberation, the motion was negatived: Several other amendments were made to the subsequent sections, and the committee having proceeded as far as the 28th section rose and reported progress—to sit again to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, December 22.

A bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States, and the state of Pennsylvania, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue presented the petition of Lawrence Furlong, praying compensation for services as a pilot in the navy of the United States during the late war, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Bourne presented the petition of the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the town of Newport in the state of Rhode-Island, praying that a route of the post may be established from that place, to Boston, through the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Taunton, which was read and referred to the committee of the whole house on the bill to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a memorial and petition from the society of the people called quakers, in Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, deploring the loss of so many of our brave citizens, in the late action with the Indians; and praying that such measures may be adopted as may be the means of restoring peace and harmony between this country and the Indian tribes; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Giles called up the report of the secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of George Webb, late receiver of continental taxes in the state of Virginia, praying compensation for services, and reimbursement of publick money of which he was robbed. Mr. Giles moved a resolution to this effect: That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, allowing to such of the receivers of continental taxes as continued in office after April 1782, at a commission rate per cent. for their services, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick moved for, and obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

The committee to whom was referred certain propositions, relative to the annual receipts and expenditures of publick monies, &c. made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) in the Chair, to take into consideration the bill sent from the Senate, relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring in case of vacancy, in the office of President and Vice President, what officer shall act as President of the United States.

Several amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to and others negatived: It was moved to amend the ninth section by striking out the words which designate the President of the Senate pro tempore, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy of President.

After some time spent the committee rose without coming to a decision on the question, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow, which was granted.

Mr. Dayton moved for and obtained leave of absence for one week.

Adjourned.

Friday, December 23.

A message from the President of the United States, by his secretary Mr. Lear, informed the House that he had this day approved and signed the act making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1792.

The House took into consideration the resolution laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Giles, pursuant to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of George Webb, receiver of Continental taxes—This resolution was, after debate, agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Livermore, Giles, Clark, Fitzsimons, and Bourne (R. I.) appointed to report a bill.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the House took into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others—also the report of a committee to which said report had been referred the last session.—Proceeding on this report being objected to, as informal—the Secretary's report was again referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Gregg and Venable.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented a memorial and petition of sundry merchants of Southcarolina, who were in business in that state before the revolution—stating the hardships imposed on them, in consequence of being obliged to receive during the war paper money for debts, &c. and now being called on to pay their foreign creditors in specie, pursuant to the treaty of peace, and pray that Congress would grant such relief as they may see meet—read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania—Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair. The committee made no alteration in the bill, they reported it accordingly to the House; it was then ordered to be ingrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the Post-office bill—Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair.

The committee took into consideration those sections of the bill which had been postponed—On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the 8th section, which regulated the rates of postage, was expunged, and a clause proposed by him, substituted, in which the rates are reduced below both the present regulation, and that which was originally proposed in the bill—The section which made it death for robbing the mail, by persons employed in the post-office department was amended, by substituting *imprisonment for life, or for such term as the judge may determine.*

The committee rose without finishing the bill—and the House adjourned until Monday.

BERLIN, October 1.

Ceremony of the DUKE of YORK'S Marriage.

THE day before yesterday in the evening, the wedding of Princess Frederica with the Duke of York was consumated.

About six o'clock all persons of a Princely blood assembled in galaxy the apartments of the Dowager Queen, where the diamond crown was put on the head of Princess Frederica. The generals, ministers, ambassadors, and the high nobility, assembled in a white hall.

Immediately after it struck seven o'clock, the Duke of York led the Princess, his spouse, whose train was carried by four *Dames de la Cour*, proceeded by a gentleman of the chamber, and the court officers of state, through all the parade apartments, into the White hall.—After them went the King, with the Queen dowager, Prince Lewis of Prussia, and the reigning queen, (the crown Prince was absent by indisposition) the hereditary Prince of Orange with Princess Wilhelmina, Prince Henry, third son of the King, with the hereditary Stadtholder's sister, Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, with Prince Augusta, the Duke of Welmar, with the Prince Henry of Prussia; the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the hereditary Princess of Brunswick.

In the white hall, a canopy of crimson velvet was erected, and also a crimson velvet sofa for the marriage ceremony.

When the young couple had placed themselves under the canopy, before the sofa, and the royal family stood round them, the upper Counsellor of the Consistory, Mr. Sack, made a speech in German. The rights, rings were exchanged, and the illustrious couple kneeling on the sofa, were married according to rights of the reformed church. The whole ended with a prayer; and, twelve guns placed in the [illegible] fring three rounds, the benediction was given, which the new married couple received the compliments of the royal family, and they returned in [illegible] order to the apartments, where the royal family and all persons present sat down to card tables; at which the whole court, the high nobility, and ambassadors, sat down to supper.

The supper was served at six tables. The first was served under a canopy of crimson velvet, and the meals served in gold dishes and plates. Lieut. General Bornstedt and Count Bruhl had the honor to sit, without being seated.

At the other five tables, at which sat the Generals, Officers, Ambassadors, all the officers of the Court, and the high Nobility, were served in other sparkling dishes.

Those who did the *honneurs* at these tables were—at the first, Prince Sacken, Minister of State—at the second, General Mollendorf—at the third, Count Gortzkein, Minister of State—at the fourth, Count Kalkenburg, Lieutenant general and Minister of State—at the fifth, Major general Bishoffswerder.

During supper, music continued playing in the galleries of the first hall, which immediately began when the company entered the hall.

After the dessert, the Royal table was served with a beautiful set of china, made in the Berlin manufactory. The supper being over, the whole Assembly repaired to the White hall, where trumpet, timbrel, and other music was playing—The *Flamboau dance*, was begun, at which the Ministers of State carried the torches. With this ended the festivity.

The new Couple were attended to their apartments by the Reigning Queen and the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of York wore, on this day, the English uniform, and the Princess Frederica was dressed in a suit of *drap d'argent*, ornamented with diamonds.

The Palace of the Margrave of Anspach was illuminated.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, to a gentleman in this town, dated December 20.

"Join with you in lamenting the unhappy fate of our little army, and particularly that of our friend GEN. WETLER—His lot, as at first represented, had been indeed tender mercy to him, when compared with what actually took place. After receiving his wound he was removed to the center of the camp, and placed between two meal sacks; in this situation he remained some time, surrounded by some officers and a few soldiers, whose number soon became reduced by the enemy's fire. Perceiving this, and that the main body had retired, he begged of those who were with him not to remain longer in his account, but to escape, if possible, observing that a few minutes must terminate his existence, and that his fight was then leaving him. He gave his ring, sword and watch to one of the gentlemen, and in exchange requested a loaded pistol, that he might, as long as possible, defend himself, which was accordingly cocked and put into his hand—the party then fled, and left him to his fate—This sad information was given by a gentleman who was in the action, and passed yesterday on his way to Philadelphia.

"If any thing more horrid is left to be told, it is that an unfeeling monster related the whole to his distracted wife."

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated December 24.

"The Grand Jury of Alleghany county (all from the county) found a bill against four or five persons concerned in tarring and feathering a poor fellow suspected as an excise officer."

General Innintes, Colonel Chaللaw, Gen. Nattawego, Kathagulla, the old warrior, Capt. Tyeddiskyn, and Shacwegee, all of the Cerokee tribes of Indians, paid a visit last Friday at the Federal Hall, in the House of Representatives' Chamber, and sat without the bar in the utmost gravity and composure until the House had adjourned, when they saluted the Speaker and several of the members, and preserved a degree of dignity and decorum in their manners that is seldom to be met with amongst the uninformed inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere.

The bust of America, lately set over the Speaker's chair, attracted their particular notice, and drew aspirations of applause from the youngest chief; his astonishment, however, was soon changed into a sigh of concern on being informed that the burst weighed twelve hundred pounds Averdupois!—for what would be the consequence should the supporters give way and destroy the centre of gravity!

Extract of a letter from Fort-Washington, dated Nov. 17, 1791.

"I arrived here with the army on the 8th inst. after a very severe march of 97 miles from this place, and about 15 from the Miami village, where the Indians attacked us on the morning of the 4th. The fire commenced on the militia, who were encamped about 600 yards in front of the main army, and in less than ten minutes, they, with our picquet guards, were driven into our camp. The enemy had posted themselves all round us during the night, for they attacked our front and rear nearly at the same time, our officers and men falling fast; the left wing was ordered to charge, which they did with a great deal of success. This was followed by the left of the right wing with equal success, but the enemy still rallied and attacked us with as much violence as ever. The army in many places, charged a second time, and with equal success; the enemy still attacked us again, and got possession of a part of our camp for about five minutes, in which they scalped many of those who had been killed.—By this time our men got very disorderly, and with difficulty drove the enemy out of our camp. The officers could not bring them in any kind of order. In this action, Gen. St. Clair issued his orders with a great deal of composure: no man ever behaved with more deliberate bravery. He was continually in that part of the line where there was most to be done—encouraging the officers and men; and, with his pistol cock'd, forced many soldiers to their duty, that had utterly refused any kind of obedience to their officers. About 9 o'clock we were forced to leave the camp, with all the baggage of the army, a quantity of ammunition, and eight pieces of artillery, to the mercy of the enemy."

Another letter of the same date says, "You have heard of the melancholy defeat of our army. This is dreadful news to the frontiers of Kentucky. Gen. Scott is now on his way to Miami, with a thousand men. I think he will do something!—"

Extract of a letter from Fort-Hamilton, dated Nov. 20, 1791.

"Before this reaches you, the account of the late expedition, with the misfortunes attendant thereon, will, no doubt, be published in the newspapers—or at least the particulars of it.

"In my last I mentioned to you an account of every day's march, with a draft of our route, &c. but all my papers and baggage fell into the hands of the enemy, this is now out of my power. The army had advanced within about 30 miles of the Awie towns (perhaps a shorter distance) and on the 4th, were attacked by the savages on all sides. The engagement soon became general, and in a few minutes many officers and men were cut off. The fire of the enemy was chiefly directed at the officers, who were distinguished by their dress. They rushed on the artillery heedless of their fire, and took two pieces in action. They were again retaken by our troops; and whenever the army charged the enemy, they were seen to give way, and advance again as soon as they began to retreat, doing great execution, both in the rear and advance. They were very dextrious in covering themselves with trees; many of them however fell, both by the infantry and artillery. After the army had been engaged for nearly two hours, most of the officers being killed and wounded, and the men continuing to fall at every fire, the General ordered the remainder of the army to charge and break through the enemy, which they effected—a retreat then took place. The savages pursued four or five miles; and in the distance, no doubt, killed many of the wounded and others. Next to the brave officers and men who fell, I regret the loss of the artillery; six or eight pieces fell into their hands, with about 400 horses, all the baggage, ammunition, and provision of the army. This is a total stroke to the United States—so much so, that it will be difficult to establish hereafter what might have been done this campaign with suitable expedition and proper arrangements been made.

"It was so late in the season before the army took the woods that all the forage was destroyed by the frost; neither cattle or horses could subsist, which obliged the army to move slow, and gave the enemy time to collect. Independent of this we seldom had more than two, three, or four days' flour on hand at a time; this created great uneasiness in the army. On the 31st October, a number of the militia deserted; and about three o'clock on the same day, the first regiment was detached on the road leading to Fort-Washington, and did not again join the army till after the retreat. Indeed, I think it a fortunate circumstance that they were detached; for, had they been there, they would only have served to swell the number of slain, and made the sacrifice on our part greater. Six hundred well chosen riflemen from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia, would have done more execution than all our force combined together. The army must now be new modelled; and I hope it may chiefly consist of riflemen, and well appointed cavalry—for as I have already mentioned, who I am sure will not serve for two dollars per month—what a painful establishment! True, men may be inlisted for that sum, to make up numbers, destroy provisions, and enrich the enemy."

NEW-YORK, January 3.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country, we learn, that previous to his departure, the Indian account of the defeat of the American arms on the Miami, had reached there, both from Detroit, and Buffalo creek, it is by them stated as follows: That they killed 1200 Americans, and took 7 pieces of cannon—200 oxen and a great number of horses, but no prisoners—and that their lois was only 56 warriors killed.

Our informant adds, that the number of Indians in the battle was not exactly ascertained, but supposed to have been between 3 and 4000; and this opinion is confirmed by a gentleman who was at Detroit when the Indians left it on their way to the Miami—who says, they were so very numerous as to create serious alarm in that garrison, and that every precaution was taken for its safety—as the Indians were exceedingly irritated with the British government for not having countenanced them in their warfare with the United States—That the Indian army was composed of some from almost every tribe from the Miami to lake Michigan, Michellimackinac, and probably even to the Mississipi—That it was commanded by one of the Missisage Indians, who had been in the British service, in the late war; that he planned and conducted the attack, which was even contrary to the opinion of a Majority of the chiefs—and, that after the Americans began their retreat, he told the Indians they had killed enough, and that it was proper to give over the pursuit, and return and enjoy the booty they had taken—That their account of the commencement of the action and its continuance agrees with Gen. St. Clair's letter to the secretary at war.

The Principal part of the above information our informant had from the Farmer's brother, an Indian of that name, an intelligent person, Chief of the Senecas.

Our informant further adds, that Capt. Brandt is friendly to the United States, particularly so to the inhabitants of the Genesee settlements; That the one friendly Indians have sent him a message, that as they have conquered the Americans (as they term it) they intend paying him and the Seneca's a visit on account of their not having joined them in the war.

We are told, the Seneca tribe of Indians are able to furnish 300 of the first rate warriors, and are friendly to the United States, as are all the other tribes of the six Nations—who would turn out with alacrity to join on American army against the Western Indians.

BOSTON, January 12.

The Legislature.

YESTERDAY, the Hon. House of Representatives met at the State-House in this town. A quorum of the Hon. Senate not being present, the House adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

Among the various important matters which it is expected will come before the legislature, at their present session—the separation of the district of Maine—establishment of a Theatre in this town—incorporating the Tontine Society, and the building a bridge from West-Boston to Leckmore's-Point, will probably be subjects which will engage much of their time and attention.

His Excellency the Governor and Council, have *unanimously* chosen the Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 18.

A letter from a soldier in the 2d United States regiment, to his friends in this town, dated Fort-Washington, Nov. 19, 1791—mentions, that in the late engagement with the Indians, under Gen. St. Clair, there were killed of the company to which he belongs, the three commissioned officers, one sergeant and 24 privates—four of the privates belonged to this town, viz, Moses Pomeroy, Julius Pomeroy, Seth Lyman, and Abiather Alvord,—and John Brown, belonging to Belchertown.

The number of passengers which have arrived in the port of Philadelphia in one year, with a view to become settlers in this country, amounts to 2740 persons.

By an address from Gov. Telfair to the Assembly of Georgia, it appears that the Treaty with the Creek Nation, made by the United States, is to be the subject of animadversion in the Legislature of that State.—It is rather curious that the same Treaty does not meet the approbation of W. A. Bowles, who is fomenting mischief among the southern Indians.

It is most probable that the Treaty, from the state of things, is just and right.

Late Letters from Jamaica mention, that the spirit of revolt among the Negroes had at length reached that island—that the white inhabitants were seriously alarmed for their safety, had proclaimed martial law, and were taking every precaution in their power to prevent a general insurrection. The flame is spreading and threatens the West India islands with ruin and devastation.

Saturday the 31st ult. Lieut. Devin, of the Levies, arrived in Philadelphia from the Western country. He left Fort-Washington the 22d of November, at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferson were well supplied with men and provisions, and there was no apprehension for their safety. Gen. St. Clair continued in bad health. Most of the remaining levies were returning home, except such as had inlisted in the regular service. The wounded had been brought to Fort-Washington, and were most of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians since the action.

Died, at Southampton, on the 5th inst. Miss ANNA LYMAN, daughter of Deacon Elias Lyman, in the 45th year of her age.

Third and last time.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber on Book or Note, are once more called upon to make payment by the 15th Day of February next, as this is the last notice they will have, in this way.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 11, 1792.

CASH,

And the highest price given for Salts of Lye, by WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 3rd of January inst. STEPHEN WILDER, an apprentice boy, eighteen years old, black hair, light complexion, had on when went away a light brown coat, dark brown overalls. I do hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said Stephen on my account, for I will not pay any debt of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said runaway, shall have six pence reward & and no charges paid.

SIMEON ALEXANDER, jun.

Northfield, Jan. 2, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 21, 1792.

From a PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE.

SPEECH,
Of an INDIAN CHIEF,

On the injustice of the first settlers in America, in depriving the natives of their Lands.

ASSEMBLED, ye *Sawaps* no more with delight,
To follow the deer in his sporting or flight
To range the wide forest for visit or game,
And with the keen arrow emblazon your fame,—
Methinks on your brows discontent I behold,
And grief, like yon mountain, its furrows unfold—
While bathing its tresses with crystal supplies,
Its current resembles the gush from your eyes.

Suspend for a moment the plentiful tear,
And feather with patience your burdensome care:
Believe me, we're made by the PARENT above,
And plac'd on this spot by his wisdom and love—
Where thro' his indulgence our fathers once found,
An ample supply from the meadow and mound,
Unskill'd in the arts of far regions they stood,
And drew from the rivers and forests their food.

No fraud or injustice, by science refin'd,
Invaded their wishes, or sullied their mind.
O'er their native possessions content spread her wings,
And sleep on their labours threw safety's soft springs;
Their title, by him who made *Indians*, was gir'n,
And register'd fair in the volume of heav'n.
How alter'd, alas! is the scene of our day,
To the rovers of violence fallen a prey—

With our *Squaws* and *Papos* we're obliged to roam,
And steel us in dreary recesses a home.
Of islands and shores where with bows we once stood,
And arrested the flight of the air ranging brood,
We are ravish'd, exil'd from, and torn, by a crew
Whom out fires never injur'd, affronted or knew:
Yet these from their climes for religion (we're told)
To murder and rob us most piously roll'd.

Religion! oh strange! that could thirst for our blood,
And seize on our rights, held of nature and GOD.
That spirit, my friends, who encircles us all,
And limits our rising, our standing and fall—
Who, calm as an evening that summer imparts,
Long waiting if justice would visit their hearts—
Now sweeps like a tempest, avenging our cause,
And grinds them with trouble's nonmerciful jaws.

To pacify, tumult, and stratagem given,
Their councils, perplexity's whirlwind hath driven,
And seated in ruin, where revenge from us sent,
Could not with to exceed its horrific extent.
How happy were we, in our deserts and wilds,
Who free from grim *Hundas** invasions and spoils,
Enjoy'd from their womb the unblemished spring,
And food unexcil'd from the hoof or the wing;

No halters, nor prisons, among us were bred,
No lawyers, no pensioners, by us were fed.
No thorn of contention our tribes as we pass,
Opposed to concord, veil'd freedom's bright face—
Our lakes and their margins still'd fresh on the day,
Unobliged to fatten the vultures of prey.

NOTE.

* Indian name for the *Devil*.

From a LONDON, PAPER.

GEORGE BARRINGTON.

THIS great man, now on a voyage of colonization for the good of his country, was not only at the head of his own *profession*, which, in spite of the many *curious* obstructions thrown in his way, he cultivated with indefatigable perseverance, but when occasion called, shewed uncommon talents for public speaking and epistolary composition.

A complete edition of his speeches in courts of justice, and his letters from different jails, revised and corrected by the author, with notes critical and explanatory, would be a valuable accession to the *law* and *literature* of the country.

The following is given as a genuine extract of a letter to his wife, dated on board the Mary and Ann transport, at Portsmouth, March 2, 1791.

"Our departure from Newgate was so sudden, it was utterly impossible to leave you even a single word! we had not the least notice of it till four o'clock in the morning; and before we could well get the better of the shock, three hundred and nineteen of us were conveyed to the river side. Dreadful reflection! The unfortunate wretches were all of them loaded with iron, and chained together, except me, who was permitted to walk unfettered between the Sheriff and Mr. Akerman, whose humanity towards me will long be remembered.

"You may be sure I have often pictured to myself the state of your mind, upon finding me dragged away without our seeing one another at parting! But such are the laws of our country! It—has, however, given me infinitely more pain and misery than the punishment itself. The many years endearment, the fond affections of a father, and all the flattering hopes of a reclaimed life, in case I had been fortunate enough to have escaped on my late trial, crowded before me, & made me anxious, indeed, to have remained with you and my dear child, and to have continued an useful member of society; at least, to have bid a short adieu to you and to the public. With respect to the prospect before me, sad and distressing as it may appear, all may ultimately be for our good. With the best of hearts, and best of dispositions, there is, GOD knows, an overbearing fate, that counteracts our best designs, and makes us act (that is pickpockets) in spite of ourselves. But no more of that. It is now too late for me to reason.

"Pray remember me to Charles H———s, and the rest of my friends, and let me see you and my child as soon as possible, agreeable to the directions in the postscript hereof."

THE SIMILE.

I HAVE often been at a loss to what to compare the human mind. I am now perfectly convinced that it resembles nothing on earth so much as a Wind-Mill.

A Wind-Mill!

Yes, the grinding is the exercise of the faculties: the flour is the produce of these; and the clapper is the representative of the tongue; the machinery of the mill is silent unless set in motion by the wind; and genius is inactive until impelled by the breeze of passion.

The wind-mill, shattered by the storm from its too exalted situation, shall represent the man of *spirit*, borne away by his tumultuous passions, and his air-drawn castles, like clouds before the wind.

The empty coxcomb, whose words outrun his ideas, or rather, whose words serve to show he has no ideas at all, may also be concluded in the same similitude. The mill never makes more noise than when it is entirely without a *grist*.

But to go still farther, the mill shall not only represent the mind of man, but it shall also include his character.

The tame, the dull, and the insipid, who glide with placid listlessness through life, stand represented by the mill, when gently agitated by a southern breeze.

The *zephyrs*, who whirl with busy anxiousness through every scene, only to destroy the peace, and grind the hearts of those with whom they converse, will find their representative in the mill, when strongly agitated by the northern winds.

The pernicious eastern gale, acting upon the mill, and blasting every thing as it passes, shall typify the sullen, the discontented, and the morose; while the western breeze, loaded with health and fragrance, temperate and beneficient, shall represent the generous and humane.

The mill also—but it is necessary to remember a simile may be carried too far.

Divinity.

DOCTOR HEMENWAY's Discourse upon the Church, abounding in *originality*, in *demonstration*, and in *Charity*—" Designed to remove the scruples, and to reconcile the differences of Christians,"—is very soon to be published. The subscription papers are filling up with great rapidity. Almost every man of Character, to whom papers have been offered, has encouraged the work. It is to be wished, that every family among us may have one in their possession.—It is the *decided opinion* of able judges, that the greater part of our Churches, especially in *New-England*, will adopt the Doctors' sentiments. Should the event justify the foregoing opinion—the effect, upon society and manners, will be more *substantially beneficial*, than that of most of the writings upon divinity for a century past.

(Portland Paper.)

From a London Paper, of Sept. 22.

A Fortunate Mistake.

ABOUT a fortnight since, a worthy old Clergyman in Cumberland, who had brought up a large family on 50l. a year, being informed of the death of his Rector, was advised to come to town, and apply to the Bishop of London, in whose gift the living was, for the next Presentation. He followed the advice, and was directed to his Lordship's house in St. James' square. By mistake he knocked at the next door, which is the Duke of Norfolk's, and enquiring of the servant if his master was at home, received an answer in the affirmative, but that he was then engaged. The old Gentleman requested the servant to go up, and intreat his master to be at home to him, as his business was of much consequence. The Duke, with that urbanity which distinguishes him, on being informed a respectable looking old Clergyman wished to speak to him, desired him to be introduced, and begged to know the occasion of his visit. "My Lord," says the old Gentleman, "the Rector of———is dead; and I was advised by my parishoners to come to town, and entreat the friendship and protection of your Lordship. I have served the parish many years, and hope I have acquitted myself with propriety." "And pray who do you take me for, Sir," said the Duke, interrupting him:" "Who for, my Lord! the Bishop of London." His Grace immediately rang the bell, and a servant entering—" John, who am I?" "The Duke of Norfolk, Sir." "Good God!" said the Curate, starting from the Chair, "I humbly intreat your Grace's pardon, and assure you nothing but my ignorance of the town could have occasioned such a mistake." "Stop, stop, my good friend! you and I don't part thus—we must first take a glass together, and then see whether I can't show you the way to the Bishop of London's house." His Grace and the Curate took t'other bottle—found their way to the Bishop's—and the old Gentleman left St. James' square 340l. a year richer than he entered it.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Worcester, Dec. 15, 17

Royal Quarto Bible,
Out of the Press.

THE Royal Quarto BIBLE—(and the only so large a fized Quarto ever attempted fr Presses in America) is THIS DAY completed fr Press of the undersigned. The subscribers fo work are hereby informed, that the Books wi bound with all the dispatch possible—A number ready for delivery by the first week in February ne

Those persons who wish to supply themselves w valuable Quarto Bible, printed with large cl types, it is hoped will postpone purchasing until can have an opportunity to see this work, and if o amination it should be found equal in goodness to other of its *size* and price, it is hoped they will gi a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who own expense has carried through his Press, this and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMA

Worcester, Dec. 15, 179

Folio Bible,

With 50 Copperplate Engravings.

THE First Volume of this large work, embelli with 26 Copperplate Engravings of Sacred Hist is this day completed, and will be put in boards, all speed. Subscribers may be supplied with this v ume at the Bookstore of the publisher, in Worcester, fourteen days from this date. Books will immedi by he sent on for the subscribers in Boston, Salem,

The Second Volume is in great forwardness; the Letter Press and Plates are nearly completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Edition of the FO BIBLE are still received by I. THOMAS, the p lisher, in Worcester, & by said THOMAS, and A DREWS, in Boston.

James Byers, and Co.

Have just Manufactured a large quantity of

IRON HOLLOW WAR

Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller q ccels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost ev kind of country produce. They have on hand—

POTASH KETTLES,
BARREL KETTLES,
CLOTHIER's PLATES,
HATTER's BASONS, &c.

For the recommendation of the Kettles, they wo refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Pe Ashes, who have made use of them.

The above articles may be had at their Ware-hou the second door south of the Court-House.

N. B. Old cast Iron, will be received in payment.

Springfield, Jan. 7. 1792.

STAYED away from the subscriber, about the 2 of October last, two yearlings, one a red a white STEAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, ma ed with a slit the under side of each ear, and brand N. C. on the horns. Whoever has taken up s Steer and Heifer, or shall take them up, and will g information thereof to the owner, so that he may ha them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office.

HAS just opened a large and general assortment GOODS, suited to the season; which he engag to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser, can be obtained at any Store in the place, for ready pay—Among which are the following articles,

—viz—

SUPERFINE, and Common Broadcloths, Buff Carsimer, Elastick Cloths, first and second quality, Forest Cloths, and Serges, Twill'd & plain Coating, Flannels and Baizes, Rose & Common Blankets, Wildboars and Cambletts, Moreens, Calimancoes, Ratinetts, Shalloons, Durants and Tammeys, Lastings, Twill'd and plain Velvetts, Thickfetts and Royalrib,

Carsimer and other Ve Patterns, A large & beautiful ass ment of Calicoes an Chintzes, Chintz and Purple Shawls Satin and Modes, Bandanna and other hand kerchiefs, Irish Linen, and Cam brick, Worsted Hoes, and m ny other articles not enu merated.

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE—Bohea Tea—Coffee—Salt—Sna per bladder—Powder per qr. Cask of 25lbs. each, &c.

WANTED,

Pork—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oat Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bags—(o which the highest market price will be given, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately—As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LA FAYETTE's RESIGNATION.

The Office of Commandant-General of the National Guard, at Paris, being abolished, M. LA FAYETTE sent his resignation to the Council General of the Community, in the following Letter:

"GENTLEMEN,

"AT the moment when the National Assembly had laid down its powers, at the moment when the functions of its members had ceased, I likewise have reached the period of those engagements which I formed, when placed by the consent of the people at the head of those citizens who first devoted themselves to the conquest and preservation of freedom. I proceeded to the capital, who gave the auspicious signal, to display aloft the sacred standard of the revolution, which publick confidence had committed to me.

"Now, gentlemen, the constitution has been terminated by those who had a right to form it; and, after having been sworn by all the citizens, by all the sections of the empire, it has been legally adopted by the whole body of the people, and solemnly recognized by the first legislative assembly of the representatives; as it had also been, with equal coolness of reflection and loyalty, by the hereditary representative, whom they have entrusted with the execution of the laws. Thus the days of revolution give place to those of a regular organization, to those of the freedom, of the prosperity which it secures. Thus, while every thing concurs to the pacification of internal troubles, the menaces of the enemies of their country ought, at the appearance of publick happiness, to appear to themselves so much the more foolish, as, whatever combinations may be formed against the rights of the people, there is no free soul which can entertain the base sentiment of abandoning its own rights; and liberty and equality, once established in the two hemispheres, will never become retrograde in the progress.

"To serve you until this day, gentlemen, was the duty imposed, both by the sentiments which have animated my whole life, and the just return of zeal which your confidence demanded; to restore entirely, without reserve, to my country, all the power and influence which it had conferred for its defence, during the commotions which agitated it, is the step which I now owe to my known sentiments, and which completely satisfies the only species of ambition which I feel.

"After his declaration of my conduct, and of my motives, I will make, gentlemen, some reflections on the new situation in which we are placed by the constitutional order, which has now commenced. Liberty at first rose surrounded with the insignia of peace, when its enemies, provoking the defenders of the people, rendered necessary the unexpected formation of the national guards, their spontaneous organization, their universal alliance, in fine, that display of civic force, which recalled the use of arms to its proper destination, and justified that truth, which I now feel a pleasure to repeat—"In order that a nation may obtain freedom, it is only necessary that it should wish to be free." But it is time to exhibit a different example, & that still more striking—it is that of an irresistible force employed only in support of the laws.

"I will gentlemen here to recal, how, amidst so many hostile pilots, ambitious intriguers, licentious commotions, you have opposed to every perverse combination an unbiaised firmness; to the rage of the party, the solidarity of every part, the purest love of your country; how in fine, amidst the disturbances of twenty seven months of revolution, you have established the danger only in order to increase your vigilance and that importance so far as they might regard or promote freedom. Without doubt we have had too many disorders to lament; and you know how afflicting and deep an impression they have always made upon me; without doubt we have committed errors to correct; but, Who is he, who, in recalling not only the grand epochs of the revolution, when the publick interest is so much indebted to you, but likewise the incessant vigilance, the unbounded sacrifice of one portion of the citizens for the liberty, the safety, the property, the repose of all, in reflecting especially on that provisional state, which ceases only with respect to you, and in which confidence ought ever to bend to law; who is he, I say, even among those who protected, who can refuse the homage which is now due to you from a free friend, a just and grateful general?

"Beware, however, of thinking, gentlemen, that every species of despotism is destroyed; and that liberty, because it is now constituted and cherished among us, is already sufficiently established: It will never be so, if from one end of the empire to the other, any thing be permitted which the law prohibits; if the free conveyance of persons, of provisions, or of money experienced any interruption; if those who are amenable to justice be protected contrary to law; if the people, neglecting their most precious duty, and their most sacred debt, be not eager to concur in elections, and exact in the payment of publick contributions; if arbitrary opposition, the fruit of disorder or of disgust obstruct, the legal exercise of lawful authority; if particularly the sacred use of the liberty of the people ever be employed as a pretext for violence; if intolerance of religious opinion, covering itself under the garb of, I know not what patriotism, presumed to admit the idea of a domineering belief or of a belief proscribed; if the house of every citizen ceased to become for him an asylum more inviolable than the most impregnable fortress; if, in fine, all Frenchmen no longer regarded themselves as guarantees for the support of the civil liberty, as well as their political liberty, and for the religious execution of law; and if the voice of the magistrate, who spoke in his own name, had not a force always superior to that of millions of armed men.

"May all the distinctions, all the blessings of liberty, by consolidating more and more the happiness of our country, suitably recompense the zeal of all the national guards of the empire, united in the same cause, united in the same sentiments; and may I here be allowed to express to them a gratitude, an attachment without bounds, as were those testimonies of their confidence and friendship which I enjoyed during the revolution!

"Gentlemen, in ceasing to command you, at this painful instant of our separation, my heart, penetrated with the most profound sensibility, feels more than ever the immense obligations by which I am attached to you. Receive the wishes of your most tender friend for the common prosperity, for the individual happiness of every one of you; and may his remembrance always present to your minds, and particularly mingle itself with that oath, which unites us all, *to live free, or die.*

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, DECEMBER 19.

The following Report of Mr. Middleton, who was sent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation—and received by Major Call at the Rock Landing—and a letter addressed to the commissioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed to us by a gentleman lately from the Rock-Landing.

REPORT of Mr. MIDDLETON.

ON my arrival, I was advised by Mr. Duroxeaux not to proceed to Gen. M'Gillivray with the letters, lest I should get robbed on the way; but to lend an Indian, which I did do, with the dispatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk, to be held at the half way house, where the heads of the Upper and Lower Towns were to hold a meeting, and consult whether they should take Bowles's talk or not.

"On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, asked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were, which talk great man had sent them, and where the white man was, who was to read those letters? The Indian in Bowles's employ answered, he was to give them the talks; they made a laugh of this, and said they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to see those letters and hear them read: And upon this most of the Chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed, that a talk should be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks, would then proceed to do what he could for them according to his promises. The answer was, he had got all he wanted to join him, and he should put the big seal to the talk and send it over the big water to the big man, and that he, Bowles, would also write to Georgia to have their lands given up, and if they did not, he would write to England for assistance to have their lands taken back again. He then advised them to go a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to steal horses, and to be friendly to the white people; that it was not his talks to kill or steal. He also told them he had six thousand men on the islands, and he could get men by sending for them, if those were not enough; that when he should bring his men there, if any of the Indians chose to join him they might, if not they might sit still. Bowles also informed the Indians that he was about to send letters for Georgia, and had pointed out an Indian who could talk English to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Duroxeaux he should carry them to Beard's Bluff; but Duroxeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock-Landing; and it was believed the letters were sent off when I left the towns. The Indian who carried the dispatches to General M'Gillivray, found the General indisposed: he read the letters, and told the Indian he would make some letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfast, when M'Gillivray told him the Indians had thrown his talks away;—they had made him ashamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people: That they had taken a stranger's talks, and thrown away his; and now he had throw their's away, they might get somebody else to make talks, and letters for them. He then declared he should leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns being present, crayed him to stay; but he would not listen to them: Those among them, he said, which he thought to be sensible men, had taken a stranger's talk; a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he asked for his commission, said, he had left it at home; That by the spring he expected to see them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks: For when the Great King was here with all his people, and had such of the Indians as chose to join to assist, the Americans drove him and his people away; and, what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do against the Americans? That he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it so hereafter.

A TALK, *received by* Major CALL, *November 6, 1791.*

The White Bird King came over, attended by a chief warrior of the Cusseetas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the same town.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Cusseetas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: That they were for nothing but peace and quietness, and wished to take the white people all by the hand, and to keep a white path from here to the nation; that if a white man was killed above here as reported, they knew nothing of it; that the Cowetas, to whom the debt was due, had not yet sent out a party to take satisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying Captain) directed to the commissioners of the United States, for settling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird king presented Mr. Ellicot with a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendship, and to be sent to Congress; he also requested something white in return, to carry to the nation to shew that the path was white.

GENERAL BOWLES's LETTER.

USACHEE, October 26, 1791.

By order of the Chiefs in Council met.

GENTLEMEN,

FEELING with the deepest concern, the hostilities and bloodshed, which have been produced by the difference, subsisting between us and the United States, in all our borders, we now offer our endeavours, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the present war, and adjusting such terms of conciliation, as may decide forever the matters now in dispute.

You well know that the cause of dissentent with us, has ever been the limits & borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this dispute, as it relates to various parts of the invisible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to consider, whether on an inspection of the map of this country, and the history of the last two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians, and not the white people, who have most reason to complain of straitened limits.—We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from thence to the mountains, but no limits established by nature or by compact, have stayed the ambition or satisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time when political disorders have their end, as you yourselves have experienced, and we look forward to.

It is the solemn determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly agreed upon; but such agreement must be by national acts, that have the concurrence of the legislative council of the nation, and not a clandestine bargain with an unconnected individual, as this present pretended convention with Alexander M'Gillivray has been; such transactions originate in fraud and always lead to animosities and bloodshed.

You should be reminded that when his Britannick Majesty had possession in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas, he never claimed any sovereignty over these nations; but we continued, during all that time, spread over this country, and were considered the lawful owners of all the land not sold by us to the British subjects.

We therefore conceive, and you well know, that no sovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1783, except over such lands as was purchased by his Majesty's subjects by a fresh treaty; and that we are now, as we always have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this, and knowing our abilities to maintain our independence, we view, with astonishment, the steps taken by the United States to rob us of our land,

We have now before us an act passed by the legislative body of the state of Georgia, at Augusta, dated the 20th December, 1789, entitled "An act for disposing of certain vacant lands or territory within this state;" we actually see our whole country laid out in districts, without considering us to have any claim or right whatever to the country which nature has bestowed upon us, and of which oppression or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We also see that numbers of men have solemnly engaged themselves, and are now forming plans to get possession of our lands; this we see in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the companies at Charleston, dated the 14th January, and finally adjusted and agreed upon the 4th of April, and we at this time see a military force brought within the borders of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be observed in future between us.

Gentlemen, we do not understand your present proceedings, but as it is our wish to put an end to further bloodshed, we propose therefore that you should appoint one or more persons, duly authorised by the Congress of the United States, to treat with the Chiefs in Council met, at the Ufachees, where all public business will be transacted as soon as may be: But should your intentions be dishonest, know that we still have friends and warriors sufficient to stain your land with blood, and that it is our solemn determination to sell our lives with our country.

But peace is best for all men: We therefore desire you to consider well the business now in hand, and let us know your determination as soon as possible.

By order of the Supreme Council,

GENERAL WM. A. BOWLES.

Director of Affairs, Creek Nation.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 26.

THE Bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the state of Pensylvania (relative to the purchase of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie) was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Clarke presented the petition of Patrick Ferrall, chief clerk in the office for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, praying to be placed on the same footing in respect to salary as the chief clerks in the Treasury department, which was read and laid on the table.

Several other petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole, on the Post-Office bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair. The 23d section relates to the carriage of news-papers—it was moved to strike out the section, and substitute the following:

That all newspapers carried in the mail, and which shall be charged with the payment of one cent for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and one and a half cent for any greater distance—and that the newspapers be carried in separate bags from the letters—and it shall be the duty of the Post Master General and his Deputies to keep a separate account of all newspapers; and the Deputy postmasters shall receive 50 per cent. upon the postage of them—which was agreed to. The committee then rose, and reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a report on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late General Greene, pursuant to a reference of the late house of the 4th of March, 1790, which was read, and on motion ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next, and that 100 copies of said report, and the documents accompanying the same, be printed. Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 27.

The report of the committee of the whole house on the Post Office bill was taken into consideration.

The several amendments agreed to by the committee were read—the principal part of which being still further amended, were adopted by the house. The amendment to the 20th section, which respects the privilege of Franking, being read, Mr. Wadsworth renewed the motion for expunging the clause—this occasioned some debate. Mr. White proposed a substitute which contained various restrictions on the privilege—but an adjournment being called for, took place, without a decision—and the further consideration of the amendments was postponed until to-morrow.

Wednesday, December 28.

Mr. Livermore presented a memorial from the legislature of the state of New-Hampshire, remonstrating against the inequality in the assumption of the state debts: Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed a bill (sent to them from the house) for carrying into effect the contract between the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered a message from the President of the United States, accompanied with the copy of a letter from the Attorney-General, stating certain difficulties in the execution of his office.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, on the post-office bill.

The 20th section, with the amendments, was agreed to, and the privilege of franking continued to the members of both houses, and conferred on the secretary of the senate, the clerk of the house of representatives, and some other officers.

The amendment of the 23d section was also agreed to, subjecting papers conveyed in the mail, to a postage of one cent for 100 miles, and a cent and half for any greater distance.

Section 25 was amended and agreed to, authorise the postmasters of Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and Charleston, S. C. to send the letters to the houses of the persons, to whom addressed, and to charge for such conveyance, one cent on each letter, in addition to the postage.

Having proceeded through all the amendments, the house adjourned.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Hartley obtained leave of absence for one week.

On motion, ordered that the letter from the Attorney-General of the United States as communicated in the President's message of yesterday, be referred to the committee to whom was referred his report on the judiciary system.

Ordered that the petition of James Rumsey be referred to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for promoting the progress of useful arts.

Mr. Sumpter presented the petitions of William Langley and Adam Giphart, soldiers, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war, which were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The house proceeded to take up for further consideration, the bill to establish the Post-office and post-roads within the United States, the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole being gone through, it was moved to amend the 20th section, and to insert in the sixth line after the word during, "their actual attendance in," which was agreed to:—It was then moved to strike out these words, "and twenty days before," which was agreed to:—It was then moved to amend the 23d section, and to insert these words, "provided that the contractors or persons carrying the Mail shall be permitted to carry the newspapers printed in the United States, provided that they be under cover or inclosed in the mail, and that the packets containing such newspapers shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the post-master," which motion was disagreed to.

It was then moved to insert this clause; that all monthly or other periodical publications printed within the United States, and weighing not more than three ounces and an half may be conveyed by the Mail on payment of three cents for each publication for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and four cents for any greater distance which was negatived. It was then moved to commit the 17th and 18th sections, with the amendments proposed, to a select committee of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Bourne, Massachusetts, which was agreed to.

It was moved to strike out the word Wiscasset and insert Penobscot, which was negatived—It was then moved to amend the first section and insert these words, "provided that the said rout shall be in no wise altered without the consent of the contractors," which was agreed to; it was then moved to insert a clause to this effect, "that all the surplus revenue of the general post office previous to the passing of this act, and not heretofore appropriated, shall be appropriated for making good any deficiency which may arise on the revenue of the said department for the year next ensuing," which was agreed to.

It was moved in the 15th section to insert after the word shall, these words, "unlawfully open, secrete, embezzle or destroy," which was agreed to: It was then moved to strike out in the fourth line of the seventh section after the word quarterly these words, "at the Treasury of the United States," and to insert these words, "out of the revenue of the Post-office," which was agreed to, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Hillhouse obtained leave of absence for twenty days. Adjourned.

Friday, December 30.

A number of petitions were laid on the clerk's table by several members—these were taken up in order, read and referred—those for pensions and compensations for services and disabilities, to the Secretary of War.

A memorial of John Churchman was read, renewing his application for the patronage of Government, to enable him to undertake and prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole—laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee of enrollment, reported the bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, as duly enrolled—the Speaker then affixed his signature to the same.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, against that part of the revenue law, which lays a duty on spirits distilled from the produce of the country, and praying for a repeal of the law—was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the time for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Clark proposed an additional section, providing for enhancing the salary of the first clerk in the Commissioner's office to the sum received by the principal clerk in the Auditor's office—which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported accordingly—the house accepted the report, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of a select committee, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury's exhibiting annual accounts of the receipts and expenditures of publick monies, was taken into consideration—this report consisted of six resolutions—one requiring the account, the other of a committee should be appointed to examine and report thereon.

After considerable debate, the first motion was adopted—the other disagreed to. Adjourned until Monday.

From the (Pennsylvania) American Daily ADVERTISER.

IS the war with the Indians a just one? Have we purchased the territory from them on which we have lately erected several new forts?

Have they not the same right to their hunting grounds (which afford them their only means of subsistance) that we have to our houses and farms?

Do we not commit the same offence against reason and justice in attempting to take these hunting grounds from them, *without their consent*, that Great Britain committed against the American colonies in attempting to tax them *without their consent*?

Would not ten thousand dollars laid out in presents, or in purchasing their lands a year ago, have done more to have obtained an honorable peace with them, than five millions of dollars will do now, if laid out in conducting a war against them.

Would not the establishment of a fair trade with them, be more profitable to the United State, than the possession of all the territory we could purchase from them, or take from them by force?

Would it not be more becoming the Christian rulers of a great republic, to introduce the arts of civilized life among the Indians, rather than attempt to extirpate them.

Is it consistent with honor or justice to carry on a war only for the sake of *revenge*?

Is there any honor to be acquired by killing Indians?

Do not several powerful European nations, purchase peace with Algiers by annual presents, or subsidies, and without incurring thereby a loss of honor?

Has not Numa Pompilius, rendered himself immortal, by keeping a military station at peace with savage and barbarous neighbours above forty years, by his prudence and love of justice?

Is the conquest or acquisition of a new state, worth to the United States, in their present circumstances, a single freeman's life?

Are there not diseases and accidents enough to carry men out of the world, without adding to them, the dreadful curse of war?

Are not wars dangerous to liberty, by fomenting a love of idleness and plunder, by creating debts, and multiplying revenue officers, who always stand ready to assist in supporting government (whether right or wrong) or authority only when it is wrong, for all right governments support themselves.

Will not a war rendered expensive by its distance and duration subject us to the necessity of encroaching upon *appropriated* funds, and thereby shake the *credit* of the United States?

Have not France and England, after many unsuccessful wars with the Indians, discovered at last, that a permanent and profitable peace with them is to be obtained only by the ties of trade and presents?

Is national honor concerned in carrying on a war after a defeat by a herd of Indians, any more than it would be if the same misfortune had happened from an herd of buffaloes?

A Citizen of the United States.

PITTSBURGH, December 24.

Thursday morning arrived here from Head Quarters, Fort-Washington, Capt. Guthrie, and Lieut. Cummings, of the 2d regiment of levies. These gentlemen inform, that the hope entertained of Gen. Scott's going out with a party of Kentucky volunteers, to the place of the late unfortunate action, was now over, as some difficulties had occured which prevented it: that Col. George Gibson, Maj. Butler, &c. who were supposed to be dangerously wounded, were recovering, and that the report respecting Col. Dark's death is false.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Monday the following address was presented to the President of the United States, by the Right Worshipful Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with the Rev. William Smith, D.D.

SIR and BROTHER,

THE ancient York Masons of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, for the first time assembled, in General *Communication* to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, since your election to the Chair of Government in the United States, beg leave to approach you with congratulations from the Hall, and in the pride of *Fraternal* affection, to hail you the *Great Master Builder* (under the Supreme Architect) by whose Labours the TEMPLE of LIBERTY hath been reared in the West—exhibiting to the nations of the Earth, a *Model* of *Beauty, Order* and *Harmony*, worthy of their imitation and praise.

Your knowledge of the origin and objects of our institution, its tendency to promote the social affections and harmonize the heart, give us a sure pledge, that this tribute of our veneration, this effusion of our love, will not be unpersuasive to you: nor will Heaven reject our Prayer—that you may be long continued to adorn the bright roll of Master-Workmen, which our Fraternity produces to the *Terrestrial Lodge*; and that you may be late removed to that *Celestial* Lodge, where love and harmony reign transcendent and divine; where the great Architect more immediately presides; and where Cherubim and Seraphim, wafting our Congratulations from Earth to Heaven, shall hail you Brother!

By order and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in general communication assembled in ample form.

(L. S.) J. B. SMITH, G. M.

Attest, *P. Le Barbier de Plessis. G. Secry.*

To which the President was pleased to give the following Answer:

Gentlemen and Brothers,

I RECEIVE your kind congratulations with the perfect sensations of fraternal affection; and form a heart deeply impressed with your generous wishes for my present and future happiness, I beg you to accept my thanks.

At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness, while you remain in this terrestrial mansion, and that we may hereafter meet as Brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect.

G. WASHINGTON.

January 11.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday evening (the 3d inst.) the election for Directors of the Bank of the United States was closed, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the ensuing year.

Massachusetts. Fisher Ames, Thillman Dalton, George Cabot.

Connecticut. J. Wadsworth.

New-York. John Lawrance, Rufus King, James Watson, Andrew Craigie, Nicholas Lowe, R. C. Livingston.

Pennsylvania. Joseph Anthony, Robert Smith, H. Le Roy, Archibald M'Call, William Bingham, Isaac Wharton, James C. Fisher, Matthew M'Connel, Charles Pettit.

Maryland. Henry Nicols.

Virginia. P. R. Fendal.

North-Carolina. Samuel Johnston.

South-Carolina. William Smith.

On Friday morning was presented to the President of the United States, a BOX, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that sheltered the Washington of Scotland, the brave patriotic Sir William Wallace, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the begining of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristical present is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scots gentleman, and a portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to Lord Buchan, by the Goldsmith's company at Edinburgh; from whom his Lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due. We hear further, that Lord Buchan, has, by letter, requested of the President, that on the event of his decease, he will consign the above to that man *in this country*, who shall appear, in his judgement, to merit it best upon the same consideration that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The Pennsylvania hospital having been found inadequate to the two fold purpose of accommodating fools and mad persons, it has been proposed to erect a house, near the present hospital, for the exclusive use of such as are deprived of their reason. It is conceived, that in such a house, properly constructed, and attended; that greatest of human maladies, lunacy, might be cured, and mad people, instead of lingering away a melancholy existence under ground, and visited only as spectacles of human nature in ruins, might be restored to reason, to society and to their friends.

The following affecting circumstance is related, by a person who was with Gen. St. Clair's army, in the action of the 4th of November last.—There was with the American troops a number of white women, who had attended them on the expedition. When the retreat was ordered, one of these women having a child in her arms, and being hard pursued by an Indian with tomahawk, who she found must inevitably overtake her in a few minutes if she did not leave the child, the desire of self-preservation overcome the parental feeling of nature, and, dropping short for a moment, she placed the infant (being about a year old) on a stump, and immediately renewed her flight—The Indian ruffian, and in the attempt to kill an officer, who made stand to save the woman, was shot dead on the spot. The woman escaped with the troops, but there is every reason to suppose the child was tomahawked, or its brains dashed out, as it is not likely that the savages, upon such an occasion, found themselves in a humour to carry off an infant of twelve months old, to their towns.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

CINCINNATI.

Official accounts being received of the death of Maj. General Butler; Major Ferguson, Major Hart, Capt. Smith, Captain Bradford, Captain Newman, Captain Pielon, and Lieutenant Spear, Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, who fell in the late action with the Indians, the Members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual mourning for three months as a particular mark of respect for the memory of their deceased brethern.

By order of the President,

W. S. SMITH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 19.

"The situation of our frontiers, since the defeat of St. Clair, is a subject that demands serious attention. I do not consider the loss so great as some others perhaps may. The valuable officers, the arms, the money and horses that fell into the hands of the enemy, to which with the degree of animation such a victory will give to the savages on these items, consist our loss, the great body of the troops were not only pests to society, but altogether incompetent to the business, in which they were employed, and if there had been eighteen thousand of them, the consequence would have been the same. It is true it might have required a little longer time for the Indians to kill them, but that they would defeat 18,000 or any number of such as they, that we could send, I have no doubt. It is true there is nothing more common than to find fault when an unfortunate business is over, but of this opinion was I the moment I saw the men, and told Col. George Gibson, on his way from Philadelphia, that if the Indians gave battle at all they would defeat our army. As to the ammunition, that was even worse than the pack saddles sent from New York; because the pack saddles were some individuals who went from this country, that could have used it if it had been fit for use. The most vigilant rage prevails among both officers and men whom I have seen on their return from the expedition, against the officers of government, whose duty it was to supply that article. Good powder is as essentially necessary to fight Indians, as good men, and these are chiefly to be had in this and the Kentucky country, if, therefore, Congress intends defeating the enemy, they must give such wages as will induce men competent to the business to undertake it. Permit me to point out another capital error in the original plan, for establishing posts in that country, the supplies will be cut off by the Indians with great ease, or they must be sent with great expence indeed; and a few troops, sent up in a garrison, will be no interruption to the Indians in making depredations on our frontiers. In addition to the establishment of posts, let government establish settlements also; give two or three hundred acres of land to every actual settler who will till the ground in the neighbourhood of these posts, the settlers will generally be active woodmen; they will soon be able to supply the garrisons, and the garrison will afford them such protection as, will enable them to tread their ground, their interests will be mutual and the saving to the government, by this means, will be considerable. In addition, let one or two companies of active woodsmen, under the direction of vigilent and experienced officers, be employed as rangers at each post, and give at least ten dollars per month. This will be considered as high wages by some of the high fliers, but it will be true economy. Let me instance two actions with the Indians on our frontiers, where such men were engaged. Lieut. Boskirk of the Ohio country, with equal numbers defeated twenty-two Indians at the Mingo bottom, took all their baggage and some of their arms; Lieut. Enoch of this country with fifteen men fought upwards of thirty Indians, at Fish creek, and though he was obliged to quit the ground with the loss of three men, yet it is reduced to a moral certainty that they killed at least six Indians and wounded others, these are the men the inhabitants employed and gave them in addition to the pay of the state four or five dollars per month, and of which Gen. St. Clair complained that it would injure the public service, but I hope that by this time government is convinced of their error."

JANUARY 7.

An Extract of a Letter from an officer, (who distinguished himself by his Valour, in the late unfortunate Conflict with the Savages) to his friend in Baltimore Town, dated at Fort-Washington, the 17th of November last, after mentioning the particulars of the action, says—

"Active Measures, indeed, must be immediately taken, to effect any good purpose; and the United States will deceive themselves, if they think an insignificant, undisciplined Army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable Enemy they are now at War with. They are numerous—they are trained Warriors, and are elated with Victory and Plunder!—They gained it, however, with considerable Loss on their Part; but we cannot ascertain, exactly.

"I served the Campaign in the Cavalry, and am now returned to my Battalion; which, I hope, will be disbanded in the course of ten days or a fortnight; and my Wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by that time.

"Our Army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted Horse and Riflemen, it was badly provided, and of course, was discontented. Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the Rifle, and in the Art of covering their Bodies behind Trees, Logs, &c. We had a few Riflemen (Militia) but they did not behave as well as they ought:—Our Horse were so emaciated by the want of Forage, that they were entirely unfit for any active Service; and several of our Men (I mean Levies) never fired a Gun, till the Day of Action.

"The Length to which Affairs have gone certainly requires the most speedy Exertion of the Public; a strong Army, compared to the last, must be raised, and disciplined to fight the Indians in their own Manner: Such an army, well commanded and modelled, I shall wish to serve in, and would still hope to see those Savages subdued."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his Friends in Baltimore Town, dated Dec. 1.

"The Mulattoes were driven from Port-au-Prince by the Regiments of Artois and Normandy, and were, when the Dispatches came off, encamped at the Croix de Bouquet.—Report says above 180 of them were left dead in the Streets.—A terrible Pillage attended the Fire.—The Women and Children were taken on board the King's Ships; and, we are told, few have sustained other Injury than the loss of Property."

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 12.

M. de Menier, late Ambassador from the Court of France, to the United States, is appointed by the King of France, to succeed M. Montmorin, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This gentleman, we hear, has projected a plan, for the payment of the debt due by the United States to the French Kingdom in produce.

We are informed that Capt. James De Wolf of Bristol in Rhode-Island, (against whom a bill was found by the grand Jury for murdering a negro woman on his passage from Guinea, in June last),—about three weeks ago sailed on another voyage from Bristol to Guinea.

Last Wednesday was committed to the gaol in Newport, Samuel Eldredge and Andrew Hawling, of North Kingston, on suspicion of being concerned in the suppose murder of Mr. Thomas Mory, as mentioned in the papers sometime since.

There are living in this city, two persons, husband and wife, whose weight is as follows:

Husband 350 } 600 wt.
Wife, 250 }

HARTFORD, January 16.

Last monday morning, about 4 o'clock, the city of New-York was alarmed by a most tremendous fire, which happened at a house in Front-street, between the Fly-Market and Depeyster street, by means of which seven dwelling-houses were consumed, and several others much damaged. Happily the wind blew in such a direction as to carry the embers from the city. The houses destroyed were occupied by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dennis M'Cready, Mr. Lalor, and Mrs. Keeling.

NORTHAMPTON, January 25.

A correspondent observes, that his Ex——y cannot be charged, (as he sometimes has been) with any *respect* to PERSON, in his late appointment of a Judge, for the Supreme Judicial Court.

Two important bills are now before the Senate of the United States—one for the encouragement of the Bank and Cod-Fisheries—the other for the establishment of a Mint.

State of the Thermometer, on the undermentioned days, at sunrise.

1791 Friday Dec. 23,	12° below 0
Sunday 25,	8° below 0
1792 Saturday Jan. 7,	7° below 0
Tuesday 10,	7° below 0
Wednesday 11,	17° below 0
Thursday 12,	12° below 0
Tuesday 17,	15° below 0
Wednesday 18,	17½° below 0
Monday 23,	13° below 0
Tuesday 24,	9° below 0

*** Those persons who have engaged WOOD to the Printer hereof, are requested to forward it immediately.

GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE

FOURTH DIVISION

OF

MILITIA.

AT a Division Court-Martial, holden by order of Major-General WILLIAM SHEPHARD, at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, on the first of November, 1791, whereof Col. Samuel Sloper, is President,

Captain MOSES COOK, of Colonel MATTOON's regiment, charged by the Adjutant-General of the Militia of this Commonwealth, with mutinous and seditious conduct, on the 13th of September, 1791—

With having suffered his company to leave the line of the regimental parade, without permission from the commanding officer of the regiment—

For taking command of said company immediately thereafter, without conducting it back again into the line, and for marching and exercising said company on the field, in presence of said regiment on said day, contrary to, and in contempt and violation of all order, regulation and discipline, in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman—WAS TRIED.—

The Court, after having fully considered the evidence adduced on the part of government, as also on the part of Captain Moses Cook, and the defence by himself made, are of opinion that he is GUILTY of the several charges exhibited against him, and do therefore adjudge, that he be removed from office, and that he be incapable of holding any military commission under this Commonwealth for the term of THREE years.

The Major General approves of the above sentence of the Court Martial, and orders it to take place accordingly.

The Court-Martial of which Colonel Sloper is President, is dissolved.

By order of the Major-General,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect, without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their dues.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

From a LONDON, Paper.

The following extract from a Poem, which we understand it is to make its appearance the first parliament sat fast, may show some of our nobility, that if they are determined to be ridiculous through wantonness of wealth, their follies will not escape the censure of genius.

FOR what is family? see C———funk
Beneath contempt, and *delicately* drunk:
Not drunk like manhood in his generous mood,
When bright'ning humour o'er the quicken'd blood
Springs into life, and honestly declares
The glowing sentiments his bosom bears;
But drunk with show, ridiculously vain,
And pleas'd with all things that the wife disdain.
In muslin trowsers tied with silken strings,
Shoes with rosettes, and fingers deck'd with rings:
With glit'ring chains that from the waistcoat show;
How much the man is hurried in the beau!
The *mighty* Lord of———appears,
And mimics woman even in her fears:
Of frame so delicate, that on his breast
The vibrand's pun'd, to give the nosegay rest:
The flow'r, alas! too heavily might lie,
And load the murmur of a gentle sigh;
So vast a burthen on a heart so soft,
Would sure be fatal, if his lordship cough'd,
In this all fruitful communicative age,
When even miniſters purſue the rage,
And honeſt toil is bountifully given—
If *dearly* bought—the circling air of heav'n,
Is there no mode, ſince manhood muſt perplex,
To ſuit his nature by the change of ſex?
Or, moſt the thing indefinite remain,
A modern Abelard, without his pain!
Fie! fie! my lord! give back the painted fan,
Aſſert your freedom, and aſſume the man:
Show, by the deeds humanity reveres,
That kings at leaſt have honourable heirs:
Snatch from the lips of propagating fame,
A tale, whoſe whiſper's everlaſting ſhame.

ANECDOTE.

A Young lady was very much in love with a young Irish officer; that false delicacy which prevails among the female sex; would not permit her to disclose her passion. However, her attentions were unremitted, and the was lavish in compliments when opportunity would permit. But the officer was a delicate man and unexperienced in these matters: he was therefore unconscious of her meaning: and it remained for the young lady either to be more explicit, or continue in all the torture of suspense. The former being her choice, she availed herself of a circumstance which happened. There were fowls, and a scarcity of plates—so the officer had hardly room for his fragments; which the young lady taking notice of, and resolving to seize the present happy moment, turned about, and with an expressive look, said, *Pray Sir, lay your Bones with mine.* The officer took the *hint* and an *eclaircissement* took place that evening.

TOLERATION.

By the celebrated PAINE.

TOLERATION is not the opposite of Intolleration, but is the counterfeit o fit. Both are despotisms. The one assumes to itself the right of witholding Liberty of Conscience, and the other of granting it. The one is the pope, armed with fire and faggot, and the other is the pope selling or granting indulgences. The former is church and state, and the latter is church and trafick.

But toleration may be viewed in a much stronger light. Man worships not himself but his MAKER; and the liberty of conscience which he claims, is not for the service of himself, but of his GOD. In this case, therefore, we must necessarily have the associated idea of two beings; the mortal who renders the worship, and the *Immortal Being* who is worshipped; and by the same act of assumed authority by which it tolerates man to pay his worship, it presumptuously and blasphemously sets itself up to tolerate the ALMIGHTY to receive it.

Were a bill brought into any parliament, entitled, "An act to tolerate, or grant liberty to the ALMIGHTY to receive the worship of a Jew or a Turk," or "to prohibit the ALMIGHTY from receiving it:" All men would startle, and call it blasphemy.—The presumption is not the less because the name of "MAN!" only appears to those laws; for the associated idea of the *worshipper* and the *worshipped* cannot be seperated. Who, then, art thou, vain dust and ashes! by whatever name thou art called, whether a King, a Bishop, a Church or a State, a Parliament or any thing else, that obtruded thine insignificance between the soul of man and its MAKER? Mind thine own concerns. If he believes not as thou believest, it is a proof that thou believest not as he believeth; and there is no earthly power can determine between you.

With respect to what are called denominations of religion, if every one is left to judge of his own religion, there is no such thing as religion that is wrong; but if they are to judge of each others religion, there is no such a thing as religion that is right; and therefore all the world are right, or all the world are wrong. But with respect to religion itself, without regard to names, and as directing itself from the universal family of mankind, to the divine object of adoration, *it is man Bringing to his Maker the fruits of his heart*; and tho' those fruits may differ from each other like the fruits of the earth, the graceful tribute of every one is accepted.

From the MASSACHUSETTS Sun, &c.

THE NEIGHBOUR.

Every one to his trade.

UNIVERSAL compliance with the laconic piece of instruction, would prove its vast importance. When the attention and exertions of men are confined to their occupation, the condition of Society is prosperous. Would every individual, constant and steadily, revolve around his own business, as his common centre, the situation of man would be enviable; every happiness in the power of property would be at his command. This particular attention to one's own business, is a dictate of sound reason, and when reduced to practice is found too valuable for desertion. A man once in possession of the habit of industry seldom exchanges it for idleness; but passion and prejudice are able counsellors; more eloquent and persuasive than reason, they lead us into foolish captivity—we become envious of the situation of others, and discontented with our own. The advantages that might be secured from our own occupations, are lost, in idle dreams of higher happiness. Why should the farmer envy the parson? Prosperity is not local—property and enjoyment are within the reach of both.—If the farmer labours he will be rewarded—if the parson preaches he will have his salary.—Or, why should the mechanic envy the lawyer? The situation of the latter is not more exempt from care or misfortune, than that of the former—each must earn his living by industry—the exertions of each are equally entitled to reward. A customer will not expect the labour and ingenuity of the mechanic without recompense—the client will not expect advice without a fee. He who requires the light of a lamp, said Anaxagoras to Pericles, must take care to supply it with oil.

Every one to his trade—waste not your time in repining at the prosperous situation of others—rather make your own so, by constant attention to your business. If your neighbour is called to public business, and raised to honors, think not you are injured—perhaps he is better qualified.—Cease not your tears that you was not chosen—rather imitate the disinterested virtue discovered in the declaration of Pedaretus, when rejected from the Council of Sparts—I am happy, said he, Sparta has found three hundred citizens better than myself. *Every one to his trade.* Some of our very vices are advocates for the rule—the coffers of avarice will be filled by it—selfishness itself will be gratified—but how strong—how bright are the chains presented by public spirit.—Industry is the very pillar that supports society. The social virtues and advantages, like the sciences, flourish best in the neighbourhood of each other. Honesty, plenty and domestic happiness love the neighbourhood of industry—and if the latter disappears the former will also take to flight and even our men will turn coward and desert us. Should our land no longer be cultivated, and our manufactures cease, so far from furnishing articles of exportation, we should be under necessity of importing for subsistence; the balance of trade would be set against us; and foreigners draw upon our money, until they should drain us of it. As causes may be measured by their effects, the idleness of the country might be calculated from the scarcity of cash.—A political doctor, applying to the finances, as to the pulse of the nation, and finding there a languid circulation, would pronounce the malady a dangerous consumption, brought on by the symptoms of idleness and dissipation.—To restore health and vigour, he would salivate the nation, by giving it a portion of industry for mercury, prescribed by the simple recipe, *Every one to his trade.*

Third and last time.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber on Book or Note, are once more called upon to make payment by the 15th Day of February next, as this is the last notice they will have, in this way.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 11, 1792.

CASH,

And the highest price given for Salts of Lye, by

WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on the first of January inst. STEPHEN WILDER, an apprentice boy, eighteen years old, black hair, light complexion, had on when went away a light Brown coat, dark brown breeches. I do hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said Stephen on my account, for I will not pay any debt of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said runaway, shall have six pence reward & and no charges paid.

SIMEON ALEXANDER, jun.

Northfield, Jan. 2, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791.

Royal Quarto Bible,

Out of the Press.

THE Royal Quarto BIBLE—(and the only one so large a fized Quarto ever attempted from Presses in America) is THIS DAY completed from the Press of the undersigned. The subscribers for work are hereby informed, that the Books will be bound with all the dispatch possible.—A number will be ready for delivery by the first week in February next.

Those persons who wish to supply themselves with valuable Quarto Bible, printed with large elegant types, it is hoped will postpone purchasing until they can have an opportunity to see this work, and if on examination it should be found equal in goodness to any other of its size and price, it is hoped they will give it a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who has at own expense has carried through his Press, this great and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791.

Folio Bible,

With 50 Copperplate Engravings.

THE First Volume of this large work, embellished with 26 Copperplate Engravings of Sacred History, is this day completed, and will be put in boards, with all speed. Subscribers may be supplied with this Volume at the Bookstore of the publisher, in Worcester, in fourteen days from this date. Books will immediately be sent on for the subscribers in Boston, Salem, &c.

The Second Volume is in great forwardness, both the Letter Press and Plates are nearly completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Edition of the FOLIO BIBLE are still received by I. THOMAS, the Publisher, in Worcester, & by said THOMAS, and AND REWS, in Boston.

James Byers, and Co.

Have just Manufactured a large quantity of

IRON HOLLOW WARE

Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of country produce. They have on hand—

POTASH KETTLES,
BARREL KETTLES,
CLOTHIER'S PLATES,
HATTER'S BASONS, &c.

For the recommendation of the Kettles, they would refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

The above articles may be had at their Ware-house, the second door south of the Court-House.

N. B. Old cast Iron, will be received in payment.

Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about the 25th of October last, two yearlings, one a red and white STEAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, marked with a slit the under side of each ear, and branded N. C. on the horns. Whoever has taken up said Stear and Heifer, or shall take them up, and will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK.

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he engages to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser, as can be obtained at any Store in the place, for ready pay—Among which are the following articles,

viz.

SUPERFINE, and Common Broadcloths, Buff Carsimer, Elastick Cloths, first and second quality, Forest Cloths, and Serges, Twill'd & plain Coating, Flannels and Baizes, Rose & Common Blankets, Wildboars and Camblets, Moreens, Calimancoes, Rainetts, Shalloons, Dorants and Tammeys, Lastings, Twill'd and plain Velvets, Thicketts and Royaltib,

Carsimer and other Vest Patterns, A large & beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Sattin and Modes, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, and Cambrick, Worsted Hose, and many other articles not enumerated.

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE—Bohea Tea—Coffee—Salt—Snuff per bladder—Powder per qr. Cask of 25lbs. each, &c.

WANTED,

Pork—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bags—for which the highest market price will be given, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately.—As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Monday, Jan. 2.

THE house agreeably to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair; to take into further consideration, the bill from the Senate, relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States: The motion under consideration for striking out in the 9th section these words, "The President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall not be a President of the Senate pro tempore, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being," which was negatived. Several amendments were proposed to the 10th and 11th sections, which were negatived; the 12th section was agreed to; the bill being gone through, the committee rose, and reported the same with amendments, which were delivered in at the Clerk's table, and the said amendments being read and considered, the first amendment was disagreed to, and the second agreed to, an amendment was proposed to the 3d section which was negatived.

It was then moved to strike out the 9th section, which was negatived—and it was then moved to strike out these words in the 9th section, viz. "President of the senate pro tempore, and in case there shall not be a President of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, for the time being;" a division of the question was called for, and a motion made to strike out the words "President of the senate pro tempore," and on the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, ayes 24, noes 27.

It was then moved to strike out these words, "And in case there shall be no president of the Senate, the speaker of the house of Representatives for the time being," and on the question to agree to this motion the yeas and nays being called, it was carried in the affirmative, ayes 26, noes 25, and the words were struck out; it was then moved to add a clause to the bill, to empower the President of the United States in case it shall at any time happen that there shall not be a President of the senate, to convene the senate for the purpose of making such an appointment, which was agreed to; it was then moved to insert after president in the 10th section the word "Vice-president," which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Lear his Secretary, communicating a Statement of the expenditure of the sum of ten thousand Dollars, appropriated to defray the contingent charges of government, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The message received yesterday from the President of the United States, respecting the sum of 10,000 dollars granted for contingent expenses, was read stating that he had yet a balance of said money in hand of 8734 dollars and 30 cents.

Mr. S. Bourne, of the committee of enrollment, informed the house that the committee had presented to the President for his assent, the bill respecting the contract between the United States, and the state of Pennsylvania, respecting the Lake Erie purchase; and a message was received from the President, informing the house that he had signed the said bill, so that it is now a law of the United States.

Several petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The several orders of the day being read, it was agreed to take up the report of the select committee which was just then brought in by Mr. J. Smith) on the 17th and 18th sections of the postoffice bill. To these sundry amendments were proposed, and also some amendments made to the other sections.

The house adjourned at the usual hour, without taking any question on the engrossment of the bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Lawrence, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Brigadier general Josiah Harmar, in behalf of himself and a number of other commissioned officers, praying an augmentation of their pay, made report in favour of the petitioners; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Stagg, Jun. Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary for the department of War, made report, that his salary be augmented to the sum of 800 dollars per annum: To commence from the first of January instant; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. B. Bourne presented a memorial, from the legislature of the State of Rhodeiland, praying a further assumption of her state Debt; which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for information.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee who were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeably to the report of the committee on the petition of George Webb, late receiver of continental taxes in the state of Virginia, reported a bill for that purpose; which was received and read the first time.

The Secretary at War, to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln in behalf of himself, Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, commissioners for treating with the Indians south of the river Ohio, made report; which was read; it was then moved that the memorial and report of the Secretary at war thereon, be referred to a select committee of Mr. Ames, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Steele, which, was agreed to.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

The house proceeded in the further consideration of the bill to establish the post office, and postroads within the United States; the following section under consideration, that it shall be lawful for the carriages by which the mail shall be conveyed to receive passengers for hire to or from any place or places and through any state or states, upon the roads declared by the laws of the United States to be post roads; it was moved to amex this to section a proviso to this effect, that whenever any exclusive privilege of conveying passengers for hire in stage carriages, on any of the roads established by this law, has been heretofore granted in any state for a term of years, such privilege shall exist until the the term for which it was granted shall expire. On the question to agree to this motion, the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, ayes 14, noes 43, and on the question to agree to the section, the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the negative, ayes 25, noes 33.

It was then moved to amend the 20th section, which relates to franking letters, by inserting the Register of the Treasury, which was agreed to: It was then moved to amend the 18 section, and in the 20th line to insert after Bedford, the word Greensburg, which was agreed to, several other amendments were proposed which were negatived; a question was then taken that the bill with the amendments be engrossed for a third reading, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ames from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, late commissioners for treating with the Indians, and the report of the Secretary at War thereon, made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, That Mr. Parker be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to regulate pilots, &c.

The house proceeding to the further consideration of the Senate relative to the election of a president and Vice president, an amendment was proposed to the 10th section; and adjournment being called for the further consideration of the bill was postponed. Adjourned until tomorrow morning 11 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 6.

The pitition and memorial of John Churchman, presented a few days since, was taken into consideration, and after some debate, a motion for referring it to a select committee was agreed to, and Messrs. Page, Wadsworth & Wayne, appointed accordingly.

Mr. Benson's motion for the appointment of a committee to report a new representation bill, was taken in consideration.

Mr. Gerry moved an amendment to the motion by inserting the ratio of 30,000; this occasioned considerable debate, Mr. Ames moved another amendment which was to insert 119 members as the whole number to be chosen by the union. These motions were superseded by a motion from Mr. Bourne, to refer the original motion with the amendment proposed by Mr. Gerry, to a committee of the whole House, which being agreed to; the subject was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the bill relative to the election of President and vice President, &c.

Mr. Giles moved to recommit the whole bill, which, after some debate, was agreed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Lawrence reported a bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay, and to invalid pensions—this bill provides for a partial repeal of the limitation ordinances of the late Congress, and make the most ample provision for cases of all those who have claims on the public justice—read the first and second times, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, was taken into consideration—this being in favor of the memorialists, it was moved that a resolution should be adopted pursuant thereto, which was for granting a sum of money equal to defraying their reasonable and necessary expences—After considerable debate, a substitute for this motion was proposed, in moving that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill, appropriating 1611 dollars pursuant to the prayer of the memorial.—The House, without deciding the question, adjourned till monday next.

Monday, Jan. 9.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The engrossed bill for the establishing post offices & post roads throughout the U. States, was taken up for a third reading, and for the purpose of filling up the blanks.

Mr. Murray said, as it was out of order to move to strike out any clause in that stage of the business, he would move that the bill be recommitted. His object he said was that the words in the 22d section which imposed a tax of a cent on newspapers for the first 100 miles, and a fifth cent and a half on any greater distance might be so altered as to leave the tax lower. He wished that it might be altered to an half cent for the first 100, and a cent for any distance greater than 100 miles.

He observed that, equally with other gentlemen, he felt all the impatience which the many delays this bill had suffered, and its repeated discussions had excited; but as there was that error in the bill, he thought it right to perfect it as much as possible; and that as to impatience or delay, he did not think there could be a competition in the estimate between time and wisdom—He believed that the present would materially injure the press, and through it, the country; because there would be at least a thousand persons who would not subscribe at 3½ dollar tax, who would at a dollar 75cts on a daily paper. This tax would produce, to the revenue of the office one dollar and three quarters on daily papers; and as their postage did not stand on the same ground that the letters did, as they were not so much the object of great care, he thought that an ample indemnification against the expence.

He thought the unrestrained exercise of the press a great object, and as essential to its prosperity. It could not be denied that in proportion as you tax any object of enjoyment or of consumption, will be its free or restrained use. A tax on newspaper communication will operate as an abridgement of their use as a check on their circulation.

The mere emolument of Printers was not an object; but it was a concern of great importance that the people should be enlightened and informed as well on subjects of a political nature as on the great variety of points of improvements in the arts and discoveries of science. There ought to be some channel that could easily and cheaply communicate to the mass of the people, the poor as well as the wealthy, whatever improvement in agriculture, in manufactures, and politics, may take place in the more distant states. The curiosity of mankind is natural and laudable; it is the source of intelligence, and in indulgence in a country like this is, in some measure a right whose exercise we are called on to patronize. This curiosity is not confined to such as can afford well to pay high for its enjoyment: it is felt by the wealthy, the farmer, the yeomany, and the mechanic.

After a few remarks further, he observed, he could not view the post office and its connection with the press, as a source of revenue; he thought them separate or joinly, as great and useful political engines formed for the most useful purpose. Some gentlemen had considered newspapers in the light of a manufacture; and as such excisable and taxable; he could not in the present state of things. He thought their communication contained materials from which a country might, if they used them properly, digest much wisdom; and not deemed a tax on them beyond what they bear, or what would amount to a prohibition upon their more general circulation, as a tax upon the opportunities of wisdom and information. He declared that either from their original high price, or from the difficulty of their postage, but very few circulate in the part of the country he came from; and he hoped

the bill might be committed for the purpose of lowering the rate.

Several members expressed themselves in favor of the principle of Mr. Murray's motion; but it was judged to be out of order to recommit any particular section, without the whole bill was generally recommitted.

Mr. Madison supposed that so small an amendment might be made by the general consent of the House; but he would be sorry to recommit the whole bill, although he thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Murray of the greatest importance; as to rate the postage of newspapers above half a cent, amounted to a prohibition in fact of the distribution of knowledge and information throughout the Union.

Mr. W. Smith was as much in favor of the amendments as any other member; but he feared that the bill could not now be re-committed any other way than generally, and then he supposed several members would make different amendments. Indeed it seemed to be the opinion of members, that the bill was exceedingly imperfect; but he saw little hopes of making it better by delaying any longer in this house. He therefore believed it would be best to let it pass to the Senate, and trust to that house for a correction of the errors. However, should it be the sense of the majority to recommit the bill, he would move for an amendment which he had before attempted, viz. to allow magazines and other periodical publications to go in the mail, on paying a certain postage.

After a few further remarks on the order and rules of the house, the question on Mr. Murray's motion was negatived by a small majority, viz. 27 to 21.

The house proceeded to fill up the blanks in the bill as follows:

The sum of the contracts between the post-master general and the stage proprietors was filled up with *five years*.

The fine for retarding or obstructing the mail was made 100 dollars.

Penalty on a ferryman refusing or neglecting to transport the mail, 10 dollars for every half hour.

Twelve weeks notice to be given by the Postmaster general in the newspapers, previous to his making contracts, &c.

Salary of the postmaster general 2000 dollars per annum, and of his assistant 1000 dollars.

The new rates of postage to commence the first day of March next.

Fine on a deputy Postmaster for making an over charge of postage, 1000 dollars.

Fine on any private person for carrying letters *for hire* on the postroads, 200 dollars, and 300 dollars for every week's continuance of the practice.

Any person employed in any department, of the post office, who shall unlawfully open, detain or embezzle any letter or packet, not containing bank notes, public securities or other valuable property, shall pay a fine not exceeding 300 dollars, and suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

The post-rider who delays the mail, or quits it on the road, to forfeit 100 dollars, and if he carried letters contrary to the act, a fine of fifty dollars.

After filling the foregoing blanks, the next question was on filling up the salary of the deputy postmasters, 2500 dollars, 1500, 1050 and 200 were each proposed: it was observed that the deputy in New-York if he had office rent and clerks would not have 2000 dollars left to himself: that therefore in those places where packets arrive and clerks are necessary it would be proper to allow the deputy postmaster a salary sufficient for his labors, otherwise no man of character would undertake it.

On the other hand it was argued that 1500 is the salary of a district Judge, which is a place of as great trust as that of a deputy postmaster, and it was said that the postmaster general had given his opinion in favour of 1500 dollars.

To this it was replied that the salary of a district Judge was so very deficient, that the consequence was very few could be found to accept of it, and those who did generally resigned in a few months: this is the case at present in Pennsylvania. But in the case of the deputy postmaster they have to pay all the expence of clerks, office rent, &c. and unless they be allowed something over those expences, very few will be found to accept of the appointment, unless it be men of less respectability than ought to be placed in a place of such trust and confidence.

Adjourned.

From the National Gazette.

To his Excellency *Arthur St. Clair*, Governor of the Western Territory, superintendant of Indian Affairs, Major-General and Commander in Chief of the American Army.

SIR,

THERE are no persons who sympathise more sincerely for the private distress and public misfortune occasioned by your last defeat, than the friends of the late General BUTLER; whose honor, military reputation, and memory, you have injured, by intimating that he withheld from you some very material intelligence, which was communicated to him by Captain Slough, in the course of the night before the action; which the world understand to be a plain suggestion, as one cause of your defeat.

As this imputation against General BUTLER is published to the world his friends have a right to request the favor of you to make known to them in like manner, every circumstance relative thereto; and particularly, the words as nearly as may be, in which Capt. Slough informed you he had communicated the intelligence; the hour of the night: in whose presence; and General BUTLER's reply to him.

You will readily perceive, Sir, that the General's friends require nothing for his justification, but a simple answer to these particulars. *That* will enable them to investigate the charge against him, unless their intentions shall be rendered abortive, by a declaration that no person, was present, when Capt. Slough made the communication.

As the present Indian War is said to have been entered into by your recommendation, and the arrangements of both campaigns to have been yours together with the exclusive power of making peace; your country has expected from you, an exertion of the abilities you possess, in one department or the other.

Your defeat appears to the world to have arisen from deficiency of intelligence—from your not knowing your enemy—from your detaching one fourth or one fifth of your army after sixty militia Deserters—And from your incautious encampment:—Exculpate yourself from these, and no imputation against General BUTLER will be necessary.

A. B.

P. S. General BUTLER's friends request that all Printers, who have published Gen. St. CLAIR'S P.S. alluded to above, will give this a place in their papers.

To his EXCELLENCY GENERAL St. CLAIR.

The friends of the deceased Colonel OLDHAM request the favor of you to publish the "Orders of much consequence" which you had given him over night immediately pre ceding your defeat; his neglecting to execute which, you suggest as one cause of it. They wish to be certified by whom and in whose presence, those orders were delivered.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

EVERY man to his humour.—Some people express their ideas in one *way*, others have a different mode of communicating their sentiments; some are delighted *only* with the deep researches of nature, and please themselves with fruitless endeavours to investigate its first principles; while others are elevated with the beauties of Poetry, and conceive all happiness derived from that source. I am content that every man should be happy in his own way, provided he does not injure himself or society. My chief delight is, in telling the news and entertaining my friends, neighbours and the public, with what I hear folks say. I am never easy a moment, after I have heard a piece of news, 'till I have told some body of it; and so great is the pleasure in doing it, that I often enjoin secrecy in matters of no consequence, merely to secure the privilege of the first communication; (always referring an exclusive right to make some observations as I go along)—I cannot conceive why THE ADVISER, and Mr. AUDITA QUERELA, should be so out of humour, at the relation of a few innocent HEARSAYS. Why have I not as good a right to indulge my prevalent humour, as they to gratify theirs? Iam very sensible that tattlers, story-tellers, &c. &c. have been considered as nuisances in society, disturbers of the peace of families, and the harmony of neighbours—and I have heard of their doing great good. The avenues to the human mind are various and intricate, and it has been the study in all ages to find free access, and bring it to consideration; it is immaterial in what way the mind is brought to pause, and take an intuitive view of its principle of action; or a retrospective glance on the more overt and public acts of Life. I have heard some folks say, that the only way to convince the mind, was by the ministers preaching, and solemnly warning mankind, (both of high and low degree,) of the danger of vice, and of impropriety of conduct, in public and private life. This is one way, and I believe a very good one; but every sunday's experience evinces, that in every instance, it is not effectual. There are other methods of carrying HOME conviction to the mind—there must be Prophets who dare speak to the KING——Nathan did not preach to David, but told him what he had heard—a simple story of the little EweLamb; the effect on David's future life, and conduct, every one knows, who has read the Book he ought to. When I hear folks talk a great deal, and tell many stories, I always conclude something is the matter. I hear folks talk every thing, and almost every body says something—possibly, as the old Proverb says, "there may be more cry than wool;" but nobody will make me believe when I see a great smoke, that there is not some fire. I have heard some folks say, that the mode of keeping order in the Courts was totally altered—that formerly the Gentleman of the WHITE WAND in case of noise or disorder, cried, "Order Gentlemen—be still there—SILENCE BEHIND"—but now that they were awed into profound silence, by the more *audible* and *emphatical* method of SNORING. I have heard some people say, that they could not believe it,—it was not a truth—I thought so until I experienced the Fact; then I became fully convinced that it was the *best possible* method—few people are so brutish, but will walk a TIP-TOE rather than disturb a person (before of high rank) under those circumstances;—If this is the most effectual method, (and I have heard it is agreed on all hands that it is) the Gentleman will derive a very great advantage to himself—it will be as the old saying is, "killing two Birds, with one stone," because it can be done while SLEEPING—and at *particular times*, and under *certain circumstances*, save the trouble of great exertions for distinct articulation. I have heard some Folks enquire, why GREAT FOLKS are more sleepy during the day, than labouring people? I have heard that the deep meditations, and contemplations of GREAT MINDS, at the same time it illumined their countenances, induced weakness of body, trembling of the hands, and an irresistable disposition to sleep—Nay let me observe, if this be true, (and I have heard it was no man, or body of men, ought to be censured for *certain* and *unavoidable* effects of such *deep* investigations. I have heard that the former days were better than these—that formerly the Judicial and Executive departments, in the County, were filled with gentlemen of enlarged abilities—competent knowledge of the Laws—of grave deportment—examples of temperance and all the virtues that adorn human life. This brings to my mind a conversation that took place in my hearing, between two elderly gentlemen. One of them observed, he had lately attended the Courts, and told the other there was no such NOISES formerly—no such levity and affected drollery—Why? don't you remember such a great man! and such a great man! how they look't? What gravity! what majesty! what sobriety! what decency! what order and decorum in all their proceedings? Why the very Lawyers trembled when they adventured to address them. Ay, ay, says the other, I remember all about it, their very appearance would create respect, and frown every immorality out of sight.—At this my indignation began to kindle; I told them, they were old men, and did not enquire wisely—that the former times was no better than these—they were born under a tyrannic Government—that the will of the majestrate was *then* a law, that no one dare dispute—but thank Heaven, we had escaped, and shaken off the shackles of the old constitution, and were now under the milder beams of a new dispensation; that what they called intemperate levity, low witticisms, and pleasant drollery, was but the *letting down* of majesty, and the gravitating of GREAT MINDS to the common level of mankind: that the star, *now*, could make their address with confident assurance of meeting half way, the most indulgent condescension to their weakness, at all times believing, that if in a single instance, they should deviate from the strict rules of law, they should be taken by the hand & led into the right way. They both cried out there was nothing at all in it—they knew better. I insisted on it there was much more LAW KNOWLEDGE, more order and decency in Courts than formerly. One of them said it was not true, if it was, he said, he knew formerly that GREAT FOLKS hands did not tremble in the forenoon, neither did they sleep on their seats in the afternoon—thus ended the conversation. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

THE AUDITOR.

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, Jan. 19.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Henshaw, Black, Ely, and Wedgrey, was raised to consider and report upon the expediency of granting a bounty, for the encouragement of the culture of Silk, and raising of mulberry trees within this State.

A bill to exempt the denomination of Christians called *Shakers*, from military duty, was brought in by leave, and read the first time.

The committee on the petition of *Deborah Gannett*, reported a resolve directing the Treasurer to issue his note to her, for *thirty four pounds*, and interest from October 23, 1783, for her services in the late War—which was read, accepted, and sent up for concurrence.

Friday, Jan. 20,

Mr. Gardiner, chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the instruction of the town of Boston, to their Representatives, to procure a Repeal of the *Law prohibiting Theatrical Exhibitions* as well as the *Remonstrance of a number of inhabitants* of the town—*against the repeal*; as also the order of the House to consider of the expediency of such Repeal, reported verbally, that it was *expedient to repeal the said law*.—He observed, that the Committee consisted of seven members——that two were decidedly against the repeal and that two others who voted against the report of a repeal of that Law, as *at present advised*, acknowledged in committee, that they were not perfect masters of the subject, not being perfectly acquainted with the whole nature and tendency of Stage plays; that himself was decidedly in favor of a repeal of that Law, which he considered as an undue restriction of the unalienable rights of the free citizens of this state; and that the other two of the committee were for a repeal also.

Dr. Jarvis then moved, that the House take up the subject matter of the report of that committee, at three o'clock, on the next Tuesday afternoon, which was ordered accordingly.

Dr. Cony, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of establishing a College in the District of Maine, and that the bill and other papers touching the subject be sent for down, from the Hon. Senate; which motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Parsons, Kingsley, Mason, jun. Ely and Henshaw, were appointed.

The committee for considering the expediency of repealing the law for licencing Auctioneers, and imposing a duty on them, reported in favor of the repeal—which was negatived by the House.

A memorial was read and committed from the President and fellows of *Harvard College*, stating their right to convey passengers over Charles River, and praying that said College might be compensated for the loss of the increasing income which would have arisen from the right.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Roxbury, against building a Bridge over Charles River, was read and committed.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

The committee proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of R. Crauch, Esq. Sheriff, and the vote of the Senate thereon accepting the same, and giving the petitioners leave to bring in a bill accordingly.—And the question being put, whether the house would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said vote, it was determined in the affirmative.

Monday, Jan. 23.

The new Valuation bill was the principal subject of discussion this day. From this bill, Mr. Hall, of Medford moved, that the clause be expunged, which subjects Minors to a poll tax? which after considerable debate passed in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The new Valuation Bill was read a second time, and to morrow is assigned for the third reading.

The Hon. David Cobb, Esq. being, by indisposition, prevented from attending his duty as Speaker, the House proceeded to the choice of a speaker, pro tem. when the Hon. John Coffin Jones, Esq. was elected, and took the chair—and Messrs Kinsly, Wedgrey, Eustis, Sloman, and Bradish, were appointed a committee to inform his Excellency the Governor thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had assigned to-morrow 11 o'clock to come to a choice of a Senator for the county of Middlesex, in the room of the Hon. John Brooks, Esq. who has resigned. Agreed to. (The Candidates are, the Hon. Isaac Stearns, and Samuel Dexter, jun. Esquire.)

ORDER of the DAY.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Theatrical Exhibitions.

Mr. Hichborn moved, as several Members of the Boston seat were prevented attending the House this afternoon, one by sickness and another by pressing business, and as the subject ought to undergo a full discussion, that the consideration of the report be postponed to another day.—Several gentlemen spoke on the subject—some for, and others against the postponement—when Mr. Mason, jun. moved, in behalf of the town of Boston, that the subject might be postponed until tomorrow at 4 o'clock, upon the question being put, the numbers were,

For the postponement,	88.
Against it,	44.

An act in addition to the several Acts for the collection of taxes, was read a second time, and committed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Parsons was charged with a message to the Hon. Senate acquainting them that the House were ready to proceed to the choice of a Senator for the county of Middlesex, according to assignment; whereupon both houses met together, and proceeded to the choice by ballot—when the

Hon. Isaac Stearns, Esq. was chosen.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of *Nathaniel Carter* and others, praying for leave to build a bridge over the river MERRIMACK, at *Salisbury*, and the vote of the Senate accepting the report with amendments; and the question of concurring with the Hon. Senate being put, passed in the negative.—The question was then put, whether the House would accept of the report of the committee which passed in the negative also.—It was then ordered that the said report, and papers accompanying, be recommitted, and that the committee be instructed to hear the parties thereto and report.

The bill for incorporating the Tontine Association, was taken up, and read the second time, on which a lengthy debate ensued.—The bill was advocated by W. Tudor and J. Gardiner, Esq's. and opposed by Mr. Mason, Mr. Bacon, and T. Davies, Esq.—The debate held till six o'clock, when, in consequence of the Members being incommoded by strangers pressing in upon them, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock, this morning, when the subject will again be resumed.

Adjourn'd.

KNOXVILLE, November 19.

About the 10th inst. a company, going through the wilderness to Cumberland, was met on the road by a party of Indians. Upon first sight the men (being seven in number) rode off with the utmost precipitation, and left the women (four in number) who were so terrified, that they were unable to proceed. The Indians came up, shook hands with them, and told them they should not be hurt, made a fire for them, and caught a bad horse, that one of the company had jumped from, which they tied to a tree. They then went after a small boy who was attempting to make off, and brought him back to the women. Four of the company did not stop, until they reached the settlement—the other three returned to the women after some time.

[The above extract is taken from a Gazette, printed at Knoxville, on the Holstein, in the territory of the United States south of the Ohio; and we have a pleasure in hearing that the women who had been deserted by their fellow travellers, were indebted for this remarkable proof of friendly attention to a hunting party of Cherokees; the nation with whom Gov. Blount made a treaty last summer.]

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 7.

A murder of the most barbarous nature was committed last Monday night, on a Mr. Joseph Ward and wife, in Seneca, Montgomery county. The perpetrator of this infernal act is supposed to be a black fellow that lived in the house, and who, after the family had retired to bed, all was dark and silent, got up furnished with an ax to commit the horrid deed, and stole quietly to the bed-side where Mr. Ward, his wife, and little daughter (they being all the family) lay—the former of whom he struck first, in the head with the ax, and then his wife, repeating his blows until he had deprived them of their existence. He then took a chunk of fire and threw it into the garret of the house, amongst a quantity of tow, where it kindled in very little time. In the mean while the little girl made her escape to a neighbouring house, at which place the negro arrived immediately after, to inform that his master's house was on fire; on hearing of which the neighbours went immediately, and the negro with them to try if possible, to extinguish the fire. When they arrived at the house, the flames had not got so far down as the lodging room of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, (neither of them was to be seen) it was conjectured they must not have awakened, whereupon they immediately rushed up stairs to apprize them of their danger, but to their astonishment, they found them in their bed murdered, the marks of violence being sufficient proof of the supposition. The negro is at present confined in Montgomery goal.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 18.

On Saturday evening the 7th instant, an unfortunate accident happened at Barrington: A Mr. John Stiles, was working some old iron in a forge, among which was a gun-barrel. While the iron was in the fire, Mr. S. was relating the Story of a person who was working a gun barrel in the manner he then was, when the gun (being charged) went off and killed the man.—While Mr. Stiles was giving this account, the gun in the fire, which was loaded, discharged its content into his thigh.—His physicians have pronounced his wound incurable.

MIDDLETOWN, January 28.

On Monday night last, the dwelling house and store of Mr. ——Ransom, of East-Haddam, was consumed by fire, together with about 1200 pounds worth of dry goods, all their furniture, clearing, &c. The particulars of this melancholy accident we have not learnt, further, than the eldest son of Mr. Ransom, perished in the flames, and that Mrs. Ransom very narrowly escaped the shocking fate of her son.

On Thursday last a team of horses, and a sleigh loaded with rye, broke through the ice in this river, and were lost. A man who was in the sleigh, was happily saved after a disagreeable bathing.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.

Saturday the 21st ult. arrived at Philadelphia, from Fort-Washington, Maj. Gen. St. Clair, governor of the western territory.

The State of Georgia is considerably agitated by some supposed foul play in the late election of Federal Representives. The Legislature of that State has very spiritedly taken up the business, and have given it as their opinion, that Gen. Jackson is, by the votes of the people, their Representative for the lower district, to Congress, and that by mal practices Gen. Wayne, the sitting member, was returned. The House has therefore impeached Judge Osborne, of high crimes and misdemeanours, mocking said election, before the Senate of that State; and resolved that a copy of the proceedings thereon, and of the articles of impeachment, be forwarded to Congress of the United States.

Further Intelligence by the latest arrivals from Europe.

The Dey of Algiers has declared War against the King of Sweden—The plague still rages in Constantinople—and in Egypt it has destroyed 200,000 people. Two rebel Beys have made themselves masters of the capital of Egypt, and have entirely seized on the government.

The inhabitants of Aleppo have revolted against the Turkish government, and obliged the commandant and the troops to evacuate the City.

In consequence of the peace established between Spain and Algiers, the former is to be allowed the privilege of establishing a Company of Spanish Merchants at Oran and at Masalquivir.

The want of Union only, among the disaffected in the Low Countries, or Austrian Netherlands is said to prevent the flames of Civil war from breaking out afresh.

On the 16th Oct. the Royal Prison at Madrid was reduced to ashes—the prisoners to the number of 210 were saved from the flames.

Morton Edon, Esq. is appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Charles Motz, is appointed British Agent and Consul at Algiers.

American Emissaries are said to be traversing the Highlands of Scotland for the purpose of seducing the Inhabitants to emigrate to America—which according to the English paragraphists always terminates in Misery, and ends often in the Slavery of the deluded emigrants!

A manifesto against the new Constitution of France, signed by the refugee Princes has been published—the leading sentiment of which, is, that the King was not free when he accepted it.

Mirabeau having died insolvent, the National Assembly has voted unanimously to defray his funeral expences.

An English paper of the 24th Oct. contains the following article, viz.

"It is said that one of the first acts of Col. Simcoe's Government in Canada will be, to deliver up the British Posts situated on the east of the River St. Lawrance, and to the south of Novascotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America."

Conclusion of the Proceedings of a Court of inquiry held at the special Request of Brigadier Gen. Josiah Harmar, to investigate his Conduct as commanding Officer of the Expedition against the Miami Indians, 1790

"The Court having deliberately considered the evidence before them separately, and aggregately, are unanimous in the following Opinion.

"First. That the personal conduct of the said Brigadier General HARMAR was irreproachable.

"Second. That the Organization of the army was calculated to support harmony, and give mutual Confidence to the several Parts.

"Third. That the order of the March was perfectly adapted to the Country through which the army had to pass.

"Fourth. That the Order of Encampment and battle were judicious and well calculated to give security to the Camp, Energy to the troops, in case of attack, and simple in his Execution.

"Fifth. That there were just Reasons for the detachments of the 14th and 19th October; that the Detachment of the 21st was made on good Principles, and had the desired Effect of securing the Return of the Army, and preventing the Enemy from harrassing the rear; that the General had ordered Support for the said Detachment in time, but that his orders were not properly executed; and that the conduct of the said Brigadier-General Josiah Harmar merits high approbation."

[The preceding opinion, so highly honourable to Brig. Gen. Harmar, was signed by Richard Butler, Maj. Gen. and President.

MARRIED]—At Brookfield, on Thursday last, Doctor SOLOMON BOND, of Plainfield to Miss SALLY HINCKLEY, of Brookfield.

Now opened, and ready for sale, by

Mather, Hutchens and Mather,

At their Store opposite the Meeting-House, a general assortment of GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. Consisting of the following articles,

—viz:—

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Bottle green, Drab and London Brown, Broadcloths.	Silk and Twill, Imperial and other Buttons, House Brushes, Russia Sheeting, Bucktram, Nankeens,
Elastic and Forest Cloths, Lamskins and Coatings, Baizes and Flannels, Thicksetts and Royal Rib, Velvets and Corduroys, Twilled and Worsted Hose, Shalloons and Moreens, Derants, Laffings, Wildboars, Russel, Calimanccoes, Toyhamet and yest Patterns, Patches and Calicoes, Muslin and Linen Shawls, Modes and Persians, Lawns and Cambricks, Pink Sarsnet, Barcelons, Bandans, and other Handkerchiefs,	Ribbons and Laces, Men's & Women's Gloves, Sarsnets and Russel Shoes, Money Scales, Warming-pans, Knives and Forks, Pen knives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, Needles, Shoe-clasps, Green and Bohea Teas, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger Snuff, Raisons, Hard-Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED,

IN exchange, for the above articles, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, Oats, Pease, Beans, Butter, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Bees-Wax; for which the highest price will be given, & every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Feb. 8, 1792.

CASH

For GOOD

F L A X.

SEVEN Pence pr. pound given for FLAX, in Cash, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Also,—SEVEN Pence half penny, in any kind of GOODS out of his Store.

Northampton, Feb. 6, 1792.

Horsemen's Pistols, and Bolting Cloths,

To be sold at JUSTIN ELY'S Store.

WANTED at said Store,

P O R K,

For which part Cash will be given.

CASH,

Given for BEES-WAX.

West-Springfield, Feb. 7, 1792.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

R U N A W A Y

FROM the Subscriber in November, 1790, a NEGRO MAN, named Jo, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about twenty five years of age—brought up in Claverack, speaks good English, and Dutch—is a smart active man, of a darkish Colour. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, in Schaticoke, (Albany County) shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

L. LODEWICUS VIELE.

Schaticoke, Jan. 30, 1792.

ELEGY

On the thirty-first of December.

YES, I will climb yon rough rock's giddy height,
That o'er the ocean bends his brow severe;
And, as I muse on TIME's *neglected flight*,
Wait the last sunshine of the parting year.

Why do the winds so sadly seem to rave?
Why broods such solemn horrour o'er the deep?
It is that FANCY points the yawning grave,
And, sick'ning, shudders at the pond'rous sleep!

For, oh! since *last December's* hoary head
Bow'd to Oblivion's wave, and sunk beneath,
From this strange world what flittering crowds are fled
To throng the caverns of relentless Death!

And every transitory shade is lost,
That in its course was fondly called "to day!"
Spring's sweetsure gone! and Summer's flowery boast!
And Autumn's purple honours pass'd away!

And now, tho' *Winter*, in rude mantle drest,
Extends his icy sceptre o'er the plain,
Soon shall he sink on *April's* dewy breast,
And laughing *May* shall resume her reign.

But *Man*, when once his bright day's flush is o'er,
And youth's too fleeting pleasures take their wing,
Must on life's scene revegetate no more,
But leap its gulf to find a second spring.

And, can that *something*, each man calls "*himself*,"
Midst this wide world of earth and sky
Waste the swift moments in the toil for self,
Nor raise one thought to Nature's Majesty?—

On the globe's surface creep, a grov'ling worm,
Nor joy the noontide radiance to behold—
Nor trace the mighty hand that guides the storm,
But deem existence relative to gold.

Ah! since this awful NOW remains for me
To think, to breathe, to wonder at the whole—
To move, to touch, to taste, to hear, to see—
To call the mystick consciousness, *my soul*;

Fain would I seek awhile the sportive shade,
Ere the scene close upon this doubtful state;
Catch every painted phantom, ere it fade,
And leave the vast uncertainty to Fate.

But *grief is mine*—yet can I quit the crew,
Whose bosoms burn with avarice and pride,
In yon blue vault to quench my thirsty view,
Or tell my feelings to the boiltrous tide.

For, Are they not, as journeying on we go,
With pilgrim step, through an unfriendly vale,
Oppression, Malice, Cruelty and Woe?
And, do not Falsehood's venom'd shafts assail?

Were it not nobler far, with social love,
As fellow travellers in a rugged road,
That each the other's evils should remove,
And with joint force sustain the general load?

O! while such *sacred* happiness I trace,
A glow of gladness runs through every vein;
Rapture's warm tear steals silent down my face,
And thus I wake the philanthropick strain:

Long may *Columbia's* rising States be blest
With foreign fame—domestick joys increase;
At every insult, shake the warlike crest;
Then wave her laurels in the Bower of Peace!

Blest be her sons, in hardy valour bold,
And all who haunt meek Learning's sacred shade,
Th' aspiring young and the repoising old,
The modest matron, and enchanting maid!

And might the *Bard* upon himself bestow
One humble wish—that soon his cares may end;
With the dead year, resign his weight of woe,
Or with the thorns of life at least *twine* roses blend.

PUNNING.

ABOUT half a century ago, when it was more the fashion to drink ale at Oxford, than it is at present, a humorous fellow, of punning memory, established an alehouse, near the *pound*, and wrote over the door, "Ale sold by the pound."—As his ale was as good as his jokes, the Oxonians resorted to his house in great numbers, and sometimes staid there beyond the college hours. This was made a matter of complaint to the vice-chancellor, who was desired to take away his licence, by one of the proctors of the university. Boniface was summoned to attend; & when he came into the vice-chancellor's presence he began *bowing and spitting* about the room; this the chancellor observed, and asked what he meant by it. Please your worship, I came here on purpose to *clean* myself. The vice-chancellor imagining he actually weighed his ale, and sold it in that manner; therefore said to him—They tell me that you sell ale by the pound, Is that true? No, replied the wit. How do you then? replied the chancellor—Very well, I thank your sir—replied he—How do you do? The chancellor laughed, and said, Get away for a rascal; I'll say no more to you. The fellow departed, and passing the quadrangle, met the proctor, who said the information. Sir, said he, the vice-chancellor wants to speak with you, and returned with him. Here, sir, said he, here he is—Who said the chancellor—Why, sir, said he, you sent me *for a rascal*, and I've brought you the greatest that I know of.

BON MOT.

A PERSON having purchased a Watch, placed it in his fob, and fretting across the floor, Eya to his wife, "Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke?"—"I do not know a safer place, replied his wife, than in our MEAT BARREL, I am sure no one will go there to disturb it."

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN in conversation with the Chaplain of Castle William *a place appointed for the confinement and labour of criminals* near Boston, observed to him, that his task was much easier than that allotted to other Ministers—and being asked why, replied, "*because your hearers are convicted already; and yet have nothing to do but convert them.*"

From the Reports of the London Royal Humane Society.

Humanity rewarded.

TWO of his Sicilian Majesty's galliss being on a cruise some time since off Mogadore, on the coast of Algiers, pursued and took a pirate of 20 guns, and 100 men, who had come out of that port that very morning. The prize was sent to Naples; and while the vessel was lying at the Mole, under a guard of 400 soldiers, a young nobleman, then bathing, was seized with the cramp, and immediately sunk in the presence of numbers who attempted nothing to his relief. A Moor, who happened to see this unfortunate accident from the gunwale of the prize, instantly jumped into the water swam towards the place where the nobleman went down, and in his rise caught him in his arms, tied a handkerchief round his shoulder, one end of which he fastened to his own, and thus embarrassed, brought him safe on shore. The drowned person soon recovered, and was carried home in his father's carriage, which waited on the bank. The Marquis de Palluchi, whose son was thus preserved by a Barbarian, would not be outdone in generosity. He immediately went to the palace, and being introduced by General Acton, an English gentleman in the King's service, fell on his knees, and begged the liberty of the gallant Moor.

"Your request" replied his majesty, "is both reasonable and humane; the Moor is yours and you may dispose of him as you please. The remainder of the crew are mine, and perpetual slaves by the law of war. But they are free from this moment. Ten righteous persons would have saved Sodom from the wrath of the Almighty; and shall not one gallant and virtuous man, who has risked his life for his enemy, and rescued a fellow citizen from imminent death merit the pardon of a few companions from an earthly Monarch!" Next day an order was published for releasing the vessel which sailed for Algiers amidst the acclamations of the populace; and, by way of thanks, painted the palace with twenty-five and the city with twelve guns.

Extract from a curious old manuscript, containing directions for the Household of Henry VIII.

HIS Highness's attendants are not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of Noblemen's or Gentlemen's houses, where he goes to visit.—There shall be no moping with the maids on the stair cases, by which dishes and other things are often broken; care shall be taken of the pewter spoons, and that the wooden ones, used in the kitchen, be not broken or stolen.—The pages shall not interrupt the kitchen maids;—and he that gets one of them with child, shall pay a fine of two marks to his Highness, and have his allowance of beer withheld for a month.

The following anecdote but been often told, but not printed:

IN former times, when the Highland Chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the Low Country, impatient for his money, found with some difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper, and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed, opposite to his window, a man hanging on a tree; asking a servant the reason of it, was told, it was "a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come there and dun the Laird." The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand!—The Laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

James Byers, & Co.

Have just Manufactured a large quantity of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of country produce. They have on hand—

POTASH KETTLES,
BARREL KETTLES,
CLOTHIER'S PLATES,
HATTER'S BASONS, &c.

For the recommendation of the kettles, they would refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

The above articles may be had at their Ware-house, the second door South of the Court-House.

N. B. Old cast Iron, will be received in payment.

Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on the first of January inst. STEPHEN WILDER, an apprentice boy, eighteen years old, black hair, light complexion, had on when went away a light-brown coat, dark brown overalls. I do hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said Stephen on my account; for I will not pay any debt of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said runaway, shall have six pence reward & no charges paid.

SIMEON ALEXANDER, jun.

Northfield, Jan. 2, 1792.

☞ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

Elisha Searl, 2d.

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large assortment of *EARTHERN WARE*, which he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, one mile south west of the meeting house.

Eastampton, Feb. 1, 1791.

TO be sold by MOSES GODDARD, at public vendue at the house of Mr. Joseph Cook, Innholder, in Northampton, on Thursday the 23d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not disposed of before, his real & personal estate, consisting of a variety of tracts of improved and unimproved lands, bond notes, redemptions on mortgaged property, and many other articles too numerous for an advertisement of this paper. As he is determined to square his matters and move his situation from this part of the country. Those indebted to or have demands on him, are desired to call at said Inn, for settlement, at which place constant attendance will be given till day of sale.

N. B. If Cash is scarce, make turns.

Northampton, February 1, 1792.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following Non-resident Proprietors, or Owners of Lands in the Town of Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, That their Lands are taxed in the State, Town, Minister and School Taxes, for the years, 1787 and 1789.

In Joseph Nash's Tax Bills for 1787, as follows, viz.

	L.	S.	d.
George Bennet, Town Tax,	0	7	9
—— Cahoon, State Tax,	0	4	4
do. Town Tax,	0	1	5
Moses Heaton's State Tax,	0	3	11
do Town Tax,	0	2	4
Oliver Wilder's State Tax,	1	12	10
do. Town Tax,	0	8	4

In Jonathan White's Tax Bills, for 1789.

David Cutler's State Tax,	3	18	4
Town do.	5	11	1
Minister's do	10	8	1
School do.	8	11	1

Unless said Taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before Monday the 12th day of March next, so much of their Lands will then be exposed for sale at Public Vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the House of Ambrose Potter, in said Rowe, as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes and Charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector for 1787.
JONA. WHITE, Collect. for 1789.

Rowe, Dec. 18, 1791.

Third and last time.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber on Book or Note, are once more called upon to make payment by the 15th Day of February next, or this is the last notice they will have, in this way.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 11, 1792.

CASH,

And the highest price given for Salts of Lye, by

WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that unless their Notes and accounts are paid on or before the 15th of March next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—He will receive most kinds of produce in payment.

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Stores and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, is desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

☞The subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine, are requested to call for No. 12, of Vol. 3,—at which time a settlement is expected.——Those who wish to continue the Magazine are requested to give notice immediately to the Printer hereof.

Those persons who have engaged WOOD to the Printer hereof, are desired to forward it immediately.

[Vol. VI. THE [NUMB. 285.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

UNITED STATES, Jan. 16, 1792.

SIR,

AS the circumstances which have engaged the United States in the present Indian war may, some of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps, be unknown, it may appear advisable that you prepare and publish, from authentick documents, a Statement of those circumstances, as well as of the measures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-establishment of peace and friendship.

When the community are called upon for considerable exertions to relieve a part which is suffering under the hand of an enemy, it is desirable to manifest that due pains have been taken by those entrusted with the administration of their affairs to avoid the evil.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the Department of War.

The Causes of the existing Hostilities between the UNITED STATES, and certain Tribes of INDIANS; North-West of the Ohio, stated and explained from official and authentic documents, and published in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congress assembled, of the early stages of the late war, will evince the public solicitude to procure peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a contest, in which they were no wise interested.

But although partial treaties or conventions were formed with some of the northern and western tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776; yet those treaties were too feeble to resist the powerful impulses of a contrary nature, arising from a combination of circumstances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuskaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed against us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffensive men, women and children, fell sacrifice to the barbarous warfare practised by the Indians, and that many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithstanding that these aggressions were entirely unprovoked, yet as soon as the war ceased with Great Britain, the United States, instead of indulging any resentments against the Indian nations, sought early how to established a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early measures were accordingly taken for this purpose. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded, in the year 1784, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the western tribes, at Fort M'Intosh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

During the same year, treaties were formed at Hopewell on the Kenawee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Chactaws and Chickasaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawanoes, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulent and malignant characters, residing among some of the northern and western tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intosh, excited uneasiness and complaints against those treaties. In consequence of representations upon this subject, on the 7th of October 1786, Congress directed, "That a general treaty should be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country northwest of the Ohio, and about Lake Erie; as soon after the first of April next as conveniently might be, and at such place and at such particular time as the Governor of the Western Territory should appoint, for the purpose of knowing the cause of uneasiness among the said tribes, and removing their complaints; of settling trade, and amically settling all affairs concerning lands & boundaries between them and the United States."

On the 22 of July 1788, Congress appropriated "the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to four thousand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expences of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then present year with the several Indian tribes in the Northern Department, and for extinguishing the Indian claims; the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars, together with six thousand dollars of the said fourteen thousand dollars, to be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits therefore fixed by treaty; that no part of the said sums should be applied for any purpose other than those abovementioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a representation of all the Six or Northern nations, the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, to wit: the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamas and Sacks——By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by *a principle of justice*, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intosh.

Thus careful and attentive was the government of the United States to settle a boundary with the Indians on the basis of fair treaty, to obviate the dissatisfactions which had been excited, and to establish its claim to the lands relinquished on the principles of equitable purchase.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Western Indians, who formed the several before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquished to the United States, has been questioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the present war has been occasioned by any dispute relative to the boundaries established by the said treaties.

But on the contrary it appears that the unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon Kentucky and other parts of the frontiers, together with their allocutions, a banditti, formed of Shawanoes and outcast Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thousand two hundred men, are solely the causes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct should be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when messages were sent to the Wyandots, and Delawares, inviting them to meet the commissioners, first at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intosh, their neighbors the Miami Indians were also included in the said invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785 *those invitations were repeated*; but the messengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horses stolen, were otherwise treated with insolence, and *prevented fulfilling their mission*.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were used to bring those Indians to treat: they were agreed to be present at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but these endeavours proved as fruitless as all the former.

At a council of the tribes convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the Miami and Wabash Indians were prevailed to repair to the treaty with great earnestness by the chiefs of the Wyandots, and Delawares: the Wyandot chiefs particularly pretended them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themselves, and offering the other to the hostile Indians, which was refused. The Wyandot then laid it on the shoulder of a principal chief, "recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any answer, he leaned himself and let it fall to the ground: this so displeased the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council house."

In the mean time the frontier settlements were disquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of their inhabitants, (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and distressing—their calls for protection incessant—till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavor to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this state of things it was indispensible for the government to make some decisive exertion for the peace and security of the frontiers.

But notwithstanding the ill success of former experiments, and the invincible spirit of animosity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to justify a persuasion that no impression could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was still deemed advisable to make one more essay.

Accordingly, in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Post-Vincennes, and a man of good character, was dispatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabash river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a message purporting, that the United States were desirous of establishing a general peace with all the mentioned tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all respects with perfect humanity and kindness, and at the same time warning them to desist from further depredations.

The Indians in some of the villages on the lower part of the Wabash, appeared to listen to him, others manifested a different disposition, others confessed their inability to restrain their young warriors, and all referred the messenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At that village some appeared well disposed, but the chiefs of the Shawanoes returned the messages and belts, informing the messenger, however, that they would, after consultation, within thirty nights, send an answer to Post Vincennes.—The promised answer was never received. While the messenger was at the village, two negroes were brought in from our settlements, prisoners; and upon his return to L'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of seventy warriors, from the more distant Indians, had arrived, and were gone against the settlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a prisoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exercised at the Ouiatanon towns, about the same time; and in the course of three months immediately after the last mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred persons were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners upon the Ohio, and in the district of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previously to the last invitation, the people of Kentucky, who, in consequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow against the hostile Indians (as before intimated) were restrained by the President of the United States, from crossing the Ohio, until the effects of the friendly overtures intended to be made, should be known.

It is also to be observed, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and faithfully endeavoured to influence the Miami and Wabash Indians to peace, upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hostile Indians has been occasioned by other motives than a claim relatively to boundaries—it is to be observed, that their depredations have been principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the south side of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by respectable evidence, that from the year 1785, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offensive operations against the said Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the South side thereof, they killed, wounded and took prisoners, about one thousand five hundred men, women, and children; besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exercised upon many of their prisoners, of different ages and sexes, although supported by indisputable evidence, are of too shocking a nature to be presented to the public! It is sufficient upon this head to observe, that the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been the mildest instruments of death. That in some cases torture by fire, and other execrable means have been used.

But the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were sustained——repeated attacks upon detachments of the troops of the United States, were at different times made. The following from its peculiar enormity deserves recital.—In April, 1790, major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickasaws on public business. He performed the duty in a boat, having with him ensign Sevier, and a party of fifteen men. While ascending the Tenessee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, consisting principally of the after-said banditti of Shawanoes, and outcast Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the major's boat, received his presents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of 15 of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary punishment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations still continuing, an attempt at coercion became indispensible. Accordingly the expedition under brigadier general Harmar, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition, the governor of the Western Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted, to effect a peace without further conflict, did, on his arrival at Fort-Harmar, in December, 1790, send the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory messages to the Miamies, but still without effect.

The Complaints, a war chief of the Seneca nation, other Indians of the same tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to persuade the hostile Indians with the aforementioned messenger, to desist from hostilities, and also

of the justice and moderation of the United States.

In pursuance of this design, Col. Proctor, on the fourteenth of March, was sent to the Complainer to hasten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and messages were sent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific sentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Proctor, and the Complainer, although zealously desirous of executing their mission, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were insurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major-General St. Clair, in the month of April, sent messages from Fort Harmar, to the Delaware expressive of the pacific designs of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted Post by Col. Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intention of the general government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Capt. Hendricks, a respectable Indian residing with the Oneidas, appearing zealously disposed to attempt convincing the hostile Indians of their mistaken conduct, was accordingly sent for that purpose, but was frustrated by unforeseen obstacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different measures which have been recited must evince, that notwithstanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in question, the government of the United States, uninfluenced by resentment, or false principles which might arise from a consciousness of superiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hostilities, without having recourse to the last extremity; and being compelled to resort to it, has still kept steadily in view the re-establishment of peace as its primary and sole object.

Were it necessary to add proofs of the pacific and humane dispositions of the general government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonstrative of its moderation and liberality.

The present partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of separate banditti, who by the incessant practice of fifteen years seem to have formed inveterate & incurable habits of enmity against the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection against lawless violence, was sollicited. It is, indeed, a main object of all governments. A frontier citizen possesses as strong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States to afford the requisite protection, cannot be less sacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Western than to those of their Atlantic Frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this subject, that the General Government could no longer abstain from attempting to punish the hostile Indians.

The ill success of the attempts for this purpose, is entirely unexpected with the justice or policy of the measure. A perseverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at last sensible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indispensable, in the existing posture of things, as it will be advisable, whenever they shall manifest symptoms of a more amicable disposition, to convince them by decisive proofs, that nothing is so much desired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat with them with kindness and benificence.

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

War Department, January 26, 1792.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Post-Office Bill.

THE house agreeably to order, proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to establish the post-office and roads within the United States—the section under consideration, making compensation to the deputy post-masters at the places where the European packets may arrive; it was then proposed to fill the blank with 1050 dollars, which was negatived; the sum of 1500 dollars was then proposed, and agreed to; on filling the blank for the sum to be paid on all ship letters, delivered at the post office, one cent was proposed and agreed to, the question was then put, shall the bill pass? which was carried in the affirmative. Ordered that the clerk of this house do carry the same to the Senate, and request their concurrence.

Mr. Giles called up a resolution, some time ago laid on the table, for directing the secretary at war to lay before the house an accurate statement of all ascertained balances, which appear to be due to the officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, and which still remain either unclaimed or claimed and unpaid; together with the reasons for withholding payment from those who have claims thereto.

After a short discussion, the resolution was referred to a select committee, to examine and report.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the treasury, on the petition of the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Greene.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Wayne, setting forth as the opinion of the committee, that the estate of the late Major Gen. Greene ought to be indemnified from the engagements by him entered into with certain persons in the state of South Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the American army under his command, in the year 1783, and that the sum of ——— dollars be granted to the executors of the estate of the late Major Gen. Greene for that purpose.

To this Mr. Wayne added a second resolution for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill in conformity to the premises.

After some opposition on the part of Mr. Sumpter, the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Attorney General of the United States, for a sundry deficiencies in his department and requesting that he may be allowed a transcribing clerk, reported a bill concerning the office of the Attorney general of the United States, which was read, and it being suggested to be out of order for a committee to report a bill, without leave being given or a particular order of the house, a motion was made, that said report be returned to the committee, on the question to agree to this motion it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gifford Dally, Doorkeeper of the house of representatives, reported that he be allowed one dollar and a half per day from the 4th of March to the 24th of October following: and that the same be paid out of the money in the hands of the Clerk, appropriated for the payment of the contingent expences of the house, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lear his secretary, communicating two reports made to him by the secretary at war, relative to the situation of the Western Frontiers. The Speaker informed the house that said reports were of a confidential nature; whereupon the gallerie's were ordered to be cleared.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing that they have passed the bill sent from this house extending the time limited for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, with amendments to which they request their concurrence.

Also that they have passed a bill regulating the bank and other cod fisheries, to which they request the concurrence of this house.

The house then proceeded to the reading of the papers and documents communicated in the president's message of yesterday; the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and it was cleared accordingly.

Friday, January 13.

The bill sent from the Senate, entitled an act for the encouragement of the bank and other cod fisheries, and to regulate fishermen employed therein, was read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole house—to be the order of the day for the 23d inst.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis,—informing the house that they have passed a bill, entitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," in which they requested the concurrence of the house—read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole house—to be the order of the day for Thursday next.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for extending the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States were taken into consideration, and agreed to—These amendments provided by an additional section, for the settlement of the accounts of the State of Vermont—said accounts to be rendered by the first of December next.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to different heads of departments.

The house resumed the consideration of the report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, commissioners for treating with the Creeks—and agreed to the following resolution, in substance, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to appropriate the sum of ——— dollars, to be allowed to the memorialists on account of their extra expenses in going to, and returning from said treaty; Messrs. Tucker, Giles, and J. Smith, were appointed the committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay, and to invalid pensions. The committee made sundry amendments to the bill; and proceeded through the discussion of the whole—they then rose, and reported the same with the amendments, which were laid on the table, and the house adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, January 17.

The message from the President of the United States, relative to the situation of the Western Frontiers, being the order of the day, after reading petitions, the house went into a committee of the whole, and the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, January 17.

A bill to reimburse certain extra expenses incurred by the late commissioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the first time.

A representation and memorial of Christopher Junior, and Charles Marshal, stating, that they have established a chemical laboratory, in the city of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of Sal Ammoniack, Glauber Salts, &c. and praying the patronage of Congress, by laying extra duties on those articles imported from abroad—was read and laid on the table.

Several petitions for pensions and compensations were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition of Henry Lee was read, praying the renewal of a certificate of publick debt, which had been destroyed—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. White objected to going into the discussion of any business of a private nature, while publick concerns of the first importance demand the immediate attention of the house.

The question being put for taking up the petition it was negatived.

Mr. Dayton, laid the following resolution, in substance, on the table—that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house copies of the official communications which have taken place between the Supreme Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Secretary of War, relative to a plan of military operation—also such documents as may have been received respecting an invasion of the frontiers of this State.

The order of the day on the President's message respecting the western frontiers, being called for, the galleries were shut.

Wednesday, January 18.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with the Copy of an act of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, ratifying, in behalf of that State, all the articles of amendment, proposed to the Constitution of the United States.

A report, from the committee, to whom was referred the President's message, relative to a letter from the Attorney-General, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the communications from the President, respecting the Western Frontiers;—whereupon the galleries were ordered to be shut.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

[All our curious dockwalkers must have taken notice of the fine *Indian Head* of the ship Delaware, lying longing to this port. Whether it was from a diligent attentive survey of that figure (which is a model of perfection in its kind) or from what other causes, we know not, but upon my retiring to rest a few nights since, I no sooner fell asleep than I imagined myself fast hooked upon one of the wharves, with the carved Indian figure full in my front; when it instantly assumed the mein and attitude of an orator, and with a commanding frown uttered the following speech to a crowd that had collected upon this extraordinary occasion.]

"I HAVE every reason to believe, gentlemen, that I was placed here as the emblem of valour, activity, perseverance, industry and cunning. So I shall therefore, have your countrymen testified in favor of my opinion, almost universally exploded, that the inhabitants of the western forests have some affinity with the human species. I with they had gone a little farther and in their general conduct towards our tribes in peace and war, treated us as being possessed of reason and practising some few of the inferior virtues. Alas it is too evident from their actions, that they place us upon a footing with the beasts of the wilderness, & consider an Indian and a Buffaloe as alike entitled by nature to property or possession.

"My heart bleeds within me when I reflect upon the wrongs of my countrymen, the insignificant rank they appear to hold in the scale of animated beings, and the probable extirpation from the continent of America.

"Nature is cruel in all her works. She sometimes destroys not only the individuals of a species, but at certain periods a whole class of a species; nay even the species itself sometimes totally disappear. This cruel mother is nevertheless so merciful, as, for the most part, to bring about such events imperceptibly and gradually. Why then would you anticipate her designs, and by every means in your power hasten us in a moment from this earth before nature has fairly *There is an end to the children of the forest?*

"Our inhabitants were once on the borders of the rivers of the ocean, and in the pleasant vicinity of the shores. The fails of Columbus, and Cabot, and Raileigh appeared. With grief we saw your superior skill, your surprising pre-eminence in art, your machines of death before which our arrows and darts were no more than the toys of children—In dread of your superior power, we retreated from the shore to the Alleghany; from the Alleghany to the Ohio; we have bid an everlasting adieu to the pleasant land of Kentucky; you have at length followed us over the Ohio—you meditate to drive us beyond the Mississippi—to the lake of the woods; to the frozen deserts of the north, and to the regions of desolation. But be unreasonable, how cruel are your designs. Compelling us to remove farther into the forests is the same to us as death and ruin. We must there fight for our possession of the soil before we can hunt in safety, and dependent possessors; and as we retreat before you, remember that foot of one colour and kindred inroads upon us, like swarms from the hollow tree: Nations extremely tenacious of their hunting grounds, have derived with your bonefull liquors than ourselves, and consequently more warlike, more robust, and even great in comparison to the feeble tribes who yet exist between you and them.

"You detest us for having the feelings of men, you despise, in us, the virtues of patriotism, love to mankind, and to excelled by yourselves. But when were your feelings when, only a few years ago, a great king on the other side of the water invaded your rights? You filled the world with your clamours—heaven and earth were called to witness that you were determined to defend those rights which had been bestowed upon you by the Great Man above, and for the preservation of which you prayed him to smile upon your warfare. He heard your prayer; you were successful; the enemy retired with shame, and your warfare was crowned with an honourable peace.

"Now yourselves are now, in your turn become the invaders. Do not blame us then for possessing the same feelings with yourselves on the occasion. Your declaration carried all before it, and why should not ours do the same, when we are obliged to act against you from the same motives.

"Say not that you have purchased our territory. Were kings of whiskey, some bundles of laced coats, or a few packages of blankets an equivalent for the extent of a kingdom? Or was a bargain with some drunken chiefs of one or two nations, an obligation upon an hand red tribes?

"How much do ye stand in your own light, ye free white men of *America*.—How are you duped by the deep and designing!—Not a single soldier need be sent to act offensively in the Indian country. Our commercial intercourse with you would effectually destroy us as fast as you could advance your frontier by cultivation and natural population. Your neighbourhood is death to us. We cannot exist among you—but suffer us, we beseech you, to disappear gradually from this miserable stage of human existence, and our like a taper, by a sudden blast, be extinguished in a moment!

"You have, at different times, been at much expence in sending among us religious missionaries to effect our conversion to your faith. I with those gentlemen had been as assiduous in inculcating the practice of the moral and social virtues as they were busy in preaching up with mysteries.—They have, however said enough, upon the virtue of *temperance* to persuade us to destroy ourselves with rum, brandy, or *New England* whiskey during the remainder of the present century.—These good men have now quit us entirely, and given us up to the god of nature—you send armies in their room, not to convert, but to destroy us; to burn our towns and roam us out naked to the mercy of the elements; to shoot us down wherever they can see us, and propagate a principle as disgraceful to your pretended age of philosophy as it is repugnant to truth and reason, *that the rights of an Indian are not the rights of a man.*

"Being suddenly awakened by the yelpings of a spaniel, what constantly sleeps at the foot of my bed, I lost the remainder of his extraordinary speech.

Jan. 9.

LONDON, November 21.

THE PLAGUE,

According to the very latest accounts received by government, rages with uncommon fury at Grand Cairo, in Egypt. During the fortnight preceding the dispatches from the Consul, about 1600 persons had perished each day; and great apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants that this publick calamity would rather increase than diminish, until the fall of the Nile, when it gradually subsides.

Constantinople has also experienced its fatal effects; for nearly one month, upwards of 500 a day having died. The narrowness of the streets, by which the ingress of carriages have always been precluded, renders the malady much more infectious and alarming.

It is, however, a curious fact related by travellers, that the plague is seldom equally destructive to the various nations who reside in this city. Of the Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who form the principal inhabitants, the carnage has been chiefly confined to the first description of people; while few, in comparison, of the others, have fallen victims to its fury.

The remedies applied by an inhabitant of the shores of the Euxine Sea, who some years ago cured 700 persons of the plague, have been administered in vain to the sufferers.

It would appear that Providence had kindly interposed in behalf of those foreigners concerned in the trade made with this Capital. For two months before the last dispatches, the North wind had constantly blown in these quarters, and a strong current had set down the Straits from the Sea, by which many vessels had been obliged to anchor in some part of the Hellespont.—Thus the crews have escaped the contagion, and must unavoidably be detained until the wind shifts.

It is a most extraordinary, that the Burial Ground around Constantinople extends now in every direction fourteen miles. So great for some years has been the havoc committed on the human species.

A printed paper has been distributed at Stockholm, one of which the King found under his seat, and of which the following is a copy.

"The Swedish nation will not go to war against the French *nation*:—The law only permits our assembly to make an offensive war; this oath obliges them only to lead in troops for the service of the nation; and it is only in this service that we will fight against whoever comes to offend or transgress the laws, and are in any wise deficient in discharging their duty."

A few weeks ago, upon the decease of an elderly lady, at a village in Lincolnshire, it was one evening reported, upon seeming good authority, that the deceased had left a legacy of 10l. to every housekeeper in the place, who should desist from keeping a dog; and the time will expressed, that on the morning the wives to be interred, every person who wished to partake of her bounty, must bring their dead Rovers, Snaps, Trays, &c. to the lady's bailiff, who was to set down the name. Accordingly an almost general massacre took place on the preceding night; and the bailiff who lived at some distance, was inexpressibly surprised the next morning, on his approach of nearly the whole of the village, with the big remains of their once faithful companions. Nothing could exceed the humour of the explanation that ensued, though very serious consequences might have followed, if the origin of the report had not been early traced to the officers of the parish.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17

A benevolent Suggestion.

The American world is a great volume of natural curiosities and novel pursuits. The face of things is now changed, and so ought to be the mode of Educating Youth. We are frequently in pain to make these scholars, but not men; to talk rather than know. The first thing obvious to children is what is sensible, and that, frequently, we make not the most essential part of that rudiments. We press their memories often too soon, and puzzle them with words and rules, to know a strange tongue, or two, without a competent knowledge of their own language, and what might be exceeding beneficial and pleasurable to them through life.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.

Fort Washington, Nov. 27, 1791.

My Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to make for you, agreeably to your desire, the following extract from general orders, and am, your most obedient humble servant,

W. SARGENT.

Maj. Hamtramck.

Head Quarters, Fort Washington, November 17, 1791.

Officer for the day, &c.

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major Clarke is President.

Major Hamtramck commandant of the first United States Regiment, was tried upon the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Colonel Darke of the Levies.

Unofficer and unsoldierly behaviour in shamefully retreating from or for fear of the enemy on the 4th inst: Also, for scandalous behaviour in endeavouring to prevent a guard from going with provisions to relieve Fort Jefferson.

The court are of opinion the charges exhibited against Major Hamtramck are not supported, and do acquit him with honor, which the General approves, and directs that he may be immediately released from arrest, and hold himself in readiness for command.

Vincennes.

The Court Martial is dissolved.

WINTHROP SARGENT, Adj. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

Thursday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Hunter's buildings, in Highstreet, in the front parlor of the house belonging to Mr. Smith, representative in Congress from South Carolina. The cause of it, though not accurately ascertained, is supposed to have been accidental. It had probably been kindling for some time. It blazed out so soon as the parlor door was opened by a servant of the family, who, going by accident into an adjoining apartment, heard the crackling of the fire, and gave the alarm. The smoke immediately rushed into every room in the house, and hence it was not without difficulty that the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, were conveyed out of their beds. It seems they were hurried to different houses in the neighbourhood so quickly, that one of them was for some minutes missing—This unlucky circumstance called forth all the anguish of maternal solicitude, and was extremely distressing both to the parents and the spectators on the spot—until one of the latter found out the child and brought it to its frantick mother. The citizens attending with their wonted alacrity, the flames, even without the aid of an engine, were got under.

It would be candid in those who mention the great duties which they say are laid by Congress, to let it appear, that some of the highest of them are not expected to produce any revenue, but are calculated to prevent the home demand for raw articles we can raise and procure by our own industry from being taken away by rival articles first hitherto by foreigners to the injury of our farmers, fishermen, &c. The following duties, which are among the highest, are direct bounties on agriculture, viz. On cheese four cents, malt ten cents, indigo twenty five cents, hemp fifty four cents, &c. &c. The following articles are easily manufactured from native materials, that the duties on them are indirect bounties on agriculture—and the landed interest, viz. Tallow candles two cents, soap two cents, wax candles six cents, malt liquor five cents, cordage 100 to 150 cents, manufactured tobacco, tanned leather, earthern and stone ware, mustard, &c. ten per centum. The duties on coal, iron, lead, &c. are bounties to the landholders, and will yield little revenue. Several other duties are mere protections to manufactures, and do not produce any thing of consequence to the federal chest, such as the duties on shoes and boots, manufactures of copper, spikes, wool cards, paper, gold and silver wares, carriages, wooden furniture, tin wares, &c. &c.

It is the opinion of many judicious persons in different parts of this country, that lands improved and unimproved have advanced in price from 20 to 30 per cent. since the year 1789. City property is every where more advanced. Old branches of business are extended, some have fallen off, new branches are daily appearing in different quarters. These things will yield to men of sober thought satisfactory proof that the general system of Congress is beneficial to the general interest.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.

We are informed that Mr. Cox of Boston, who some time since went to Londonderry in Ireland, to build a bridge, and which he accomplished to the great satisfaction of his employers, is now in London, where, it is said, he has contracted to take down the celebrated monument erected in that city to commemorate the great fire in 1666; for which service he is to have as is reported, 10,000l. The base of the monument is very small for its amazing height, which is 202 feet.

It is a column of the dorick order; it has a winding staircase, out side, which begins in the middle and rises to within 30 feet short of the top. For many years past this column has been a terror to the citizens of London, as by some failure in the construction, 100 feet or more of the upper part leans very much, and threatens great destruction by a fall. The operation of taking down this vast pile, is considered as very hazardous. It was built at the expence of the city of London, was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, and cost, 15,000l. sterling. The north side has an inscription in Latin, which in English is rendered thus —"In the year of Christ, 1666, Sept. 2, fell said from hence, at the distance of 202 feet (the height of this column) a terrible fire broke out at midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, destroyed with incredible fury, 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, and 400 streets. Of 26 wards, entirely destroyed 15; and left eight others half burnt.—The ruins of the city were 436 acres. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless; but to their lives very favorable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. After raging for three days, and baffling all human counsels and endeavours, it stoped as it were by command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished."

The noted William Cunningham, of infamous memory, Captain of the British Provost in New-York, in the last war, and well known by many of our unfortunate countrymen, who were prisoners in that city at that time, was on the 30th of August last, executed in England for forgery.

DIED]—In this town, on the 9th inst. very much lamented, Miss SALLY DICKINSON, eldest daughter of Mr. Josiah Dickinson, aged 16 years.——Ah! poor departed girl! To enumerate to the world thy virtues, or to recount in a newspaper thy possessing worth, would not distinguish thee as thou art now distinguished! In the breasts of those who can admire the amiable qualities of thy sex, or the mind that animated thy beautious form, thy memory is enshrined—May they reflect that

——"Smitten friends
"Are angels sent on errands full of love;
"For as they languish, and for us they die:
"And shall they languish, shall they die, in vain?
"Ungrateful, shall we grieve their bow'ring shades,
"Which wait the revolution in our brains?
"Shall we disdain their silent, soft address;
"Their posthumous advice, and pious prey?
"Senseless, as herds that graze their hallow'd graves,
"Tread under-foot their agonies and grasses;
"Frustrate their anguish and destroy their deaths?"

Bolter and Delano,

SADLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,

Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their customers, and others, for the favour of their custom here tofore—they further solicit the continuance of their favour, as they have now made preparations for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashionable and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; also, Harness, Caps and Holsters, and all other work which is generally called for—They have likewise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Sadlery; with which Sadlers, and others may be supplied with most any article they wish for. Those who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as early as possible.

N. P. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, fine, Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

First division,	Lot No.	29	7	1	1
		32	0	3	1
Second division,	25	0	11	10	3
	26	0	9	2	2
	27	1	2	6	1
	28	1	10	6	1
	29	1	7	1	0
	43	0	5	0	0
Third division,	12	0	12	8	0
	21	0	4	11	2
	61	0	3	0	1
	33	0	7	9	1
	57	0	4	2	0
	24	0	2	4	2
	63	0	1	1	2

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Ensign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 8. 1792.

LOST on the night of the 7th inst. a pair of large Steelyards, in a bag, on the road from Northampton, to Chesterfield, Weight 210 pounds. Whoever will return them to the subscriber or give information where they are, shall receive a handsome reward.

E. ALLEN.

Northampton, February 12, 1792.

From the IMPARTIAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SEASON.

RELENTLESS Boreas now displays his power,
And clouds and storms obscure the face of day;
The frozen earth sustains the fleecy shower,
And leafless forests own dire winters sway.

No blooming verdure decks the distant plain,
No flowery prospects rise to charm the eye:
But winter comes, and rears its algid reign,
And clouds and wind in quick succession fly.

No warbling Linnet greets returning morn,
When day emerges from the shades of night;
No cheerful songster sings at early dawn,
No sprightly beauties greet our lavish'd sight.

O'er hills and dales, o'er distant woods and plains,
Behold! the fleecy storm of snow descends—
The lucid streams are bound with icy chains,
And every tree in yonder forests bends.

Alas! How late the charms of blooming Spring,
With lustre shone, and boundless empire held—
While ostent Phœbus spread his raiderit wing,
O'er blushing morn and night's dull gloom dispell'd.

How late par Summer, clad in robes of green,
Display'd his charms to our admiring view!
Melodious warblers grac'd the brilliant scene,
And blooming fields assum'd a verdant hue:

But later still fair Autumn held its reign,
And boundless plenty grac'd the yellow fields,
While flocks and herds appear'd on every plain;
But autumn now to hardy Winter yields.

Thus all the different seasons' various charms
Are lost in Winter, and to death consign'd;
O may this truth expel all false alarms,
Improve the morals, and enrich the mind.

Ye powers above, who rule the reins of peace,
Inspire with gratitude my youthful heart;
Bid Sin and Sorrow their dominions cease,
And Great Content new scenes of joy impart.

May changeless skies attend my first advance,
And guide my footsteps to maturer age;
Repentant tears illume the wide expanse,
And brightening prospects misery's power assuage;

That when the springlike days of youth are past,
And summer sun exult in middle age,
Virtue may rear its reign within my breast,
And serious thoughts my tranquil mind engage.

I'll then with joy, when wintry storms shall drive,
Obey the mandate of our heavenly king;
And life surrender with firm hope to live,
And bloom again in never ending Spring.

CELEPHON.

Guilford, (Ver.) Jan. 10, 1792.

From the *Federal Gazette.*

The SLEIGH:
A new Song.
Tune—"*A Hunting we will go.*"

HARK! how the youth invites the maid,
Health's dictates to obey;
In garments warm and furs array'd,
She hails the useful SLEIGH.

To exercise by pleasures led,
No fears her bosom sway
The horses pant the snow to tread,
And whirl the rapid SLEIGH.

Those cheeks, which late the lilly graced,
The blushing rose display:
No hours in such may beauty waste,
But bless the genial SLEIGH!

The Sire, the matron, and the young,
Should rise without delay;
And own Health's blessings must belong
To those who ply the SLEIGH.

Now appetite its joys imparts,
And e'er the close of day,
They all confess, with grateful hearts,
The blessing of the SLEIGH.

From health may affectation ne'er
Our bosoms lead astray;
And chiefly may the prudent fair
Applaud the genial SLEIGH.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

A NATIVE of Guinea sold his wife, who had not been delivered above a month of twins. She was put in the hold among the rest of the slaves; but it happened to be fine weather, the vessel had not sailed above a league, before the slaves were all ordered upon deck, and passed in review before the master. This poor mother irresistably impelled by her affection for her children, instantly threw herself into the sea, determined still to nourish her babes, or perish in the attempt. The inhuman crew let fly a shower of balls at her; but heaven favoured her heroic attempt, and she got safe to shore unhurt.

LAW ANECDOTE.

UPON a trial, at London, in a horse cause, a poor fellow was called as a witness, whose business it was to buy dead dogs and horses. The celebrated Mingay, in order to abash the man, and render his evidence as ineffectual as possible, which was against his client, asked how He could pretend to know any thing about horses whose business was only to cut them up? "And," says the Counsel, "I suppose you would cut me up or any other man up, if you had us in your power." The fellow replied, "That when he was at his business, it indeed made but little odds to him, whether he cut up *Asses* or *Horses*."

This occasioned a hearty laugh, at the expense of the Lawyer.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN some emigrants from Ireland were travelling through the country not long since, a woman of the company having been some what indisposed, called at a clergyman's house and requested to be *taken into the Church* the next sabbath; for, "she did not choose," she said, "to live like a dog, and die like a dog, all the days of her life."

Elisha Searl, 2d.

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large assortment of *EARTHEN WARE*, which he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, one mile south west of the meeting house.

Easthampton, Feb. 1, 1792.

To be sold by MOSES GODDARD, at public vendue at the house of Mr. Joseph Cook, Innholder, in Northampton, on Thursday the 23d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not disposed of before, his real & personal estate, consisting of a variety of tracts of improved and unimproved lands, bonds, notes, redemptions on mortgaged property, and many other articles two numerous for an advertisement in this paper. As he is determined to square his matters, and move his situation from this part of the country. Those indebted to or have demands on him, are desired to call at said Inn, for settlement, at which place constant attendance will be given till day of sale.

N. B. If Cash is scarce, make turns.

Northampton, February 1, 1792.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following Non-resident Proprietors, or Owners of Lands in the Town of Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, That their Lands are taxed in the State, Town, Minister and School Taxes, for the years, 1787 and 1789.

In Joseph Nash's Tax Bills for 1787, as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	p.
George Bennet, Town Tax,	0	1	7	0
Cahoon, State Tax,	0	2	4	2
do. Town Tax,	0	1	5	1
Moses Heaton's State Tax,	0	3	11	0
do Town Tax,	0	2	4	1
Oliver Wilder's State Tax,	1	12	10	1
do. Town Tax,	0	8	4	0

In Jonathan White's Tax Bills, for 1789.

David Cutler's State Tax,	3	19	0
Town do.	5	11	3
Minister's do	10	8	1
School do.	8	11	1

Unless said Taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before Monday the 12th day of March next, so much of their Lands will then be exposed for sale at Public Vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the House of Ambrose Potter, in said Rowe, as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes and Charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector for 1787.
JONA. WHITE, Collect. for 1789.

Rowe, Dec. 18, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest price given for Salts of Lye, by
WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demandsion the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

Now opened, and ready for sale, by
Mather, Hutchens and Mat
At their Store opposite the Meeting-House, a
assortment of GOODS, CROCKERY and Gl
WARE. Consisting of the following articles,
—viz:—

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Bottle green, Drab and London Brown, Broadcloths.
Elastic and Forest Cloths, Lamskins and Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Thicksetts and Royal Rib,
Velvets and Corderoys,
Twilled and Worsted Hose,
Shalloons and Moreens,
Durants, Lastings,
Wildboars, Russel,
Calimancoes,
Toylanet and vest Patterns,
Patches and Calicoes,
Muslin and Linen Shawls,
Modes and Persians,
Lawns and Cambrick,
Pink Sarcenet,
Barcelona, Bandana, and other Hankerchiefs,
Silk and Twist,
Imperial and other tons,
House Brothes,
Russia Sheetings, Bro
Nankeen,
Ribbons and Lacets,
Men's & Women's Gl
Satinet and Russ. Shoe
Money Scales,
Warming-pans,
Knives and Forks,
Pen-knives, Scissors,
Raizors, Pins, Needl
Shoe-clasps,
Green and Bohea T
Loaf and Brown Sug
Coffee, Chocolate, Ra
Allspice, Pepper, Gi
Snuff, Rollions, B
Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED,

IN exchange, for the above articles, Wheat, R
Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Beans, Butter, Flax, T
Cloth and Bees-Wax; for which the highest
will be given, & every favour gratefully acknowledg
Northampton, Feb. 8, 1792.

CASH
For GOOD
FLAX.

SEVEN Pence pr. pound given for FLAX, in C
LEVI SHEPHARD.

Also,—SEVEN Pence half penny, in any kind
GOODS out of his Store.

Northampton, Feb. 6, 1792.

Horsemen's Pistols, and Bolting Cloths,
To be sold at JUSTIN ELY's Store.
WANTED at said Store,

PORK,

For which part Cash, will be given.
CASH,
Given for BEES-WAX.

West-Springfield, Feb. 7, 1792.

William Pratt, jun

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single. Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

RUNAWAY

FROM the Subscriber in November, 1790, a NEGRO MAN, named Jo, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about twenty five years of age—brought up in Canavark, speaks good English, and Dutch—is a smart active man, of a darkish Colour. Whoever will take said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, in Schaticock, (Albany County) shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

L. LODEWECUS VIELE.

Schaticock, Jan. 30, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

☞ The subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine, in November, 1790, and No. 12, of Vol. 3,—at which time a settlement is expected.—Those who wish to continue the Magazine are requested to give notice immediately to the Printer hereof.

Those persons who have engaged WOOD to the Printer hereof, are desired to forward it immediately.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially for those ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of the indebted.

Vol. VI. THE [NUMB. 286.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

ON motion, a committee was appointed to inquire and report whether any, and what alterations it may be expedient to make, in the organization of the Treasury and War departments.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the message from the President of the United States, relative to the situation of the western frontiers, on which the doors were shut.

The house being opened, Mr. Fitzsimons moved a resolution to this effect, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house such information, with respect to the finances, of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge if any additional revenue will be necessary in consequence of the proposed increase of the military establishment, which was agreed to by the house.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Sundry petitions were read praying, severally, for settlement of accounts, payment of balances, allowance of pensions, compensations, &c.—these were referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Parker then moved that the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Catharine Greene, should be resumed, by the committee of the whole—which motion was agreed to—and Mr. Livermore took the chair. The resolutions offered a few days since, by Mr. Wayne, were read, and it being moved that they should be adopted, the subject was further discussed.—The debate continued through the day.—The committee rose without taking a vote, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Jan. 23.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury was read, inclosing a statement of the extra expenses, not allowed, incurred by the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek nation.

Sundry petitions for pensions, compensations, &c. were read and referred.

The order of the day being called for, on the report of the Secretary of the treasury on the petition of Catharine Greene, several members objected to taking up this business, being of a private nature, while matters of the greatest public importance demand the immediate attention of Congress. The question being taken, the motion for going into a committee of the whole on this business was carried, 21 to 16—And Mr. Livermore took the chair.

After a lengthy debate, the question was put, for agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the estate of the late Major general Greene ought to be indemnified for the engagements entered into by that General, with certain persons in the state of South-carolina, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the army of the United States, under his command, in the year 1783. Which was negatived, 28 to 25.

The committee then rose, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole house, had under consideration a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Catharine Greene—and had come to an resolution thereon.

Mr. Macon then moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further proceedings on the subject—which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bourne then laid on the table a resolution for referring the Secretary's report, together with Mrs. Green's petition, and the vouchers accompanying it, to a select committee, with instruction to inquire into the facts which rendered it necessary for Gen. Greene to become security to Banks and Co. and the nature, circumstances, and amount of the original debt, and the obligations entered into by Gen. Greene for payment thereof; with an account of the monies or collateral security received by the obligees, or by Gen. Greene in his life time, or his representatives since his death, in part thereof, and the eventual loss which he may still sustain in consequence of the said security;—and after examining all the circumstances, and such further evidence as may be offered relative to the transaction, to report their opinion thereon to the house.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, conveying certain documents received from the Legislature of the state of Virginia, respecting lands located by the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, under the laws of that state, and since ceded to the Chickasaw Indians.—Also informing the house, that the President had this day approved and signed an act for extending the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, pursuant to the order of the house of the 19th instant—accompanied with sundry estimates—which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Manufactures, should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Giles said he should prefer a reference to the committee of the whole house.—He observed that if the gentleman had read it with as much attention as he had, he would consider it as containing propositions which merited the attention of the committee of the whole.

The motion for a select committee was negatived, 24 to 21. Ayes there voted that the report be referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The report of the select committee on a letter from the Attorney general, communicated to the house by the President of the United States, was taken into consideration, and agreed to—and a committee appointed to report a bill accordingly.

The message of the President of this day, respecting the bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, it was voted should be referred to a committee formerly appointed on the same subject.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

A petition of Louis Guillejeau, for himself and brother, was read, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Dayton, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. W. Smith.

A petition of Henry Walton, in behalf of himself and others, was read, praying compensation for losses sustained in the late war—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Lawrance, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a "bill concerning the office of the Attorney general of the United States," which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole & took into consideration sundry propositions respecting the apportionment of representatives among the people of the several states.

The propositions were as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this committee that a bill ought to be prepared, apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration—and for making provision for a second enumeration—and for an apportionment of representation thereon, to compose the House of representatives after the third day of March, 1797.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, and by consent of Mr. Benson, the original mover of the propositions, the following clause was added—And that the committee do not report a greater ratio than 30,000 inhabitants to every representative.

A motion to strike out the last clause occasioned some debate, and was finally negatived. The foregoing propositions being agreed to by the committee, were reported by the Chairman to the house—who took the same into consideration.

Mr. Dayton moved that the report should be amended, by striking out the whole after the words "first enumeration," in the first proposition. This motion, after some debate, was divided—and the ayes and noes being called on the proposition providing for a second enumeration, the motion for striking out was negatived, 36 to 23. The motion to strike out the last clause, designating the ratio of representation, was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 33, Noes 26.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill, consisting of Mr. Benson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry.

The house then took into consideration the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to invalid pensions, &c.

These amendments were agreed to with amendments—additional amendments were proposed, and agreed to.—The House adjourned without finishing the bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Steeret laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

A motion hereupon made by Mr. Dayton, being called up and agreed to, with an amendment, it was "Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and the Secretary at War, with respect to the raising of troops within and under the authority to the said state; And a committee was appointed to wait on the President with the above resolution.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims of half pay and invalid pensions, and having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
In Senate, Jan. 28, 1792.

THE committee of both houses, appointed to consider the state of the Treasury &c. submit the following order for consideration of the Legislature; and ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That a bill be reported, authorising the Treasurer of this Commonwealth to borrow on loan, the whole amount of the debt now due from the said Commonwealth, and for the payment of which no provision is made, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, commencing on the first day of July next. The principal thereof redeemable, in part or whole, at the option of government, provided that not less than five per cent. of the same shall be paid, at any time. And for the security of those who may choose to *vest their debt*, on the terms aforesaid, the government will make the following appropriations, viz. All the surplus of money that may arise from the several taxes now assessed, after deducting the balance due on the loan made by the Treasurer for the discharge of warrants, due bills, &c. agreeably to an act passed on the first day of February, 1791, together with the sum of twenty four thousand pounds, for the support of government and other necessary charges. Also, the whole amount of money that now is, and may hereafter be paid into the public treasury, arising from the sale of western or eastern lands. Also, the whole amount of the debt due from the United States to the Commonwealth, now on loan, together with what may hereafter become due, either by an adjustment of the public accounts between the said United States and this Commonwealth, or that may be paid to them by a further assumption of their domestic debt. And for further securing the punctual payment of the interest on the debt aforesaid, and discharging the principal thereof, the public faith shall be pledged to make good any deficiency that may arise from the aforesaid appropriation.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Hon. George Richards Minot, Esq. having signified his resignation of the clerk's office, the House proceeded to fill up the vacancy. The number of votes was 142—72 making a choice.

Henry Warren, Esq. had 76, and was chosen.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Speaker present, the thanks of the House, to George Richards Minot, Esq. for his attention and faithful services, as their clerk.

The Committee, on the petition of Beriah Norton, Esq. praying that articles of impeachment might be exhibited against Thomas Cook, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for the County of *Dukes County*, for high crimes and misdemeanors, reported, that so much of the complaint of said Norton, against said Cook, as relates to his joining in an illegal order for pulling down the goal in said County and being personally engaged with his two sons, in tumultuously destroying the same; as also the charge of illegal conduct in several instances by instituting suits before himself as a Justice of Peace, and then acting as Judge and party, are sufficiently attested, and therefore the Committee were of opinion that said Cook ought to be impeached and tried.

It was then moved, that the parties be heard, by Counsel on the floor of the house.

[The parties accordingly appeared, with Harrison Gray Otis Esq. Counsel for the Complainant, and Samuel Dexter, Esq. for the defendant, and the pleading continued until Friday evening. After the parties withdrew, the question to agree to the report of the committee, was put and negatived: And, on motion of Mr. Bacon, the Complainant had leave to withdraw his complaint.]

Saturday, Feb. 4.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to receive of Prince West, on his bond to the Treasurer for the sum of £.225 3/. 10d. in consolidated notes of this Commonwealth, now lying in the hands of John Bacon, Esq. in payments of said bond; and also that the Treasurer in like manner be authorised to receive of the said Prince West, the remainder of the sum due on his said bond, amounting as it is said, to £. 137. 8d. with interest thereon, from the first day of February current, in notes of the aforesaid description, provided the same shall be paid by the first day of June next.

Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 6.

The order of the day being called for, the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Tontine came on, which was read in paragraphs, and after a lengthy debate on the merits of the Bill, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Fessenden being opposed, and Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Wedgery, and others in favor, it passed to have a third reading tomorrow, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The report of the Committee on the subject of funding the debt of this Commonwealth, was taken up in the House, and the consideration of it referred to the next session of the General Court.

According to assignment the Bill to incorporate the Tontine Association had a third reading—on which the merits of the Bill was again combated by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Bacon, advocated by a great number of the Members in every quarter of the House, and at eight o'clock the question was put, shall the bill pass, which was determined by Yeas and Nays —Yeas 84—Nays 51.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

An engrossed bill establishing an academy in the town of Fryeburg, having had three severan readings, passed to be enacted.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of issuing a Tax the present session, and report.

The Committee on the petition of the Proprietors of the Duck Manufactory, reported a resolve for continuing the bounty on Duck and Twine, until the first of July, 1793.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, inquiring into taxable estates, within the Commonwealth, were taken into consideration; and that *to strike out* the words *twenty one years and to insert "fifteen"* for the tax on polls was non-concurred; 96 against concurring, and 33 in favor.

A report of the committee to inquire into the practicibility of cutting a Navigable Canal, between *Barnstable* and *Buzzard's Bay*, was received from the Senate, and laid on the table.

Friday. Feb 10.

The attention of the house was principally taken up in debating on the report of a Committee on the subject of building a bridge over *Merrimack river*; and the report of another Committee, on the subject of a separation of the District of Maine, from this Commonwealth, the consideration of the latter is postponed until tomorrow.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

The committee on the petition of Lyman Taft and others, praying for leave to build a bridge over Connecticut River, at Montague, reported verbally, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose prayed for.

Monday, Feb. 13.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the question, whether a notification should issue to the district of Maine, for ascertaining the sense of the inhabitants relative to a separation, and after debate, it was determined in the affirmative—112 voters 84 in favor of notifying.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The committee raised to take into consideration the propriety of issuing a tax the present session, reported verbally that it was not expedient.

The report was advocated by Messrs. Brock, Jarvis, Eustis, Stearns, and other gentlemen—The prospect of the assumption of our State debts, the handsome sum of money in the treasury, and the still greater sum due to the commonwealth, were insisted on as arguments not only against the tax, but as proofs, that we should have hereafter in the State but very small assessments indeed; and that the time was fast arriving when the good people of this Commonwealth, wherever situated, I will enjoy all the blessings of peace and tranquillity, with but very little expence to them.

The report was objected to by Messrs Bacon, Gardiner, Cony and Parsons; but this last gentleman altered his opinion upon hearing the reasons urged in favor of it. The house accepted the report by a large majority.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Messrs Peirce, Tudor and Bond were appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of giving a bounty to that person who will make a model of the best and simplest construction for the expediting the breaking and swindling Flax and Hemp, to go either by water or hand, for the benefit of the public.

TONTINE.

Yesterday afternoon the bill for incorporating the Tontine Association, had a second reading in the senate, when after considerable debate, it was determined, that the committee of the Association, should have a hearing on the floor of the Senate, this day, at ten o'clock.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, made choice of the Rev. David Tappan, of *Newbury*, to preach the Sermon, at the next annual Election.

PARIS, October 12—20

The public were long since informed that the Abbe Raynal had undertaken to write the history of the revocation of the edict of Nants. The work was, previous to the revolution, already in considerable forwardness, but was surprised through the bribes and threats of the aristocratic party. We may date the Abbe's deplorable apostacy from the time he consented to the surpression of this work. He has been publicly upbraided with the base desertion of his principles, but as yet, has made no reply or defence.

It is the liberty of the press only that can preserve to us the blessings of the revolution. Printing-houses are much more useful than parish churches; and if this country ever sends forth apostles (as religion did in day of yore) or if we have wealthy characters among us, who know not what else to do with their money, let them build printing-offices, as they formerly did chapels. These will naturally produce a race of philosophers who will disseminate the knowledge of our free constitution throughout the globe.

Curiosity has induced many of our countrymen to travel through the United States of America. Amongst these, none has given so entertaining and, we are inclined to believe, to just an account of the country and inhabitants, as M. J. P Brissot, who visited the United States in 1788. His work is contained in three octavo volumes, the following extracts from which will give or readers some idea of his manner.—"Boston (says he) may be called Salentum. We here meet with a number of celebrated characters in the American story; here we observe the most persevering industry in a variety of pursuits; no contemptible advancement of the arts and sciences; and honest simplicity of manners, which do real honor to the Bostonians.—In travelling from Boston to New York the fatigue of my journey was well repaid by the amazing variety of the beautiful and romantic scenes through which I passed, and that perpetual contast which I observed between nature and art? the one struggling, as it were, and making every effort for the destruction of the other. In one place you see ponds loosing themselves in an immense extent of forests; in another, you observe brooks and rivulets, serving to water meadows recently snatched from the grasp of uncultivated nature, and every where, elegant and comfortable houses scattered over the country, the seats of industry and embracing all the sweets of life.

This part of the United States swarms with handsome, healthy-looking children, well clad, and by their appearance, well fed. The fields are covered with trunks of trees, left to rot, and which are concealed during the vegetating part of the year by crops of Indian corn, or other grain. In other places you see enormous quantities of timber blown down by storms half rotten, and the branches withered; oaks yet standing, deprived of their verdure, but which in some fort remain the semblance of their ancient vigour; being girdled near the root, and consequently ready to fall by the first violent blast. All these objects, so new to European eyes, thoroughly abashed my attention, as it were in an agreeable vision. The immensity of the forests, together with the thickness and prodigious height of trees, recalled to my mind, the time when the country was wholly inhabited by savages.—This very tree (said I, as I passed under an aged oak) this very tree has beheld those sons of nature, when they ranged through the forests. There remains not one of them; they have given way to another generation of men! The husbandman, however, is no longer in dread of their vengeance; his musket, which in times past he kept by his side when he was employed in rural labors, now hangs neglected in his house. Situated in the midst of these extensive forests; and having only his wife and children about him, he sleeps and goes through his daily toil in safety! He is therefore happy; and it is my real opinion, that of happiness is to be found on this earth (that happiness which nature owes to man) it is in those remote solitudes, where human pride and ambition have nothing to singulate mischievous desires, there is no room for the indulgence of extravagant hopes; felicity of the inhabitant depending solely on himself and the little circle around him.

Striking off the eastward, I visited Rhode-Island. The prospect of that state is not so agreeable as could be wished. The baneful effects of paper money and want of public faith are here depicted in every countenance, and visible to the superficial observer.

My mind, however, met with some consolation when, in proceeding southwestward, I contemplated the prosperous situation of New York and Philadelphia, which appeared to me to be owing to causes directly contrary to those which had given Rhode-Island so sickly an aspect."

Extract of a letter from Albany, Jan. 15.

"A very extraordinary deception was a few days since practised on the citizens of Schoharie, by a knowing villian. He put up at Ingolt's tavern, and in conversation with young Ingolt, told him he would give him six new dollars for three old ones—A bargain was, in consequence immediately struck. This was soon noised about, and brought many people together, to trade with this extraordinary man for his new dollars; and he exchanged with them to the amount of some hundreds, all real good dollars; telling them at the same time that he coined the new dollars himself, and that he made a great profit in giving two for one, and that if they would furnish him with any sum of old dollars, he would give the receiver three of, and in three weeks return to every one double the sum they had given him.—His conduct so infatuated the people of Schoharie, that some of them mortgaged their lands to borrow money, others sold off their horses and oxen, and, it is said, a merchant advanced him eighty pounds; others fifty, twenty, ten, five, &c. to the amount of about 500l. He then hired a sleigh and gave the man a dollar for every six miles to drive him to the Hudson, wherewith to purchase some things of the apothecaries, in order to make his dollars.—Here the story ends, and the citizens of Schoharie are left to repent, when too late, their unparalleled credulity."

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1792.

SIR,

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honor to address to you from Fort-Washington, a postscript was added, relating to information communicated by Capt. Slough to General Butler, not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the postscript must have appeared mysterious, and in a proper I should explain it.

Capt. Slough, sir, was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and so it was intended upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needless to insert the particulars; and had he presented it, you no doubt would have inquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceased; but at the moment he should have set off, some accounts of the situation of Col. Gibson (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another person, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleased, sir, to recollect it was stated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the rest of the army.—For greater security, and to intercept any small parties of Indians that might be approaching, with predatory views, it was thought fitting that a party of regular troops should be advanced, from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia.—The party was taken from the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and Capt. Slough was the officer ordered out by him for those purposes.—In the night, it seems, he discovered the Indians approaching in such numbers, that he thought it necessary to draw in his party, and immediately made report of what he had discovered to Gen. Butler, from whom he had received his orders. He proposed to the Gen. to make the same report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he must be fatigued, he had better lay down to sleep, and he himself would give the information.

This is as nearly as I can recollect, the account Capt. Slough gave me at Fort Washington.

The orders given to Col. Oldham, mentioned also in the postscript as not executed, were, "that he should send out from his command an hour at least before day and as much earlier as possible, four or five parties of 20 men with an officer to each different direction, for the purpose of making discoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without some doubt that if it might not be punctually attended to; the Adjutant General was therefore, about the dawn of day but rather before it, sent to Col. Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Col. Oldham was met by him at some distance from the encampment, and informed him the parties were not then gone out, but would be dispatched the moment he returned.

Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honorable Major Gen. Knox,
Secretary of War.

The following is copied from a Pittsburgh paper of the 14th instant—"The whole amount of our fighting men in the late engagement with the Indians was fourteen hundred men, out of which were killed in the field six hundred and sixty six, and three hundred and thirty four wounded. This is a true statement which was received from head quarters, and under good authority. It was expected and reported that Gen. Scott was to take the command of the militia from Kentucky, with what regulars there were at Fort-Washington. The militia from the country of Columbia and adjacent settlements turned out, and their exertions gained them great applause from Gen. St. Clair, but the Kentucky militia declined coming forward by reason of some mistake in being among them about a commanding officer, in consequence of which the expedition fell through."

"On Thursday, the 19th inst. (says the same paper) a large supply of provisions for the garrison at Fort-Franklin, was forwarded by the contractors, under a convoy of a number of volunteers from Washington and this county commanded by Capt. Hughes.—The last accounts from Fort Franklin came to hand on Saturday, the 7th instant. There appears to be no further intelligence respecting the hostile Indians, than what has already been published."

A considerable shock of an Earthquake was felt at Quebec the 6th of December last.—A letter from Paul's Bay, to a mercantile house in that city, mentions, that several smart shocks were felt at that place

DANBURY, Jan. 30

We hear from Newton, that on Wednesday evening 18th inst. Mrs. Lewis, a widow woman, had her accidentally shot off by a boy who was playing with a gun, not knowing it to have been loaded. A surgeon was sent for, but afforded her no relief. The unfortunate woman survived the accident but three days.

JANUARY 29.

Late letters from Birmingham mention that Mr. Taylor (who had his house and other property destroyed by the mob) and several other respectable dissenters, were preparing to embark for America, in the course of the present year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is said, is worth near 200,000l. sterling.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 1.

Since the 31 day March, 1789, between 6and 700,00 children have been born in the United States—How wise is the general government.

William Carmichael and *William Short*, Esquires, are appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, for negotiating a treaty or convention relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, with such commissioners as are or may be authorised thereto by his Catholick Majesty.

The latest advices from France mention numerous disturbances from their army on the frontiers; these deviations are however confined to the officers, seduced by the French emissaries. The common soldiery remain faithful to the cause of their country. The army on the frontiers consist of 146,000 effective men. Of these 27,000 are cavalry, and 8,000 artillery. There consequently remains 111,000 infantry; two thirds of which (says a Leyden paper) are distributed upon the frontiers of Germany, and along the Rhine. To the above are added the national guards, actually under pay and ready for service. These amount to 300,000, making in the whole 22 effective army of fifty hundred and fifty three thousand men, a force, it is thought, fully sufficient to check any attempts of the emaciated princes upon the kingdom of France.

By letters from Hispaniola, we learn, that the French fleet, with a large body of troops, are arrived at Cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman now residing at Quebec, to his correspondent in New York; dated Jan. 9. 1792.

"Our humanity was deeply affected by the dreadful carnage made by the Indians. You may be afraid that the number of Indians did not exceed 1000, and that nothing saved Gen. St. Clair, and the remainder of his army, but the great quantity of plunder left to the Indians; they were composed of various tribes, and three fourths of them remained in the camp to plunder it and to take scalps, the trophies of their victory; and he that got most when returned to his nation, acquired the greatest share of glory hence only about 300 pursued. The loss of the Indians is under 20 killed and 30 wounded. The victory they have obtained at so easy a purchase, and the riches they obtained by the plunder, and the provisions they found, will make them a more terrible foe than they have ever been; they boast of taking an amazing quantity of powder and arms, which they wanted; many of them were only armed with spears & hatchets, and I have no doubt if another expedition should be set on foot, that they will be met by three times the number of Indians. The Indian tribes of nations who live many hundred miles back have all entered into an association, and made the present war a common concern, they have made peace among themselves to enable them to oppose what they call the common enemy. The warriors of the different tribes so united are not less than 15 or 20,000;—numbers of the chiefs of ten or twelve numerous nations were here the last summer. Lord Dorchester advised them to make peace, and offered his mediation; He told them that he was at peace with the United States, and could give them no assistance. Their answer was, that the enemy was in their country, and would not make peace with them, but on terms dishonorable, and at the expence of their country, and that they had determined to die before they would accept of such terms. They left us much dissatisfied with the answer they received, and with a full determination to defend their country with the last drop of their blood.

"You may depend on it, that many years will elapse and many thousand men will be expended before the United States will by the present measures be able to possess in control, and I may also add, that I have great apprehensions, that great desolation and destruction will be the consequence on the frontiers of the Ohio this winter and next spring; I would to God that some steps might be taken to prevent them. I have no doubt but the country might be purchased for one fifteenth part of the expences already incurred by the different expeditions; the attempt to take the country from them by force, is founded in unrighteousness, and ought to be abandoned; besides, if the Americans mean to have any trade with them, they are taking steps that will prevent it formany years to come. The Indians do not easily forget or forgive injuries."

DIED.]—At Eashampton, on the 11th inst. Mrs. *Lydia Clark*, consort of Mr. *Elisha Clark*, in the 31st year of her age.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, mark'd with a crop on the off ear——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH TRACY.

Southampton, Feb. 16, 1792.

BOLTER & DELANO,
SADDLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,

Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON.

RETURN their grateful acknowledgements to their customers, and others, for the favour of their custom heretofore—they further solicit the continuance of their favour, as they have now made preparations for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashionable and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; also, Harness, Caps and Halters, and all other work which is generally called for—They have like wise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Stirrups with which Saddlers, and others may be supplied with most any article they wish for. Those who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as easy as possible.

N. B. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4. in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows: viz.

	No. of Lots.	State tax.
Quobbin propriety,	1	0070
3d division	68	0042
2d division	44	00100
G. Dunlap's original lot	52	0061
1st	7	0061
	8	0061
	14	0061
4	16	0061
	24	0061
	15	0061
	23	0061
	30	0061
	26	0061
	40	0061
3d division	3	0020
	4	0020
	5	0020
	7	0020
	8	0020
	12	0020
	24	0020
	17	0020
	18	0020
	21	0020
	25	0020
	24	0020
	25	0020
	26	0020
	27	0020
Original lots		0070
		0112

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 5. in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

	No. Lots	State tax.
Quobbin propriety		
2d division.	68	01111
	44	01422
Hingam propriety 1st division.		
	4	
	6	0532
	43	
Geo. Dunlap's original lot	52	0291
First Division,	7	0200
	8	0200
	16	0200
	15	0200
	29	0200
	30	0200
	25	0200
	40	0200
	37	
	42	0200
3d division.	3	0070
	14	0070
	17	0070
	23	0070
	24	0070
	25	0070
	26	0070
	97	0070
	28	0070
	29	0070
	12	0700
	3	0070
	4	0070
	5	0070
	7	0070
	8	0070
Original lot,	45	0200
3d division,	34	0372

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge said taxes with interveng charges.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their land are taxed in the State tax, No. 5 in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

Number of Lots.		Tax No. 3 L. d. q.	No. 4
Beriah Curtis,	43	0141	
George Dunlap,	45	0342	
Original lot	52	00111	00100
	7	0071	0061
	8	0071	0061
	29	0071	
	26	0071	
	40	0071	0061
	24	0071	
	13	0022	
3d Division,	14	0022	0061
	17	0022	1
	19	0022	
	24	0022	0061
	26	0022	0061
	27	0022	
	28	0022	
	29	0022	0061
	3	00223d Divis.	0020
	4	0022	0020
	5	0022	
	6	0022	
	7	0022	0020
	8	0022	0020
	12	0022	
	11	0022	
	9	0022	
	10	0022	
	2	0022	
	38	0022 Q. propriety	
	21	0022	
	34	0088	
	34	0123	
Non-resident lots in Hingham propriety			
	41	0082	
	22	0142	
2d division.	43	0071	
3d division	16	0052	0061
	20	0022	
Ezra Clarke's original lot		0082	

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 20th Day of March next so much of said lands will be sold at publick vendue at the highest bider at the dwelling house of John Stone, Innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Constable.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 3 State tax as follows, viz.

No of lots.		State tax £. d. q.
Beriah Curtis,	43	0141
	45	0011
George Dunlap,	52	0071
	7	0071
	8	0071
	21	0071
	26	0071
	40	0071
	24	0022
3d division	13	0022
	14	0022
	17	0020
	18	0022
	24	0022
	26	0022
	27	0022
	28	0022
	29	0022
	3	0022
	4	0022
	5	0022
	6	0022
	7	0022
	8	0022
	12	0022
	11	0022
	9	0022
	10	0022
	2	0022
	38	0022
	21	0022
	54	0082
	34	0123
Nonresident lot.		0082
Hingham propriety	41	0142
	42	0070
2d division	43	0052
3d division	16	0022
	20	
Zenas Clark's		
Original lot		0082
Quobbin propriety	68	0052
Sudricks lot	43	0052
Original lot	55	0082

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges

LUKE BONNEY

Chesterfield

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House *of* Representatives, Jan. 28, 1792.

WHEREAS the Contract for the supply of the Garrison and Convicts on Castle Island, with rations of Provision and Cloathing, made the 11th Day of *March*, 1791, expires on the 31st Day of *March* next, and it is expedient a new contract should be made for that purpose, to commence on the first day of *April* next.

Therefore,

ORDERED, that *Josiah Stearns*, and *Thomas Clarke*, Esq'rs. with such as the Hon. Senate shall join, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to receive proposals from any citizen or citizens of this Commonwealth, who may incline to contract to supply the said Garrison and Convicts with the following Rations of Provision and Cloathing, for a term not exceeding three years, commencing on the said first day of *April* next, *viz.* One and a quarter pound of Beef, or half a pound of Beef and half a pound of Pork; one pound of wheat bread or flour; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, one ounce of Butter, and one quart of Beer to each Soldier, per day. Two quarts of Salt, two quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of Candles to each hundred Rations.

For Cloathing for the said garrison:

One uniform Coat, one Waistcoat, one pair of woolen and one pair of linen Overalls, one shirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes for each non-commissioned Officer and private Soldier, yearly and every year; and of as good quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

And for the said Convicts:

One and a quarter pound of Meat; one and a quarter pound of Bread; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, per day; two pounds of soft soap, and two quarts of salt, (when they shall draw fresh provisions) for each hundred Rations; also, the following articles of Cloathing, viz. Two shirts, one coat, one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls, to be of two distinct colours agreeably to law, and one pair of shoes, per year.

The said Proposals to be given into the said Committee, in writing, sealed up, on or before the 21st Day of *February* next: And the said Committee are directed to cause this Order to be inserted in the *Independent Chronicle* and *Columbian Centinel*, two Weeks successively. Such Citizen or Citizens as may make proposals for entering into such Contract, shall be held (if accepted) to give bonds, with sureties to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, to the acceptance of the Governor and Council, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the said Contract.

Sent up for concurrence

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Jan. 28, 1792.

Read and concurred, and Thomas Dawes, Esq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Order, the Committee will attend to receive Proposals at the East Lobby of the State House, on the twenty and twenty-first Days of *Feb.* instant, from eleven to one o'Clock, in the forenoon of each Day.

Thomas Dawes,
Joseph Stearns,
Thomas Clark, } Committee.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1792.

C A S H,

And the highest price given for Salts of Lye, by WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792.

Elisha Searl, 2d.

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large assortment of *EARTHERN WARE*, which he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, one mile south west of the meeting house.

Eastampton, Feb. 1, 1791.

TO be sold by MOSES GODDARD, at public vendue at the house of Mr. Joseph Cook, Innholder, in Northampton, on Thursday the 23d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not disposed of before, his real & personal estate, consisting of a variety of tracts of improved and unimproved lands, bonds, notes, redemptions on mortgaged property, and many other articles too numerous for an advertisement in this paper. As he is determined to square his matters, and move his situation from this part of the country. Those indebted to or have demands on him, are desired to call at said Inn, for settlement, at which place constant attendance will be given till day of sale.

N. B. If Cash is scarce, make terms.

Northampton, February 1, 1792.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following Non-resident Proprietors, or Owners of Lands in the Town of Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, That their Lands are taxed in the State, Town, Minister and School Taxes, for the years, 1787 and 1789.

In Joseph Nash's Tax Bills for 1787, as follows, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
George Bennet, Town Tax,	0	1	7
—— Cahoon, State Tax,	0	2	4
do. Town Tax,	0	1	5
Moses Heaton's State Tax,	0	3	11
do Town Tax,	0	2	4
Oliver Wilder's State Tax,	1	12	10
do. Town Tax,	0	8	4

In Jonathan White's Tax Bills, for 1789.

David Cutler's State Tax,	3	10	0
Town do.	5	11	3
Minister's do	10	8	1
School do.	2	11	1

Unless said Taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before Monday the 12th day of March next, so much of their Lands will then be exposed for sale at Public Vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the House of Ambrose Potter, in said Rowe, as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes and Charges.

JOSEPH NASH, Collector for 1787.
JONA. WHITE, Collect. for 1789.

Rowe, Dec. 18, 1791.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

☞ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

Those persons who have engaged WOOD to the Printer hereof, are desired to forward it immediately.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, fine, Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

	Lot No.			
First division,	29	7	1	1
Second division,	22	0	3	1
	25	0	12	10
	26	0	0	8
	27	1	1	6
	28	1	10	6
	29	1	7	1
Third division,	43	0	5	0
	12	0	12	8
	21	0	4	11
	61	0	3	0
	33	0	7	9
	57	0	4	2
	24	0	2	4
	63	0	1	2

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Ensign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 8. 1792.

RUNAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, in November, 1790, a NEGRO MAN, named Jo, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about twenty five years of age—brought up in Clarrack, speaks good English, and Dutch—is a smart active man, of a darkish Colour. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, in Sahaticock, (Albany County) shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

L. LODEWECUS VIELE.

Schaticock, Jan. 30, 1792.

Now opened, and ready for sale, by

Mather, Hutchens and Mather

At their Store opposite the Meeting House, a general assortment of GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. Consisting of the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Battle green, Drab and London Brown, Broadcloths.	Silk and Twist Imperial and other Buttons, House Brushes,
Elastic and Forest Cloths, Lamkins and Coatings,	Russia Sheeting, Buckram, Nankeens,
Baizes and Flannels,	Ribbons and Laces,
Thicksetts and Royal Rib,	Men's & Women's Gloves,
Velvets and Corduroys,	Satinet and Russet Shoes,
Twilled and Worsted Hose,	Money Scales,
Shalloons and Moreens,	Warming-pans,
Durants, Lastings,	Knives and Forks,
Wildbears, Russel,	Pen-knives, Scissors,
Calimancees,	Razors, Pins, Needles,
Toylanet and vest Patterns,	Shoe-clasps,
Patches and Calicoes,	Green and Bohea Teas,
Muslin and Linen Shawls,	Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Modes and Persians,	Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Lawns and Cambrick,	Allspice, Pepper, Ginger
Pink Sarcenet,	Snuff, Rasinas, Hard-Soap, &c. &c.
Barcelona, Bandana, and other Hankerchiefs,	

WANTED,

IN exchange, for the above articles, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Pease, Beans, Butter, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Bees-Wax; for which the highest price will be given, & every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Feb. 8, 1792.

C A S H
For GOOD
F L A X.

SEVEN Pence pr. pound given for FLAX, in Cash, by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Also,—SEVEN Pence half pennys in any kind of GOODS out of his Store.

Northampton, Feb. 6, 1792.

Horsemen's Pistols, and Bolting Cloths, To be sold at JUSTIN ELY's Store. WANTED at said Store,

P O R K,

For which part Cash, will be given.

CASH,

Given for BEES-WAX.

West-Springfield, Feb. 7, 1792.

☞The subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine, are requested to call for No 2, of Vol. 3.—At which time a settlement is expected.——Those who wish to continue the Magazine are requested to give notice immediately to the Printer hereof.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Mr J. Thomas, Worcester

[Vol. VI. THE [Numb. 287.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PATRIOT.——No. V.

On the means of improving the natural advantages of Connecticut, and promoting the prosperity of its inhabitants.

ANOTHER important object to be pursued in promoting the trade of this state, is to render the river navigable and boatable from the mouth to the falls, a distance of 250 miles. So far the trade of the river would naturally be up and down the river and probably about forty or fifty miles further.

The principal obstructions to be contended with are at Hartford, a bar about a mile below the landing, a bar at the mouth of Saybrook and some smaller bars in other places. The bar at Saybrook cannot be removed. Banks of sand and earth are always formed at the mouth of shallow rivers, where the river water meets the tide of the ocean. But there is always eight or nine feet of water on this bar, which will carry over small of our sea vessels with a great part of their cargoes on board. The other bars below Hartford may easily be removed or cleared to the general depth of the channel of the river. If they should be formed annually by the floods, still the expense of clearing the river annually would not be great and would be easily defrayed by a toll on the vessels that pass.

An application has once been made to the Legislature to empower a company to lay a toll on the shipping that passes the bar, and collect it for a number of years, on condition of clearing the obstructions. This application, it is true, failed of its desired success; as it is said, because the legislature were jealous of creating a monopoly. What! afraid of monopoly in *the public benefit*? But what is to be monopolized? nothing that any individual or the public can enjoy: for no one man will lay out his money in clearing the river, unless he can receive both principal and interest again; and if the public should undertake the business and take the profits, the business would inevitably bring them in debt. Individuals manage their own money, much better than they manage that of the public. Such public works or enterprizes are to be done only by companies, who are willing to risk their money for the sake of profit; & those legislators shall be worse than the dog in the manger, who will not allow a company to make a little profit on the use of their money, when they cannot reap that advantage themselves, and when no mortal is injured by giving the privilege to a company.

I would only add further that an act of Assembly for the purpose can be obtained, if the Gentlemen who with it will repeat the application and will commit the management of it to men of activity and enterprize. In short, they will obtain it when they pursue the measure, with half the spirit and attention that they pursue their own private affairs.

Above Hartford the rapids in the river at Enfield are no very formidable obstacle to the navigation of the river. Boats constantly ascend and descend now; and a Lottery is granted for lessening the difficulties and rendering the navigation less hazardous.

The falls at South-Hadley are formidable; perhaps one of any in the river; but it is believed good judges that these, as well as Miller's and Bellow's falls may be avoided by canals and locks. Indeed the latter are not difficult. These obstacles removed, the river becomes boatable above two hundred miles from Hartford. The expense of effecting canals in these places, cannot be ascertained; but any sum of money that shall be wanted can be raised, provided the subscribers can be assured their property will be well guarded, and the principal and interest repaid.

But before any company will be found willing to put out their money upon a projection of such magnitude and risk, laws must be passed for granting them a toll for a certain number of years, which shall be deemed adequate to pay the principal and interest of the money with a profit. Men will not lay out their money on schemes of enterprize and hazard, without a reasonable prospect of gain; nor is it proper that they should. The exclusive right to the toll ought to be granted for a very considerable number of years; for it would be many years before the toll would more than pay the interest of the money expended. It is further necessary that there should be severer penalties for the offence of breaking the locks, and other ways hindering the canals, than are given by law for common trespasses. Not many years ago a stick of timber was sent down the river, and lodging some where was taken by some worthless fellow and cut to pieces. It was a super excellent stick of timber, and properly marked. The proprietors brought an action against the offender, and the jury gave forty shillings damages. The stick of timber was designed for a foreign market and was worth £. 50 sterling. Such facts evince the necessity of guarding *valuable property* with severer penalties, than our common fields and fences.

But the canalling of the falls mentioned is an object of such convenience and necessity to the inhabitants of the adjoining country, as well as of advantage to Hartford, that it ought to be pursued with unceasing industry. A free navigation for boats would reduce the freight of articles one third at least, for three carrying places, two of which are about three miles each, make an amazing difference in the price of transportation. Add to the greater delay and risk, and the difference between a free and an obstructed navigation, becomes a serious affair to the settlers above the falls. I am told the risk occasioned by the breaking of casks and packages in so frequently unloading and loading goods, is, between Hartford and Windsor in Vermont, at least *five per cent.* This, with the charges and delay, is a clear deduction from the value of the produce of the upper country; for the price at Hartford, Boston, or New York is the same, with or without these charges. These charges are therefore a tax upon the labor of the inhabitants above the falls. All the saving that would be made by reducing these charges would be an addition to the price of their home produce, and a deduction from the price of foreign articles which they purchase. This therefore would operate as a double bounty on the production of commodities.

All this it will be said is true; but some of these falls lie in the state of Massachusetts, and the legislature of that state has been petitioned to pass an act granting the necessary toll to a company, and creating the necessary penalties to secure the locks from wanton destruction. A bill for the purpose passed one branch of the legislature tho' with such restrictions as to defeat its own purpose; and the other branch, it is said, jealous of facilitating the communication between the head of Connecticut river and New-York, because it might divert the trade now carried on by land to Boston, refused or neglected to pass the bill. Whatever might be the motives, such obstacles were thrown in the way, that the ends of the application were frustrated. I cannot conceive that there is any other reason for refusing to grant the petition, than that have mentioned, viz. the fear that the town of Boston will lose its trade with the upper country on the river, and if this is the reason, it demonstrates that the body of the legislature are not well informed on this subject; for it can be proved that an open free navigation down the river will aid the business which it is apprehended will be lost. The following facts will set this matter in its true light.

In the winter season the river is frozen, so that canalling will make little or no difference as to the transportation during the winter months. Indeed when the earth is well covered with snow, transportation by land is both easy and cheap, and the winter business by land to Boston, would remain nearly the same. All the articles that the inhabitants can get ready for market before the river closes are now first down in boats; the remainder is reserved for winter transportation, & the case would be the same, after the navigation should be cleared. This consideration therefore is now out of question:

In summer, the transportation of a ton from Windsor in Vermont to Boston and back to Windsor, is from £. 12 to £. 14. The freight of a ton from Windsor to Hartford has been as low as five dollars, and not higher, (except for bulky articles) than forty shillings. The freight of a ton from Hartford to Windsor has been 10 dollars in cash, and not higher than 4l. The whole freight at the lowest estimation has been fifteen dollars; at the highest twenty. The freight from Hartford to Boston by water is half a dollar a barrel, at the highest estimation, or about twenty shillings a ton. Double this ton for the freight back to Hartford and add it to the foregoing sum of six pounds and we have eight pounds for the highest freight of a ton from Windsor to Boston, by the way of the river and round the cape, and another ton back to Windsor. The difference therefore between the highest price of river transportation and the lowest price of land carriage from Windsor to Boston, is one third in favor of the water carriage.

But this is not all—the price of land carriage falls heavier on the transportation from Windsor to Boston, than on that from Boston to Windsor; for a man will not always have a load to carry back; he therefore will not engage to transport a load to Boston for less than two thirds the foregoing sum, or about eight pounds. When therefore the merchant sends a load to Boston and has no load to bring back, he pays eight pounds a ton for carrying that ton to market, a sum equal to the whole freight of a ton back and forth by water. This is often the case, for the produce of the country is more bulky and requires more carriages than imported articles.

Just the reverse of this is the transportation by water for the freight down the river, is but a little more than half the freight up the river. This difference on the aggregate amount of freight during the summer, will amount probably to ten per cent. of the whole freight in favor of water carriage. The simple state of facts then is, that even now, with three carrying places on the river, the transportation by water to Boston from the northern country, is certainly thirty three probably forty per cent. cheaper, than by land. Perhaps the roads may be made something better, but no reparation whatever can ever reduce the price of land carriage so low as that of water carriage is and must be, with all the difficulties of three portages to contend with & the almost impossibility of procuring teams at these portages.

How idle and groundless then must be the jealousy of the merchants in Boston respecting the canalling the falls in Connecticut river! The cheapest way to obtain the produce from the head of the river is *thro the channel of the river*, and it is a fact, that the whole summer business of that country is turning into that channel. It is only six or seven years since the first boat was built at Windsor, and the business of boating is now increased to such a degree, that hundreds of tons are transported every year. With an open easy navigation, down the river, New-York would be no more a rival of Boston, than it now is; because it is cheaper to carry produce, either to New-York or Boston by water, than to carry it to Boston by land. When this is the case, the produce will go to the best market. In order to render Boston a better market than Hartford or New York, the price of an article must be higher in Boston by more than the whole difference of freight. For instance, if a ton of pearl ashes is forty pounds at New-York & the same ton at Boston, and the freight to New-York is five dollars less than to Boston, the market at New-York is *both* by *four* dollars. In order to render Boston a better market, the price must there be six dollars higher than at New-York. But the merchant can rarely or never afford to give this advanced price on account of the foreign market. The merchants in Boston therefore, by throwing obstacles in the way of clearing the river, gain nothing. So far as their efforts have any effect, they injure the inhabitants of the upper country, and render the commodities there produced, *dearer in their own market.*

But there is another view of this subject which will set their conduct in a more disadvantageous point of light. The wheat of Vermont like the wheat of most new countries, where the land is not well cleared and there is a superabundance of vegetable food is very apt to abound with smut. It will therefore be a long time before the wheat of that territory will be in demand, where the flour of Pennsylvania and Maryland is its rival in market. At present it is of very little consideration to the merchants of Boston, tho they may not generally be acquainted with this circumstance. Pearl ashes will commonly go to New-York, while the freight is less and the price as high or higher, than in Boston.

But the articles which are produced about the head of Connecticut river, in which the people of Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire are most immediately and deeply interested, are other kinds of provision; especially corn, beef and pork. These articles raised in plenty in the northern country, and they are so bulky, that they was scarcely be carried to market at all. Some live Cattle are driven to Boston, and in the winter, pork may be carried; but corn will not pay freight. Were the navigation of the river opened round the falls, the freight would be so reduced, that these articles would be thrown into market in profusion, especially in a scarcity, when the supplies in the neighbourhood of Boston should fail. This is a fact of serious and present concern to the fisheries and commerce of the eastern countries in all the three states last mentioned. No people in America, except in Hartford only, are so directly interested in facilitating the transportation of produce down Connecticut river, as the inhabitants of the eastern counties in Massachusetts, particularly the merchants, of Boston, yet they have hitherto, opposed it. Whatever opinions they have formed on the subject from a slight partial knowledge of facts acquired in their counting houses, a personal view of the country or accurate information will convince them that this representation is just.

The REWARD of a VILLAIN.

The life, confession, and last dying words of Capt. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, formerly the British Provost-Marshal in the city of New-York and in Boston, who was executed in London, the 10th of August, 1791.

I WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738. My father was

Trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troops, and in the year 1761 was made sergeant of dragoons, but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop in blind alley, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the North, and arrived at Dorgheda, where, in a few months after I married the daughter of an Excise man, by whom I had three sons.

About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scowbanker, which is that of enticing the mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantages, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them; in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry, in the ship Needham for New-York, and arrived at that port the fourth of August, 1774, with some indented servants I had kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New-York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where by my known opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the still thing that recommended me to the notice of General Gage, and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, both without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executioners, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted; a guard was dispatched from the Provost about half after twelve at night, to Barrack street, and the neighbourhood of the Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window-shutters and put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time, not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gaged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

At the end of the war, I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed. To relieve which, I mortgaged my half-pay to an agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious death.

I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God, for the many horrid murders I have been accessary to.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

AN engrossed bill, to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay invalid pensions, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—on the bill making provision for the protection of the frontiers.

[The bill, besides completing the regiments already on the continental establishment, contemplates the raising of three additional regiments of infantry, each to consist of 912 non-commissioned officers, privates & musicians, exclusive of commissioned officers; and one squadron of light dragoons (to serve occasionally as infantry) consisting of 304 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides commissioned officers.]

After some debate on the increase of the military establishment, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again—and a reading of some of the confidential communications from the President being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

Friday, Jan. 27.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his indent account.

The order of the Day being called for, on the western frontier business—the doors of the gallery were first.

Monday, Jan. 30.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post roads within the the United States—passed the Senate with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

These being read, the order of the day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers—and the houses went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

Tuesday, Jan. 31

A report from the Secretary of War, on petitions of sundry seamen of the late navy of the United States, was read—this report states that the several petitioners were necessarily absent from their country at the time prescribed by law for receiving the balances due to them respectively, for their services—and suggests the propriety of repealing, or suspending so much of the limitation ordinance, as precludes their receiving said balances—laid on the table.

The order of the day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers—and the house went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

An engrossed bill, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up, whereupon the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Steele laid the following motion on the table:

That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report to this House, their opinion of the number of Indians now in arms against the United States—the documents whereon that opinion may be founded—the causes of the delay of the Federal Army on the Ohio—the scarcity of provision and forage—the quality of the powder—and such other causes as may have been, in the judgement of the committee, conducive to the late unfortunate defeat.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post roads within the United States, were taken into consideration by the house, and all of them agreed to, except one or two, which respect a variation in the cross posts.

Friday, Feb. 3.

After reading and referring sundry petitions and memorials.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the fishery bill; this motion, after some opposition by Messrs. Parker and White, who urged the superior importance of immediate attention to the militia bill, was agreed to, and Mr. W. Smith took the chair: the bill was then read by the clerk, and, on the first section's being repeated by the chairman, Mr. Giles moved, that this section should be struck out; this motion being seconded, and a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Giles & Murray spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Goodhue, Ames, Gerry, Lawrance, Hitzsimons, and Barnwell, in favor of it: the committee rose without coming to a vote, and had leave to sit again.

A message, from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house, that the senate have agreed to the amendments of the house made to the amendments of the senate to the post office bill.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from Gen. Jackson, setting forth, that he had not, until a very late period, received notice of the regulations established by the house, for the trial of the contested election for the state of Georgia, and of the time limited for collecting evidence; and that he had agreed with the attornies of the hon. Gen. Wayne to a prolongation of the term, in case it should meet the approbation of the house; and requesting, that the house would agree to a postponement of 20 days.

On motion, resolved, that the prayer of the said petition be granted.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the fishery bill, and after further debate on the motion for striking out the first section, rose without coming to any decision, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the treasury, with a statement of the amount of the unsubscribed debt of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed, reported a bill for apportioning representatives amongst the people of the several states, according to the first enumeration, and providing for a second enumeration, and for an appointment of representatives thereon, to compose the house of representatives after the 3d day of March, 1793; which was read a first time.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the

FISHING BILL.

After further debate, on the motion for striking out the first section, which proposes bounties to the fishermen, the question was at length taken, and, passing in the negative, yeas 26, nays 31, the section was retained.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing copies of the official communication which had taken place between him and the governor of the state of Virginia, respecting a temporary defence of the frontier of that Commonwealth.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with a statement of certain articles of expence, which have occurred in the department of foreign affairs, and for which no provision is made by law. The expence included to, was incurred for the relief of a number of American sailors, impressed in England to serve on board the British navy.) The message and accompanying papers were referred to a select committee, to examine and report.

A bill for apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration, and making provision for a second enumeration, and an apportionment of representatives thereon, to compose the house of representatives after the 3d day of March 1797, was read a second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry gave notice, that, if the Post Office Bill is, by the approbation of the President, passed into a law in its present form, he will move for bringing in a Bill, to amend it, by reducing the postage of Newspapers.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Fishery Bill, and having gone through and amended it, rose and reported it with the amendments, which the House immediately took into consideration and adopted. The Bill was then further amended.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

IT is generally expected when a writer has made his observations on a particular subject, that he should wait a reply, before he makes any further communication of his sentiments. This is well enough in common cases—I wish no reply—I want no controversy—a writer of my description, gives himself no trouble on that account, provided he is not prevented in gratifying his humour in telling what he hears—I suppose my silence for a few weeks, has satisfied certain characters they should hear no further from me—but you may assure them, I have not told half what I have heard yet—my Quiver is still full—my Rod is in my hand, and I intend to stand before the Pharoah's of the present day, as often as Moses and Aaron did before the ancient Egyptian; unless I shall sooner, by the foolish shall tell them, soften their hard hearts by true contrition and repentance. My wish is to unlock their deaf ears, and bring them to reflect on their true situation—to call forth their attention to their own characters, and induce them to meet the wishes of every individual in the county, in giving way to superior abilities; but should these hearsays not produce so happy an effect, still they may be gentle admonitions to raise heed, and at the same time, serve as Beacons to others (especially to those in conspicuous places) to steer a different course, least they also, should plunge into the same ridiculous situation. The following stories are not told *solely* for the benefit of the present generation in this county; but my soul enlarged with true benevolence, extends its views, and embraces the interest of all future generations in America—I wish you therefore Mr. Printer, to desire the Editor of the AMERICAN APOLLO, to insert what I shall presently tell you, in his weekly paper, for the benefit of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY at Boston, who, I have heard are collecting materials for a complete history of all the Great Men and the most important events, that have taken place in this country from its first settlement to the present time. I have heard that the greater and lesser qualities of great folks are more certainly displayed in their public speeches, and charges to Grand Jurors, than in any other method whatever—I have heard, between the hours of eleven and twelve A. M. the following charge given to the Grand Jury of this county. "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are the grand inquest of this county—the very eyes of it—and you are to take notice of the morals of the Body of the people, and see the laws against swearing and bad highways—against profaning the sabbath—and there is another thing which a former grand Jury took no notice of, I do not know what they did with their oaths, that is somewhat in tion, which to *my certain knowledge* frequently takes place among us; you will take particular care about that and see that the laws are executed——the——are many other laws I dont recollect, which you are to notice——Such as schools, ale tipling houses, &c. you Gentlemen know what they are and the States Attorney will assist you—Mr. Sheriff is an officer attend the Grand Jury."—No comment, no, Mr. Printer, no comment—I have also heard of a certain court of Common Pleas, who like an officer in the time of Peace, set only one continued on the justification at a time, agreeing that it is unnecessary to more than one of them at the same time *closely* to attend to a cause, that is argued before them—Sleep is necessary in Peace, as War—and I have heard that such a mode of procedure, will not only expedite business but give the others time to sleep, and *then* recruit, refresh their languid spirits—I have heard this system, faithfully carried into execution, and every body knows that one *only* in any civil action takes minutes, sums up the evidence, and gives it to the Law to the Jury, and that the Court, *then* never the ROASTER to know whose turn next. I have heard that those Gentlemen are not less learned, or pertinent, in stating the evidence to the Petit Jury than in charging the Grand Jury—I will give a sample for the benefit of the Historical Society aforesaid. "Gentlemen of the Jury, this is—is—a case, cry Mr. Clerk, give me the writ, a case—an action of trespass on the case which the Plaintiff has brought against the Defendant—you Gentlemen have heard the witnesses *pro and con* and the counsel *on both sides* have given you the law—you will have the papers before you—& I dont not you will give a verdict accordingly to law & evidence—Mr. Clerk, give the Foreman the papers." I have heard that the learned first Justice, after briefly explicitly giving the case to the Jury spoke to one of his neighbors as he came out of the Court House, & said, did not I give the case *home* to the Jury? I know I meant to put it down well——Ah Learned Judge! your incessable must that Jury be, who mistake a case, after it has been so fully, and clearly stated in them—Let him that hearsh, understand.

THE AUDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, February 4.

We are informed, that an expedition consisting of 70 men, on horseback, was to go from Kentucky the beginning of January, against the Miamee towns, and that the enterprising spirit of the Kentuckians, we not ourselves these towns are laid in ashes before now. There is no doubt but this expedition has taken place, as our informant had the information from a person that may be depended on.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that letters received in town from Fort-Washington, which contain the very agreeable news of the recovery of Col. George Gibson, of the 2d regt. levies, the surgeon of the armada him has pronounced him out of all danger, his appetite had returned, and he was able to sit up, and write a letter to his brother.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Last Friday afternoon about 1 o'clock, the senate of the United States were alarmed by fire in a room of the federal building, contiguous to one in which they sit. It was communicated through the bottom of an iron stove to the floor. This circumstance with others of a similar nature, which have taken place before, ought to operate as a caution to builders, not to place stoves on wooden work. On examination, it was found that not more than half an inch thickness of mortar had been forced between the boards and the bottom of the stove.

TAX on NewsPapers.

The people in the southern state, begin to be alarmed at the proposed *intolerable* tax on newspapers. It is always the with of printers and others that some thing might be paid, just sufficient to compensate for the carriage of the papers and no more—and this was agreeable to the ideas expressed in Congress by all who spoke on the subject. The bill however, has passed the Senate and House of representatives, laying (upon an average) a tax of about 780 dollars per annum on each weekly newspaper printed within the United States, and, on daily papers, nearly six times the amount of that sum!

ALBANY, January 30.

By a gentleman of information and respectability from the northward, we are informed, that he fell in company with a person near Lake Champlain, who had made his escape from Canada, on his way to the Jersys the place of his nativity, that he was one of three persons taken last summer by the Indians from their families—that he was carried to Detroit, where he was sold to a British officer—that during his continuance there, both prior and subsequent to the unfortunate battle, he saw continual supplies of provisions and ammunition of all kinds, going to the Indians; and that the Canadians have a chain of deposites from Detroit to the Indian Camp, through which those savages are supplied in the most ample manner.—And that on the return of the Indians from their successful expedition, he saw a great many tories, and other white animals completely disguised as Indians.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.

Mr. Jonathan Illey, an inhabitant of Falmouth, a person between forty or fifty years of age, was seized with a fit of melancholy, which gradually increased until it produced a total suspension of speech, and almost entirely the necessary action of the body for the execution of those offices which are essential to the preservation of life. In this torpid state of body, he has continued more than four years, until within a few days past, when the organs of speech instantaneously, and voluntarily assumed their wonted tone, even to a degree of volubility surprising to those who beheld him. The restoration of vigor to the limbs, was more gradual, and not as yet perfectly restored. His family, at so unexpected and miraculous a change, stood mute with astonishment: but surprised the external marks of it as much as possible, to prevent the relapse, which they were apprehensive of from the weak state of body he was then in. What is more extraordinary, Mr. Illey has a perfect remembrance of the most minute circumstances that occurred during the above mentioned period; and his mind has been continually employed in making curious calculations in Arithmetick, in forming extensive ideas of building, architecture, &c.

He is now in this town, and we hope will soon recover so far as to resume his former occupation.

DANBURY, Feb.

With deep regret we announce to our readers the following melancholy accident which happened in Fredericks Town, (State of New York) on Tuesday last.

Mr. Delevan, an amiable young gentleman, was teaching a school in his own house, and about two o'clock P. M. while hearing the recitation of two scholars who stood by him before the fire, the chimney suddenly fell, and borried Mr. Delevan and the two children in its ruins, and went with such force across the room as to burst out the opposite side of the house.—There were twelve children in the room, not one of whom escaped unhurt—Mr. Delavan and two lads were taken out of the rubbish, dead, and we learn one of the others has since expired, and two or three dangerously wounded.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 29.

A Windsor paper of the 3rd inst. contains the following paragraph—By a gentleman from Rutland we are informed, that on Tuesday last a courier passed thro' that town with dispatches for his Excellency gov. Chittenden—the contents were said to be a requisition from Congress to raise 500 men in this state, for expelling the British from their posts on our frontiers, which are said to be ten miles within the line of jurisdiction of this state. Col. Keyes is said to be appointed to command these troops.

Enlisting orders, to raise recruits for the western army, were a few days since received by a gentleman in Bennington, who proposes opening a rendezvous in that place.

MARRIED]—On the 5th of January last, Mr. CHELLAS SMITH, of Ashfield, in the 80th year of his age, to Mrs. REBECCA BUTLER, aged 62.

DIED]—At Ashfield, on the 18th of Jan. last Mrs. SARAH STANDISH, wife of Mr. ISRAEL STANDISH, of that town. She arose in the morning, as well as usual and while about the business of her family, she suddenly fell and died instantaneously.

——At Williamsburgh, on the 20th inst. Mr. JOSIAH HADLOCK, in the 91st. year of his age.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands, in the town of Buckland, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State, Town, County and Minister Taxes, for the year 1789.

In Josiah Drake's tax bill,	l.	s.	d.	q.
Caleb Holden's State and Town tax,	0	1	0	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	3	0
Nehemiah Holden's State and Town tax,	0	2	9	3
do. Minister tax,	0	2	8	2
do County do.	0	0	11	0
Francis Dana's State and Town Tax,	0	6	3	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	4	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
B. Clark's Town and County Tax,	0	6	4	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	0	1
Jared Chittendon's State & Town Tax,	0	3	3	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	3	2	2
do. County do.	0	0	8	0
Isaac Smith's Heirs, State & Town Tax,	0	8	3	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	7	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	3	3
Ebenezer Stores' State and Town Tax,	0	6	11	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	9	3
do. County do.	0	1	1	1
Jonathan Ward's State and Town Tax,	1	1	2	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	13	6	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
Jonathan Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	1	11	3
do County Tax,	0	0	4	3
Isaac Scott's State and Town Tax,	0	0	10	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	2
do. County do.	0	0	1	3
S. Patrick's State and Town Tax,	0	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	11	1
do: County do.	0	0	2	2
Asaph Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	0	11	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	2	0

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st. Monday in April, so much of their lands will then be exposed for sale at public vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of ELIAS CARTER, jun. Innholder, in Buckland, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

JOSIAH DRAKE, 3d. Collector for 1789.

February 13. 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, fine, Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

	Lot No.	29	£	s.	d.
First division,			1	1	1
	22	0	3	4	2
Second division,	25	0	12	10	3
	26	0	0	8	2
	27	1	2	6	1
	28	1	10	6	1
	29	1	7	1	0
	43	0	5	0	0
	12	0	12	8	0
Third division,	21	0	4	11	2
	61	0	3	0	1
	33	0	7	9	1
	57	0	4	2	1
	24	0	2	4	2
	63	0	1	1	2

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Enseign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 8, 1792.

THE Co-partnership of LYMANS and MASTERS, is dissolved they request all those that have any accompts open with them, that they would call on them for settlement by the 20th of *March* next, as they shall devote their time for that purpose till then. Said Lyman will to inform their Customers and others, that they shall carry on the Boating business as usual.

Northampton, Feb. 29. 1792.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7. 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND lying in Hatfield, viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Mr. Israel Williams, containing fifteen acres and an half, nearly, of the best and, under high cultivation; with a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same; singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with a valuable orchard on the same:

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy of Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

WANTED,

A Son Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.——*Enquire of the Printer.*

STRAYED or Stolen, some time in November last from Hadley, South Meadows, a Marez Colt, two years old past, iron black, or dark brown, or broken snake, with a large white stripe in her face, long main and tail, natural pacer. Whoever will give information, or return her to the subscriber shall be rewarded from any questions being asked, and have a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, Feb. 15. 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accompts without delay, and oblige their humble servant.

BEN. LATHROP.

Worthington, Feb. 23. 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24. 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, marked with a crop on the off ear——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH FRARY.

Southampton, Feb. 16. 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House *of* Representatives, Jan. 28, 1792.

WHEREAS the Contract for the supply of the Garrison and Convicts on Castle Island, with rations of Provision and Cloathing, made the 11th Day of *March*, 1791, expires on the 31st Day of *March* next, and it is expedient a new contract should be made for that purpose, to commence on the first day of *April* next.

Therefore,

ORDERED, that *Josiah Stearns*, and *Thomas Clarke*, Esq'rs. with such as the Hon. Senate shall join, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to receive proposals from any citizen or citizens of this Commonwealth, who may incline to contract to supply the said Garrison and Convicts with the following Rations of Provision and Cloathing, for a term not exceeding three years, commencing on the said first day of *April* next, *viz.*

One and a quarter pound of Beef, or half a pound of Beef and half a pound of Pork; one pound of wheat bread or flour; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, one ounce of Butter, and one quart of Beer to each Soldier, per day. Two quarts of Salt, two quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of Candles to each hundred Rations.

For Cloathing for the said garrison;

One uniform Coat, one Waistcoat, one pair of woolen and one pair of linen Overalls, one shirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes for each non-commissioned Officer and private Soldier, yearly and every year; and of as good quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

And for the said Convicts;

One and a quarter pound of Meat, one and a quarter pound of Bread; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, per day; two pounds of soft soap, and two quarts of salt, (when they shall draw fresh provisions) for each hundred Rations; also, the following articles of Cloathing, viz. Two shirts, one coat, one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls, to be of two distinct colours agreeable to law, and one pair of shoes, per year.

The said Proposals to be given into the said Committee, in writing, sealed up, on or before the 21st Day of *February* next: And the said Committee are directed to cause this Order to be inserted in the *Independent Chronicle* and *Columbian Centinel*, two Weeks successively. Such Citizen or Citizens as may make proposals for entering into such Contract, shall be held (if accepted) to give bonds, with sureties to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, to the acceptance of the Governor and Council, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the said Contract.

Sent up for concurrence

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Jan. 28, 1792,

Read and concurred, and Thomas Dawes, Esq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Order, the Committee will attend to receive Proposals at the East Lobby of the State House, on the twenty and twenty-first Days of *Feb.* instant, from eleven to one o'Clock, in the forenoon of each Day.

Thomas Dawes,
Joseph Stearns, } Committee.
Thomas Clark.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 5 in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

	Number of Lots.	Tax No. 3 l.	s.	d.	q.	No. 4 s.	d.	q.
Beriah Curtis,	43	0	1	4	1			
	45	0	1	4	2			
George Dunlap's, Original lot	52	0	6	11	1	0	10	0
	7	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
	8	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
	29	0	0	7	1			
	26	0	0	7	1			
	40	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
3d Division,	24	0	0	7	1			
	13	0	0	2	2			
	14	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	17	0	0	2	2			
	18	0	0	2	2			
	24	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	26	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	27	0	0	2	2			
	28	0	0	2	2			
	29	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	3	0	0	2	2	3d D. 0	2	0
	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	5	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	6	0	0	2	2			
	7	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	8	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	12	0	0	2	2	0	2	1
	11	0	0	2	2			
	9	0	0	2	2			
	10	0	0	2	2			
	2	0	0	2	2			
	38	0	0	2	2	V. property.		
	21	0	0	2	2			
	54	0	0	8	2			
	34	0	1	2	3			
Non-resident lots in Hingham propriety.								
	41	0	0	8	2			
	22	0	4	1	2			
2d division.	43	0	0	7	1			
3d division.	16	0	0	5	2	0	6	1
	20	0	0	2	2			
Ezra Clarke's, original lot.		0	0	8	2			

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 20th Day of March next so much of said lands will be sold at publick vendue at the highest bider at the dwelling-house of John Stone, Innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Constable.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 3 State tax, as follows, viz.

No. of lots.	State tax. f.	d.	q.
Beriah Curtis, 43	1	4	1
45	1	4	1
George Dunlap, 52	0	11	1
7	0	7	1
8	0	7	1
21	0	7	1
26	0	7	1
40	0	7	1
24	0	7	1
3d division, 13	0	2	2
14	0	2	2
17	0	2	2
18	0	2	0
24	0	2	2
26	0	2	2
27	0	2	2
28	0	2	2
29	0	2	2
3	0	2	2
4	0	2	2
5	0	2	2
6	0	2	2
7	0	2	2
8	0	2	2
12	0	2	2
11	0	2	2
9	0	2	2
10	0	2	2
2	0	2	2
38	0	2	2
21	0	2	2
54	0	8	2
34	1	2	3
Nonresident lots, Hing. propriety 41	0	8	2
42	1	4	2
2d division. 43	0	7	1
3d division. 16	0	5	2
20	0	2	2
Zenos Clark's Original lot	0	8	2
Quobbin propriety 68	0	5	2
Sudrick's lot 43	0	5	2
Original lot 55	0	2	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792

BOLTER & DELANO,

SADLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS

Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their customers, and others, for the favour of their custom heretofore—they further solicit the continuance of their favour, as they have now made preparation for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashionable and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; also Harness, Caps and Holsters, and all other work which is generally called for—They have likewise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Sadlery; with which Sadlers, and others may be supplied with most any article they wish for. Those who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as easy as possible.

N. B. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

Notice is hereby given

TO the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4. in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows: viz.

	No. of Lots.	State tax f.	d.
Quobbin propriety.			
3d division	68	0	7
2d division	44	0	4
G. Dunlap's original lot.	52	0	12
1st	7	0	6
	8	0	6
	14	0	6
	16	0	6
	24	0	6
	15	0	6
	29	0	6
	30	0	6
	26	0	6
	40	0	6
3d division.	3	0	2
	4	0	2
	5	0	2
	7	0	2
	8	0	2
	12	0	2
	14	0	2
	27	0	2
	18	0	2
	21	0	2
	23	0	2
	24	0	2
	25	0	2
	26	0	2
	27	0	2
Original lots	54	0	7
	2	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, 1 o'clock, P M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 5. in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

	No. Lots	State tax f.	d.
Quobbin propriety			
2d division.	68	1	11
	44	1	4
Hingam propriety 1st division.			
	4		
	6	5	3
	43		
Gen. Dunlap's original lot.	52	2	9
First Division,	7	2	0
	8	2	0
	16	2	0
	15	2	0
	29	2	0
	30	2	0
	26	2	0
	40	2	0
	37	2	0
	42	2	0
3d division.	3	0	7
	1	0	7
	17	0	7
	23	0	7
	24	0	7
	25	0	7
	26	0	7
	27	0	7
	28	0	7
	29	0	7
	12	0	7
	4	0	7
	5	0	7
	7	0	7
Original lot,	8	0	7
3d division.	45	2	0
	34	3	7

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, 1 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792. LUKE BONNEY, Con.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, December 1.

ON Monday the Leopard, of 50 guns, Capt. Hanckerts, arrived at St. Helen's from Madras, charged with dispatches from Earl Cornwallis.

The Leopard, left Fort St. George on the 16th of July, and said sixteen days at the Cape to refresh the crew, who were sickly.—But for the delay, she would have had a very quick passage. Capt. Del Garno arrived in town on Tuesday morning with the intelligence. About two o'clock the following slip of paper was sent to New-Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange, from the India House, for the purpose of giving alarm and satisfactory information to the public, and preventing the consequence of stock jobbing, from misrepresentation.

"Earl Cornwallis defeated Tippoo on the heights, about five miles from the Cavery river, on the 13th May, in a general action, Tippoo sustained great loss, and retreated to Seringapatam. Earl Cornwallis returned to Bangalore without being harassed in his march; was very much assisted by the Mahratta horse. Army in very high spirits to a man."

The dispatches were on board the Swallow packet; but on the Leopard's arrival at Madras, they were, by order of the commodore, moved on board her, when she immediately sail for England.

The Taunton Castle and Britannia arrived at Bombay the 20th of May, and were to be dispatched with the Canton to China, the 1st of August. The Queen Boneward bound, was also at Bombay; and the Alliance had arrived at Madras.

The substance of the dispatches is said to be, that Lord Cornwallis, after forming a junction with Nizam's cavalry on the 13th of April, arrived at Venkatighery on the 15th, where he remained with his army till about the 22d of the same month, when he set out for Seringapatam; but was obliged first to go to Bangalore for the heavy artillery, so that his Lordship did not reach that place before the 12th or 13th of May. His progress was also very much impeded by bad weather.

On his Lordship's arrival at Seringapatam, he immediately made every necessary disposition for attacking the place, which he did in a day or two after.

The bravery of the British troops was very conspicuous upon the occasion; several of the outposts were taken, and a great slaughter was made among Tippoo's troops, with a loss comparatively small on our part.

Some of Tippoo's troops, however made a noble resistance, and exhibited a great degree of courage; yet the chief obstacle to our capture of the place was, what could not be overcome by human valour, the inclemency of the elements. The sudden bursting out of the monsoon made a retreat on the part of Lord Cornwallis absolutely necessary for the salvation of his army; not was there a moment's time to be lost; for the fall of rain is so heavy and incessant during the continuance of the monsoon, that no army can possibly keep the field, far less attempt any warlike operations.

In the attack upon the place, Tippoo's troops suffered so considerably, that he did not think it prudent to attempt preventing the retreat of our army, which was conducted with good order, but great difficulty, the mortality among the bullocks having been very great in consequence, of the rain, so that the men were obliged to drag the heavy artillery from the want of cattle, but he took care to render what he left behind him unserviceable.

His Lordship reached Bangalore in the beginning of June, and there sheltered himself with his army from the inclemency of the weather, waiting for the termination of the monsoon, that he might again renew the war.

The following intelligence is communicated by a gentleman who came home in the Leopard.

Lord Cornwallis, after having met with considerable difficulties in his march to Seringapatam, on the 13th of May attacked Tippoo's main army, within six miles of that place, on the banks of the Cavery.—After a short engagement Tippoo was completely defeated, and obliged to fly for shelter within the walls of his capital, leaving great numbers of his troops to be the cold comfort of a watery grave. Tippoo's losses amounts to several thousand men. It appears that he had posted himself in a strong advantageous position, and manifested very considerable military abilities. It is reported, that a part of Tippoo's army deserted after the engagement.

Lord Cornwallis having routed the enemy, took possession of his ground. From the 13th to the 23d of June, nothing material occurred, except preparations being made for a further attack; but the monsoon, setting in, and great quantities of rain have fallen, and the provisions, as well as forage for the cattle begin to be good deal exhausted, a council of war was held, and a retreat determined upon. We are sorry to learn, that from a mortality which prevailed among the bullocks, a large part of our artillery was obliged to be spiked, and left behind. The retreat took place on the 25th May.

Very fortunately, on the 26th, the day after, Lord Cornwallis was joined by the Mahratas, to the amount from Darwar, consisting of 50,000 foot, and 30,000 horse. They besides brought with them a large supply of forage and provisions for the army, and several thousand bullocks loaded with rice, which was intended for the enemy, but had been intercepted. This seasonable supply enabled Lord Cornwallis with his army to retire without any further inconveniences; and on the 30th of May our army reached Bangalore, where they were joined by a detachment from the northward, with a further large supply of bullocks, sheep and a number of horses. Our army had taken one of Tippoo's forts, where they found rice, bullocks, and sheep sufficient for its sustenance for several days.

On account of the monsoon, setting in, General Abercrombie, who advanced as far as Periapatam, within 30 miles of Tippoo's capital, had been obliged to retire into cantonements below the Ghauts.

Detachments from Bangalore were to be stationed nearer the Carnatic by way of foraging parties.

The last accounts from Madras, previous to the sailing of the Leopard, informed, that Lord Cornwallis's army was in good health, and had got a very fresh supply of provisions. His lordship intended to take the fields again in July, and there seemed to be no doubt entertained at Madras, but that he would soon after take Seringapatam.

Another account, on the following Particulars:

"Tippoo had posted himself on strong ground covering his capital, when, on the 13th of May, our army came within sight of Seringapatam. His camp ran nearly North and South, with his right wing flanked by the river Cavery, and at the distance of about three miles, Lord Cornwallis faced him, with his army, extending in the same direction, and considerably with his left wing to the river. It was resolved, that the enemy should be attacked on the 15th, and the mode determined upon was to leave our camp standing, descended together with the Nizam's horse by a sufficient strong body, and with the main of their army to take a large sweep in the North-west, and then unexpectedly fall upon Tippoo's rear. Unfortunately, the intervention of some unforeseen delays prevented the execution of his plan so long, that the enemy had time to prepare for our reception; and when we arrived, instead of finding a confused rear, we discovered a Ready front regularly advancing to meet us. It was under these circumstances that the action commenced, which continued with unremitted violence for several hours. Our loss, we know to have been 500, of which 100 were Europeans, including several officers. It is said, Tippoo's retiring to good order across the river, into the Island of Seringapatam, was all he appeared to have been his main object from the first moment of the attack, and was accomplish which, he had, previous to entering the engagement, been occupied by floating rafts, under cover of his batteries, his heavy cannon, camp equipage, &c. &c. What the loss to his army may have been, is uncertain, I know, but one gun was the only trophy we obtained.

"This action did us, however, but little service. The incessant inclemency of the season, the alarming mortality among the cattle, the discouraging accounts of the state of provisions, the impossibility of procuring fresh supplies, and the suspicious conduct of the Mahrattas, who, notwithstanding their promise of assistance, kept aloof, induced Lord Cornwallis rather to seek for help from his friends that to add to the supposed overthrow of his enemies. With this view he marched in search of Gen. Abercrombie, but soon learned that he should find in him rather a companion in misery, than a succour of support, he in two or three days, returned to his post at Seringapatam.

"In these circumstances, the scheme of humbling the tyrant, gave way to the mortifying consideration how to save the army, and the orders of a retreat was given out. An attempt was indeed made to remove one army (Abercrombie's) to retire without loss, but that attempt failed. Ten thousand men, under the command of Gen. Abercrombie, hastily quitted the field, leaving behind them their camp standing, their whole artillery, their entire baggage, and even their very military chest. Twenty-five thousand men, under the Governor General of India, almost at the same time discovered a similar precipitation, and forsaking their battering train and baggage, fell back about twelve miles from the enemy, where they halted; and here the Mahrattas friends, and kindly afforded them food, to enable them to subsist while they traced back their steps towards the Carnatic. We are happy to add, that Gen. Abercrombie arrived at Tellicherry, & Lord Cornwallis at Bangalore, without experiencing any fresh calamity in their retreat."

The same paper, from which this exaggerated account is extracted, adds, "The manner of General Abercrombie's retreat is unknown; but we have a letter from an officer in his friend in Madras, in which he says, that the General determined to defend the Ghauts with great precipitation, and that he (the officer, who writes) found immense difficulty in carrying off the ground the artillery of his battalion; that few of the regiments had been able to do so, and that their loss of every kind was enormous."

General Abercrombie's Retreat.

A letter has been in circulation, written by an officer of the artillery under General Abercrombie, and dated from Cannanore, the 10th of June. It gives a confirmation of the news of the precipitate retreat of of the Bombay army, and of their losses, but with such dreadful aggravation, as to dispose every one who knows the character of General Abercrombie to believe it impossible.

It states, that the General mounted the Ghaut with provisions for six months, and with the stores and ammunition of all kinds for the siege of Seringapatam. The fatigue was excessive. They took possession of the fort of Periapatam without obstacles, and found the adjacent country a perfect garden. On the 23d of May they were surprised by a body of the enemies horse, who swept along the front of their line, and carried off a large number of their draught bullocks. Of the approach of this body of horse they had no notice whatever, for they had neither picquets nor advanced guards.

The General issued an order, that they should prepare for a movement at eight o'clock in the evening, and that they should yoke in the remaining bullocks, with as much of the provisions as they could carry and that this should be done with the utmost possible silence. At eight o'clock a verbal order was given to retreat by the same route they had advanced; and such was their situation, that they were under the necessity of leaving behind them 300,000 musket ball cartridges, 300 barrels of gunpowder, 1000 cannon balls, 6 mortrils of projections, and a great part of their camp equipage, besides several guns. Not one officer out of fifty was able to bring away a change of linen, and the general himself left behind him every article, even to his marquee equipage, and the key of the cipher, the military chest, containing three lack of rupees, and, what is still more calamitous, and even shocking, the sick were abandoned to their fate, and unable to keep up with the march, were left to the mercy of that enemy, whom it is the fashion to paint as a tyrant.

Their march was dreadful; for they had to descend the Keep Ghaut, under incessant rains, and without the means of making fire, for the powder in the pouches was so wet, that it would not take fire, and they were obliged therefore to eat their rice raw. On their arrival at their cantonments, the number of sick was incredible. Of the sick company of artillery, but two were returned as for duty; of the second, there were four; and the rest in the same proportion. There were more than 1700 European troops on the sick list, and every one of them, almost sick and well, stripped of his necessaries, and without the means of procuring a supply.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

THE bill for the encouragement of the bank and other cod fisheries, and for the regulation of government of the fishermen employed therein, was read a third time, and passed—yeas 38—nays 21.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. W. Smith in the chair—on a bill (received from the Senate) relative to the election of a President and Vice president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-president.

The motion was then made to add a new section to the bill, appointing the senior Associate Judge as the person to fill the vacancy. A motion was made to amend this proposition, by substituting the Secretary of State, instead of the senior Associate Judge. A short debate ensued, after which the committee rose without taking the question, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Lawrance presented a petition from the tanners and curriers of the city of New-York, praying relief from the hardships they labour under, in consequence

of the exportation of tanners' bark. Referred to the same committee to whom a similar petition was referred yesterday.

Mr. S. Bourne from the committee of enrolment, presented to the Speaker the postoffice bill duly enrolled; who signed the same.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 10.

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

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition from the tanners of Philadelphia, similar to the petitions from the tanners of New-Jersey and New-York; a motion to refer this petition to the committee on the two last petitions, occasioned some debate—the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the petition of C. and C. Marshal was referred to the committee of the whole house on the subject of Manufactures.

The resolution, that the Secretary of State lay before the house, copies of the acts and resolves, passed by the Governor and Judiciary of the Western Territory, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the election of a president and Vice president of the United States, &c.

Mr. Benson's motion to insert the senior Associate Judge, as the officer to fill the vacancy in the office of President and Vice, was negatived.

Mr. Giles's motion to insert the Secretary of State, was then discussed, and, after some debate, adopted—28 to 21.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the house, which took i the same into consideration: The first amendment was to strike out the 9th section, which provided that the President of the Senate protempore, should act as President in case of vacancy—this amendment was agreed to—ayes 32—noes 24.

The substitute which provides that the vacancy shall be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being, was also adopted—33 members rising in the affirmative.

Several amendments in addition were proposed—some of which were disagreed to—One moved by Mr. Hillhouse, to the number of electors, was discussed until an adjournment was called for, and no decision took place.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have agreed to their amendments to the fishery bill. Adjourned until Monday.

Sketch of the Proceedings in the
GENERAL COURT.

IN SENATE, February 16.

THE Bill for incorporating the Subscribers to the BOSTON TONTINE ASSOCIATION, sent up by the Hon. House for concurrence was read a second time, and after debate the question, shall the Bill pass to be engrossed, was determined in the negative—Yeas, 13, Nays, 17.

FEBRUARY 18.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Major-General of the first division of Militia in the Commonwealth. When

HENRY JACKSON, Esq.
was chosen. Sent down for concurrence.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

THE committee appointed to consider the propriety of continuing the act rendering processes in law less expensive, reported a Bill for that purpose: Read the first time, and the present time being assigned for the second reading, it was read accordingly.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

Agreeable to assignment, the House proceeded to the choice of of an additional Clerk to the House, when Thomas Crafts, Esq. was unanimously chosen.

The Committee on the Petition of Jonathan Sayward, Esq. and others, praying for a grant of Monies for the purpose of re-building the Bridge over York River, ——reported a resolve for that purpose in favour of the Petitioners. Messrs. Johnson Tucker, Thatcher, of Gotham, and Mr. Gardiner, spoke largely in favour of the report. Mr. Tucker informed them that the situation of the town of York was very different from what it was at the time they built the old Bridge; that it was built entirely by subscription, and had been free of Toll for thirty years; that nothing but cruel necessity made the inhabitants apply at this time for some relief; that the Sum in the report was no ways adequate for rebuilding, but the Inhabitants would advance the remainder. Against the Report was Messrs. Tudor, Clark, Mitchell, and Breck.—on the question being called, it passed in the Negative.

A Bill for erecting a Bridge over Merrimack River, at Newbury, passed the House.

A Petition of Henry Knox, and others, praying for the privilege of opening a navigable canal from Connecticut river to the waters surrounding the town of Boston—Read and committed to Mr. Breck, Mr. Tudor, and Mr. Wedgery.

A bill providing a mode of extinguishing Estates Tail, was read the third time and passed to be engross'd.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. T. Crafts, chosen an additional Clerk of the House appeared and accepted of that trust: Whereupon he was qualified upon his taking the oath administered on such an occasion.

The report of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the practicability, utility, and probable expence of cutting a navigable Canal, from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay was read, and with the papers accompanying, committed to Mr. Jones of Boston, Mr. Jarvis and Davis, with such as the Hon. Senate may join to consider and report.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the AUDITOR.

WHAT a fuss you make about the sleeping and tippling—the snoring and thundering Club: A great Man's posterions cannot, now a days, burst, vesuvius like, and involve, in its sulphureous atmosphere, both Court and Jury, but Mr. Auditor must be so silly as to tell of it: Never so needless a tale—For the clap reached from Pole to Pole; and the dolorous sound of the suffocated Animal, when he brayed, "Silence behind" still vibrates in every ear—what then signifies to tell what every body has heard, still hears, and forever will hear?

As needless was it to relate the law learned, the chaste, the energetic and sublime charge which my Lord gave to the Grand Jury. Because hundreds heard the very same—and have heard scores equally pure *rippling* from the same fountain of erudition.

But Mr. Auditor, I beg your pardon: For it seems you have an eye to the welfare of distant climes and future generations; and wish to have that brilliant charge handed down to posterity as a precious model for the learned Sages of the law to pattern after.—But, Sir, your picture is incomplete—Could you have printed those, (as a good lady said in another case) as well as the *words*—or could you have exhibited to public view the commanding dignity of his mien—the blazing eloquence of his countenance and the irrefutable oratory of his *wild*, yet penetrating eye, your model, most certainly, would have approximated to perfection—But for want of this, his sublimity of diction has lost its force, and your model must inevitably sink into contempt! It seems, however, that you are not discouraged; but are determined, at all hazards, to build up your favourite—To effect this, you have related a case (and the hell among hundreds) that he has stated to the petit jury. And here it must be confessed, you have outdone yourself and your author—For it is so clearly, fully and emphatically descriptive of the learned Judge, that you could not, had you a quill plucked from the wing of a Seraph, have given it a higher finishing! Yes, it is so strong, so expressive a likeness, that every eye recognises the original—and every finger points at the Man! Thus, Paddy! you have "hoisted him a peg lower."

Pray Mr. Auditor, what do you promise yourself by these laboured Herculean? O, you are in hopes, you say, by these gentle hints to induce your paragon of distributive justice, and his equally meritorious colleagues, to meet the wishes of every individual in the Country in giving way to superior abilities." This, it must be confessed, is a laudable undertaking; and thousands wish you success—Happy, thrice happy would it be for those Gentlemen, if they would now take the gentle hint, and make a speedy and decent retreat. But should they prove incorrigible & harden their hearts yet more and more, you will unlock your Quiver and let fly the barbed arrows of indignant Satire—and, while you go on to scourge with a whip of Scorpions, I will dip my pen in milk and relate a few innocent Anecdotes.

AUDITA QUERELA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 26.

On Tuesday last were interred in the church in Spanishtown, (in the same vault with his late most amiable Countess, and with nearly the same honours and ceremonies) the remains of of our noble and ever to be lamented Governor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham—Instead of amusing our readers with an ostentatious display of the greatness of his birth, and the antiquity of his family circumstances; on which the Noble Earl himself seemed to set no great value, we shall endeavor to gratify the public with a few particulars of a more interesting nature, such as relate not to the Peer but to the Man.—He was born January 13, 1746-7, and on the—day of October, 1767, was married to Catherine Proctor, his late Countess, with whom he lived in the most perfect and uninterrupted harmony for the space of twenty six years: Though unblessed with children, their conjugal felicity was so great, there was such a sympathy in their manners, sentiments and temper, that their separation from each other was not figuratively, but truly the separation of soul from the body.—On his Lordship's first arrival in this Island in March 1790, his health was much impaired; he was supposed, indeed, to be far advanced in the last stage of a consumption; but the genial warmth of the climate restored him, in a most astonishing manner, to his country and his friends; and could his Lordship have been prevailed on to take even common care of his person, he might have lived many years to administer happiness to a grateful community:—but conceiving himself restored to the vigour of youth, and believing he possessed a constitution that was proof against all extremes of climate, he equally disregarded the heats of noon, and the dews of the night.—It was his practice to walk several miles in the middle of the day;—on one occasion he accompanied a surveyor on foot, in traversing the shore between Passage Fort and Port Henderson, sometimes labouring through the burning lands, and sometimes plunged to the middle in the swamps: At Bath in St. Thomas's in the East, he waded down the river from the spring head to the town, with a surveyor's chain in his hand, climing over the most frightful rocks and precipices, and frequently immersed to the chin in water.—These are circumstances that reflect no great credit on his prudence (so far at least as his own personal safety was concerned;) notwithstanding all which he continued to improve in health, strength and spirits, and seemed at length to have acquired a complete victory over the disease under which he so long had laboured——when he perceived the his beloved consort, who had languished for some time with a visceral complaint was hastening rapidly to the grave.—His soul vibrated to her affliction: And it was observed thenceforward, that his own health was again visibly affected.—A day or two before her Ladyship embarked in the Diana for New York, he recapitulated to a friend, many affecting instances of her amiable deportment; and dwelt (with infinite tenderness) on the happiness enjoyed in her society for twenty years; adding, that neither of them were so far advanced in life, but that if it pleased Divine Providence they might reasonably expect to live together in equal felicity for twenty years longer; but continued his Lordship, *I am persuaded I shall never see her again.*—He attempted to check the rising tear as he pronounced this prophetick declaration—but it would not be suppressed. The very day after the return of Diana with her remains, his Lordship took to his bed, which he never afterwards quitted, for more than a few hours occasionally; and his funeral took place precisely twentieth day after that of the Countess; so that what has been said elsewhere of another happy couple, may be applied with great truth on the present occasion.

She first departed—He, *resolved to tried,*
To live without her—*liv'd it not and died.*

If, from this recital, the tenderness of the fond husband may be thought to derogate from the firmness and fortitude of man,

A fault which easy pardon would receive,
Were lovers judges—

it must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that in all other cases the noble Earl displayed the most invincible resolution and constancy; inflexibility was, in truth, one of the most prominent features in his character, and it was generally regulated by a sound judgment, and always founded on conscious integrity—He was firm because he believed he was right—slow he was in determining; but having once made up his mind,

Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

On this and some other distinguishing parts of his character, a very fine eulogium was pronounced by the Reverend Mr. Warren in the funeral sermon; and the fixed attention and manifest approbation with which it was received by the audience, shewed how deeply the truth was felt and acknowledged.

"Persuaded, said the Preacher, that personal virtue is a higher distinction than the blood of even his illustrious ancestors, he drew from the rich fountain within those enobling principles which formed the manly intrepidity——I had almost said heroism, of his character, and guided that administration and those decisions, which were our boast and our security.

"As a part of the legislative authority, he so thoroughly knew and so scrupulously observed its connisions and dependencies, that prerogative and privilege were not in a single instance during his government the subject of contest or of jealousy.

"In his executive capacity, his words and acts, was the thoughts, words and acts of the legislature: and the letter and spirit of the laws were not left his guide in the interpretation than in the observance of them.

"His general merit as a Chancellor is not unacknowledged by those who watched it with a scrutinizing eye. His mind was strong, quick, penetrating, sound and decisive; apt at logical arrangement and deduction, and not incompetent to unravel the artificial complexities of forensick argument; and to relieve justice from capricious formalities. Born for the public rather than for himself, he discharged this laborious part of his duty with a spirit far above his strength; and I believe none will accuse me of flattery, if I say the justice was never distributed with greater or firmer integrity.

"And his religion was settled and firm as his virtue: The more firm, because it was not a passive assent to hereditary doctrines, nor an implicit acquiescence in the reasoning of others but the result of free inquiry & full investigation. He studied nature; he traced her operations; he viewed the wonders of the heavens; he contemplated the discoveries of successive ages—the astonishing discovery of modern times;—and thus "rising through Nature up to Nature's God," he felt becoming trust in his word, deeming it the strongest inconsistency, of the most disordered understanding, that reverence of the Deity should not be heightened by every added proof of his Omnipotence!"

AMERIGAN INTELLIGENCE

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Feb. 4.

By the arrival of a Gentleman immediately from Kentucky, the following intelligence is received viz.

WHAT just before he left the falls of Ohio, an express had passed along on his way to Fort Washington, with dispatches for the commandant at Post Vincennes, for the Governor, the purport of which was, that he had sent a Frenchman and an Indian across the country to the Miami towns, with some dispatches, in hopes of finding our army there; that on their arrival they found the towns deserted, except by a few women; that for fear of being discovered they buried their dispatches, and then proceeded to meet our army, but had not gone more than five or six miles before they met a party of 30 Indians returning with their share of the plunder, one of them had 127 scalps strung on a pole, the rest were heavily loaded with different articles, and they had three pack horses, loaded with kegs of wine, &c. The Indians immediately accused them of being spies, but on making enquiry and examining them very minutely believed them friends, they were then obliged to return with them to the towns, and the Indians gave them a full account of the battle which agrees with the account heretofore published, except, that only 1200 Indians were in the engagement, and that these were Miamies and Indians from the Lakes; that 600 arrived the day after the battle, and 200 were out hunting to supply the rest, which was their whole force; that a dispute arose about dividing the plunder between them & the Lake Indians, the latter wishing to have that of the Shallop embarked in the Diana for New York, he recapitulated to a friend, many affecting instances of her amiable deportment; and dwelt (with infinite tenderness) on the happiness enjoyed in her society for twenty years; adding, that neither of them were so far advanced in life, but that if it pleased Divine Providence they might reasonably expect to live together in equal felicity for twenty years longer; but continued his Lordship, *I am persuaded I shall never see her again.*—He attempted to check the rising tear as he pronounced this prophetick declaration—but it would not be suppressed. The very day after the return of Diana with her remains, his Lordship took to his bed, which he never afterwards quitted, for more than a few hours occasionally; and his funeral took place precisely the twentieth day after that of the Countess; so that what has been said elsewhere of another happy couple, may be applied with great truth on the present occasion.

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RICHMOND, Jan. 27.

On Tuesday evening last the frost was so severe, that Madeira wine froze in decanters standing in closets, and antimonial and spirits of wine were also frozen in the Apothecaries shops in this city.

We learn, that on Tuesday se'night, the ice was so firm at Norfolk, that people passed over to Portsmouth upon it.

DANBURY, Feb. 18.

In the night of the 17th ult. Mr. Joseph Whitman Hanford, of Norwalk, merchant, was awaked out of his sleep by a person apparently perishing with cold, who begged in moving terms, that he would rise and let him in, as he had missed his way, and was then part frozen. Mr. Hanford, actuated by the tender feelings of humanity, sprang out of bed and opened the door, when he was immediately seized by three ruffians, he soon disengaged himself, retreated to the hearth, caught a fire dog, which he threw with such force that he knocked down one of the ruffians—He then ran to a calk behind which he recollected was an axe, but the two villians seized him, and being aided by the other, who by this time had recovered, they bound him down to the bed, and went to plundering the room—Finding the key of Mr. Hanford's chest, they took from it about 70 dollars, and then demanded of him the key of the store, threatening to kill him if he did not deliver it, and drew a knife several times across his throat to frighten him in compliance, but he persisting in his assertion that the key was not at the house; they failed in the attempts to enter the store, and went off.

In that uncomfortable situation Mr. Hanford remained till morning, when being liberated by his father, he was so benumbed by the cold and by the pressure of the cords that he was unable to stand, and scarcely to speak.

To a fellow mortal in distress, it is at once a duty and a pleasure to grant relief—nor are we sure that such treacherous deeds as the above, will justify an uniform deafness to the plaintive calls of wretchedness; while we grant the needed succours to the truly unfortunate, it is but justice to ourselves to be on our guard against the base designs of the vile assassin.

A few nights subsequent to the above mentioned, a mulatto man was robbed and his throat cut, though not dangerously, in the town street in Norwalk, by three sailors who had engaged on board a vessel in that harbour.—They were taken the next day, when they confessed the fact, were publicly whipped, and safely lodged in Fairfield gaol. One of the fellows had a large bruise on his shoulder, supposed to be the effects of the blow with the fire dog mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

The INDIANS DEFEATED.

☞ The following Intelligence was received in town on Sunday last, by a gentleman from NEW-YORK, and the PHILADELPHIA papers received last evening, contain exactly the same accounts: It was copied from the POTOWMAC GUARDIAN, printed at *Shepard's Town*, the 7th of Feb.]

LAST Saturday evening came to this town, a young man from Car-Fish, which he left about two weeks ago, and who gave us the following pleasing, interesting and important intelligence, viz.—That two days before he left Car-Fish, two men arrived there from Licking, who informed that they had been out with a body of 1500 volunteers on horseback from Kentucky, under Gen. SCOTT—that they left Licking on the expedition a few days before Christmas—that Gen. Scott dispatched three spies in advance, who, when they arrived about 13 miles beyond the spot where Gen. St. Clear was defeated, they discovered a large body of Indians, dividing and enjoying themselves with the plunder they had taken, killing the bullocks, dancing, &c. and appearing to be mostly drunk: That on this information being given to Gen. Scott, who with the main body, were a few miles in the rear, he divided them into three divisions, advanced and fell on the enemy by surprise—That the contest was short but victorious on the side of the volunteers, SEVEN HUNDRED of the enemy being killed on the spot, all the cannon and stores in their possession retaken, and the remainder of the savage body put to flight; That Gen. Scott, having lost but six men, returned to Licking in triumph, with most of the cattle, stores, &c. leaving the cannon at Fort-Jefferson.—That Gen. Scott had previously gone out with 400 men, but finding his number insufficient, was returning, but met a body of 900 volunteers, who, upon joining him, he immediately proceeded in prosecuting his original design, which fortunately proved successful.

Our informant further adds, that he saw a Kentucky newspaper of the 8th of January, at Morgan Town, brought by Major REED, containing the account of Gen. SCOTT's expedition, which corresponded with that given by the two men at Car-Fish, and that Gen. Scott brought in near 200 Scalps.

It may appear extraordinary to some, that this agreeable intelligence should have travelled thus tardily, when it is recollected with what rapidity the melancholy news of Gen. St. Clair's defeat was communicated. But it must be remembered that between the time at which the *coup de main* took place and the above date, there was a great fall of snow—a fall so great, that it obliged a detachment of troops which were escorting provisions from Pittsburg to Fort-Franklin, to return back.

Various accounts have been published, that an expedition from Kentucky, under Gen. SCOTT, was on foot. A Pittsburgh paper of Feb. mentions as an disputable fact—and other intelligence corroborate it.

But some may ask, How come the Indians to tarry (a long (near 30 days) on the ground? To those who know with what indiscretion Indians conduct after a victory, this circumstance will not appear extraordinary—They know it is their custom to revel near the place of their triumph, until all stores taken are expended—and until they have consumed all they can procure from traders and others, from the sale of all the light plunder. And that probably is it was their festival season, they were celebrating the then New-Moon.

Notwithstanding these, and other circumstances—as mankind are too apt to believe what they would wish to be true; we must rest in the hope of a confirmation of the tidings.

FROM *CAPE FRANCOIS.*

By Capt. Phillips, who arrived here on Sunday last from the Cape, and who left it on the 15th of January, we learn, that the troops from France, had not at that time arrived; they were anxiously looked for, but no certain accounts had been received of their failing: That the Rebellion of the blacks, (who were in possession of the country round within three miles of the town,) raged with unabated fury; their desolating fires were seen every night from the Cape, and the inhabitants harrassed with constant military duty, were very sickly, but that no doubts were entertained, as to the safety of the place.

Melancholy accident by FIRE.

On Wednesday the 8th ult. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Reed, of Tyngsborough, caught fire; the family, having stepped into a house standing within three or four rods, perceived not the fire until it was impossible to extinguish it, though several persons were present for assistance.—Mr. Reed recollecting that his oldest child was in the house, forced through the flames, into the room where they had put the child in bed; but not finding it, the flames forced him to quit the room; parental affection, and the cries of a tender mother, led him to make another attempt to rescue his beloved child, still he was obliged unsuccessfully to quit the room or perish in the devouring flames; Nature recoiled at the thought of the child's situation—he entered the room the third time, and by searching until he severely felt the effects of the fire, he found his child, between the bedstead and the partition of the room, who was so burnt, as that it continued but about four or five hours, in the utmost torture, and then expired. His grain, his clothes, his furniture and beloved child, the loss of whom is irreparable, all not withstanding his utmost exertions, fell a sacrifice to the most devouring of all elements. May their situation excite the tear of generous humanity, while the melancholy event only serves as a warning to every reader.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 7.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Feb. 6, 1792.

"By a gentleman who passed through this town on his way to the seat of government, from Niagara, which place he left the 8th ult. we have received the following serious information which may be depended on. He says the British have 2 new schooners which were launched last summer carrying each 18 six pounders, and a gally carrying a 32 pounder in the bow, all laying at Detroit; and that they are collecting materials at the same place for building a large ship immediately—that 2500 barrels more of provisions and ammunition have passed the carrying place at Niagara this fall, than any year since the peace——for what purpose time will unfold——It will be suffice, however, to add, that our informant was in the garrison at Niagara soon after the defeat of our army—and that the British officers appeared to sympathize in our misfortune with a great deal of sincerity. It is supposed that next of implacable bloody-mingled loyalists who are strung along upon the great lakes, have been the principal cause of exciting such a general spirit for war among the Indians."

"Ye out-calls of society, beware of your steps, think not to disturb the repose, or insult the dignity of an independent nation much longer with impunity. Once the 15 arms of Columbia are lifted against you in earnest, all your armed vessels, and your tawny allies will not protect you from annihilation."

A special Court has been holden at Claverack, in the State of New-York, for the trial of the persons concerned in the murder of the late Sheriff HOGEBOOM. The trial lasted several days—The Jury at length found a verdict for the prisoners—NOT GUILTY!!!

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783. £ 72 15, payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18539 Nov. 1, 1783. £ 36 4, payable to William Lyon. No. 1301 Dec. 1, 1781, £ 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16239 Aug. 1, 1783. £ 78 16 No. 71 Oct. 1, 1781. £ 82 payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he or they may be so right to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being recovered and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

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 Joseph Bardwell, late of Belchertown, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the 21st day of February, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that Business at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, in Belchertown, on the third Monday of May, July and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commissioners,
ELIAKIM PHELPS.

Belchertown, Feb. 25, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands, in the town of Buckland, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State, Town, County and Minister Taxes, for the year 1789.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
In Josiah Drake's tax bill,				
Caleb Holden's State and Town tax,	0	1	0	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	3	0
Nehemiah Holden's State and Town tax,	0	2	9	3
do. Minister tax,	0	2	8	2
do County do.	0	0	11	0
Francis Dana's State and Town Tax,	0	6	5	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	4	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
B. Clark's Town and County Tax,	0	6	4	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	0	1
Jared Chittenden's State & Town Tax,	0	3	3	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	3	2	2
do. County do.	0	0	8	0
Isaac Smith's Heirs, State & Town Tax,	0	8	3	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	7	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	2	3
Ebenezer Stores' State and Town Tax,	0	6	11	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	9	3
do. County do.	0	1	2	1
Jonathan Ward's State and Town Tax,	1	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	13	6	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
Jonathan Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	1	11	3
do County Tax,	0	0	4	2
Isaac Scott's State and Town Tax,	0	0	10	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	2
do. County do.	0	0	1	3
S. Patrick's State and Town Tax,	0	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	11	1
do. County do.	0	0	2	2
Asaph Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	0	11	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	2	0

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st. Monday in April, so much of their lands will then be exposed for sale at public vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of ELIAS CARTER, jun. Innholder, in Buckland, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

JOSIAH DRAKE, 3d. Collector for 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, &c. Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

	Lot No.	£	s.	d.
First division,	29	1	1	1
	22	0	3	1 2
Second division,	25	0	12	10 3
	26	0	0	8 2
	27	1	1	6 1
	28	1	10	6 1
	29	1	7	1 0
	43	0	5	0 0
Third division,	12	0	12	8 0
	41	0	4	11 2
	61	0	3	0 1
	33	0	7	9 1
	57	0	4	2 1
	24	0	2	4 2
	63	0	1	1 2

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Ensign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 5 in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

Number of Lots.		Tax No. 3				No. 4		
		l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Beriah Curtis,	43	0	1	4	1			
George Dunlap's,	45	0	1	4	2			
Original lot	52	0	0	11	1	0	10	0
	7	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
	8	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
	29	0	0	7	1			
	26	0	0	7	1			
	40	0	0	7	1	0	6	1
	24	0	0	7	1			
3d Division,	13	0	0	2	2			
	14	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	17	0	0	2	2			
	18	0	0	2	2			
	24	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	26	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	27	0	0	2	2			
	28	0	0	2	2			
	29	0	0	2	2	0	6	1
	3	0	0	2	2	3d D. 0	2	0
	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	5	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	6	0	0	2	2			
	7	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	8	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
	12	0	0	2	2	0	2	1
	11	0	0	2	2			
	9	0	0	2	2			
	10	0	0	2	2			
	2	0	0	2	2			
	38	0	0	2	2	V. property.		
	21	0	0	2	2			
	54	0	0	8	2			
	34	0	1	2	3			
Non-resident lots in Hingham propriety.								
	41	0	0	8	2			
	42	0	4	1	2			
2d division.	43	0	0	7	1			
3d division.	16	0	0	5	2	0	6	1
	20	0	0	1	2			
Ezra Clarke's, original lot.		0	0	8	2			

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 20th Day of March next so much of said lands will be sold at publick vendue at the highest bider at the dwelling-house of John Stone, Innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Constable.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 3 State tax, as follows, viz.

No. of lots.		State tax.		
		s.	d.	q.
Beriah Curtis,	43	1	4	1
	45	1	4	1
George Dunlap,	52	0	11	1
	7	0	7	1
	8	0	7	1
	21	0	7	1
	26	0	7	1
	40	0	7	1
	24	0	7	1
3d division,	13	0	2	2
	14	0	2	2
	17	0	2	2
	18	0	2	0
	24	0	2	2
	26	0	2	2
	29	0	2	2
	28	0	2	2
	29	0	2	2
	3	0	2	2
	4	0	2	2
	5	0	2	2
	6	0	2	2
	7	0	2	2
	8	0	2	2
	12	0	2	2
	11	0	2	2
	9	0	2	2
	10	0	2	2
	2	0	2	2
	38	0	2	2
	21	0	2	2
	54	0	8	2
	34	1	2	3
Nonresident lots, Hing. propriety	41	0	8	2
	42	1	4	2
2d division.	43	0	7	1
3d division.	16	0	5	2
	20	0	2	2
Zenos Clark's Original lot		0	8	2
Qoobbin propriety	68	0	5	2
Sudrick's lot	43	0	5	2
Original lot	55	0	2	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clok P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Chesfield, Feb. 8, 1792

Notice is hereby given

TO the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4 in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows: viz.

No. of Lots.		State tax.		
		s.	d.	q.
Qoobbin propriety.				
3d division	68	0	7	0
2d division	44	0	4	2
G. Dunlap's original lot.	52	0	10	0
1st	7	0	6	1
	8	0	6	1
	14	0	6	1
	16	0	6	1
	24	0	6	1
	15	0	6	1
	29	0	6	1
	30	0	6	1
	26	0	6	1
	40	0	6	1
3d division.	3	0	2	0
	4	0	2	0
	5	0	2	0
	7	0	2	0
	8	0	2	0
	12	0	2	0
	14	0	2	0
	17	0	2	0
	18	0	2	0
	21	0	2	0
	23	0	2	0
	24	0	2	0
	25	0	2	0
	26	0	2	0
	27	0	2	0
Original lots	54	0	7	0
	34	1	1	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non-resident proprietors of lands in thetown of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 5. in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

No. Lots		State tax.		
		s.	d.	q.
Qoobbin propriety				
2d division.	68	1	11	1
	44	1	4	2
Hingam propriety 1st division.				
	7			
	6	5	3	2
	43			
Gen. Dunlap's original lot.	52	2	9	1
First Division,	7	2	0	0
	8	2	0	0
	16	2	0	0
	15	2	0	0
	29	2	0	0
	30	2	0	0
	26	2	0	0
	40	2	0	0
3d division.	3	0	7	0
	1	0	7	0
	17	0	7	0
	23	0	7	0
	24	0	7	0
	25	0	7	0
	26	0	7	0
	97	0	7	0
	28	0	7	0
	29	0	7	0
	12	0	7	0
	3	0	7	0
	4	0	7	0
	5	0	7	0
	7	0	7	0
Original lot,	8	0	7	0
3d division.	45	2	0	0
	34	3	7	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792. LUKE BONNEY, Con.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

THE Co-partnership of LYMANS and MASTERS, is dissolved they request ALL those that have any accounts open with them, that they would call on them for settlement by the 20th of *March* next, as they shall devote their time for that purpose till then. Said Lymans wish to inform their Customers and others, that they shall carry on the Boating business as usual.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hatfield viz.—The home lot, lately occupied by M. Israel Williams, containing fifteen acres and an half nearly, of the best land, & under high cultivation, with a most valuable and commodious dwelling-house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with available orchard on the same.

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first day of May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy in Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

WANTED

A Sn Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.——*Enquire of the Printer.*

STRAYED or stolen, some time in November last from Hadley, South Meadows, a Mare Colt, two years old past, iron black, or dark brown, or *lorden* smoke, with a large white stripe in her face, long mane and tail, natural pacer. Whoever will give information, or return her to the subscriber shall be excused from any questions being asked, and have a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, Feb. 15, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and oblige their humble Servant.

BEN. LATHROP.

Worthington, Feb. 23, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also those Persons that have any demands on the Subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, enquire into the above mentioned dates, and received their dues.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Stock and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 21, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, marked with a crop on the off ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH FRARY.

Southampton, Feb. 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THOUGHTS on the present Indian War.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, of Pittsburg.

BEING occasionally in this city, I feel myself impelled to give my sentiments on this subject—and I gave my name in order to obtain confidence, because it is to be presumed that a man will not lightly avow what he has not weighed, and in which he has not confidence himself.

I am struck, seeing in the Gazettes, extracts of letters that were never written, and paragraphs penned from ignorance or mistake of facts.—Having resided some years in the western country, and being interested, I have thought much on the subject—and though I may not know more than the most ignorant man there, yet I am persuaded that I know more than the wisest man that has never been there.

The writers of extracts, and the paragraphists, in the first place, endeavour to affect the public mind by holding up *the original right of those aborigines to the soil.*—It is a right of which I have never thought with much respect. It is like the claim of the children; it is mine, for I first saw it—or what that of the Buffalo might be, it is mine for I first run over it. I consider the earth as given to man in common, and each should use his share, so as not to exclude others, and should be restricted to that mode of using it, which is most favourable to the support of the greatest numbers; and consequently productive of the greatest sum of happiness, that is, the cultivation of the soil. I pay little regard, therefore, to any right which is not founded in *agricultural occupancy.*

But supposing these natives to have had an absolute & exclusive right, it is not destroyed by a supervenient right on our part in consequence of our treaty with Great-Britain? During the war with that power, were not these natives the subsidiaries of the King of England; were they not, in his hand, as the tomahawk and scalping knife was in theirs? Was not the territory in question ceded by the superior power? Shall we treat with the principal, and make concessions in lieu of this concession—and shall we again treat with the subordinate, and purchase a treaty and concede to them also? Be it so; there is nothing to be said, *for it has been done.*—What has appeared in the paper of the other day, from the Secretary at War; has superseded me in stating and illustrating this.

But as to treaties with these Indians, under present circumstances, I can have no confidence in them—Why—Do not savages observe treaties? No longer than the principle of fear operates; being indolent, and more disposed to acquire by *seizing*, than by *offering.* But under *present circumstances*, all treaty with them must be nugatory. While Canada was in possession of the French, were not these Indians hostile to us, and regardless of all treaties, because it was not the interest of that nation that they should be at peace with us, when it was in their power to instigate them to a war. Are we not at this time in the same situation with respect to the Indians, and the British in possession of Canada? Hence it is that it was expedient, and has been found practicable, to establish treaties with the Creeks, or other nations remote from the British province. But with these Indians, treaties cannot be established, or if established, would not be observed.

Whether the British government has an eye to the territory ceded, I shall not say—I rather think not; but certainly it has an eye to the Indian trade, and on this account supports the savages. I shall not say that this is done directly by the governor of Canada, or the commandant at Detroit, but certainly through the medium of the Indian agents, and with the knowledge and approbation of the ministry at home. Why else are the posts on the Lakes not surrendered, when all pretence of the treaty not being fulfilled on our part is taken away? How have the Indians, north of the lakes been excited, and brought to the Miami village to engage in the war?—Certainly, not by the Shawanese or Wabash Indians, but by the voice of the British agents who had stores at Detroit to supply them, —two stores called the KING's with ammunition, cloathing and provisions,—How have *so large a body of Indians as met our army in the late engagement, been supported but by provisions from the king's stores?*—They have been supplied from a *king's store* at what are called the Rapids, about 60 miles from the Miami towns. Would Canadian volunteers or militia march to aid these Indians, and not the government solicit or enjoin it? That volunteers did turn out, is a fact, as our phrase is, I know, though not to what amount they may have been in battle.

It is not a war, therefore, with Indians, merely; it is a war with the British king, under cover.—Have we felt the paw of the lion, and shall we be still lashed with his tail?

With respect to the *mode* of war, still to be pursued: What? Precisely that which was adopted and pursued the last campaign, but the means different.—More men and higher pay;—because this will procure better men. A greater proportion of light infantry; or rifle corps would be advisable. But the system already adopted, & in part executed, I approve. The establishment of forts in the country, and planting ourselves in the face of the British province, and convincing those Indians that a greater than the British, whom they venerate, are now there.

It is suggested by paragraphists, that an incursive war of small parties with a premium for scalps, fighting the Indians in their own way, would be best. It might indeed harrass them but from the circumstances stated, could produce no substantial and lasting effect. It is also contended that an incursive war of larger bodies, in the manner of the Kentucky volunteers last year, would avail. I say not.—I never considered the Kentucky expedition under Wilkinson or Scott, as more than a flourish; honourable to those who went, but little less eveable to those at home. Indians are seldom surprised, or if in part, the whole object is the killing a warrior or two, and the carrying of women and children; an incumbrance more than a spoil.

There are those who advocate what is called defensive war, by posts on the frontiers, and ranging companies. I say, the best defence is *offence.* Instead of warding of blows, give one. If you could surround the frontier with a rank and file of men, like the wall of China, and take care that these should never sleep, you might expect something. But, posts and ranging companies are but a helpless and ineffectual defence. It is but watching beasts of prey, who come against our folds, instead of penetrating the forests where they haunt, and exterminating the race.

With respect to the mode of war, I am confident the establishing ourselves in the face of Canada will alone be effectual; but, with respect to the route, would suggest, whether by the way of lake Erie would not have been advisable; that is, by establishing a garrison at Presq'isle and building armed vessels on the Lakes, to transport troops and convey provisions; again, a post on the west of the lake, and from thence the progress to the Miami Towns. At least, whether as things now stand that rout ought not to be embraced. I have not the smallest doubt, but that unless effective arrangements are made for the ensuing summer, and *that*, in the face of the Six Nations, and so as to speedily strike them, they will avow themselves; for, I aver that except a few chiefs, they are in disposition hostile, and nothing but the principle of fear restrains them at this moment.

A garrison at Presq'isle would secure their neutrality, or perhaps engage them to act in our favour. It is thus our by the, paragraphists, few of whom I take to be out of this city, that the possession and security of the western territory, ought not to be an object with these states—we have, it seems, soil enough—be it so—I inquire only what are the best means of protecting the settlements on this side of the rivers? I say the only means is by reaching the source of hostility, and taking the commanding ground of posts to the westward.

But is not the government bound to give *peaceable possession* of the western soil to those to whom they have sold, and to their officers and soldiers to whom they have made grants? Shall every thing be done to support credit in making a liberal provision for the public debt: even though this has brought a great evil, fortune rising like exhalations from the earth, by other means than common industry; and shall the publick disregard their faith pledged in the cases above mentioned? All who wish the preservation of our confederacy, ought to feel an alarm at all ideas of dereliction of the claims and rights of any part of the community. The consequences may be fatal to all: who have any hopes from government, or any interest in it.

It may be said, that taking the way of the lakes, building armed vessels, occupying posts in the neighbourhood of Niagara and Detroit, may involve us in a war with Great-Britain.

Of that there is no danger. If our merchant men are in the power of the British navy, theirs are in the power of our privateers, and they get more by our imports from them in peace, than the captures they could make in war—and the province of Canada and the fur-trade of the west, is a stake which they have to lose.

If the world has been astonished at our rising, if they have seen the meridian beams of our splendor in establishing public credit, let them not regret our meanness and want of spirit in suffering the out-guards of our country, the frontier settlements, to be cut to pieces by the axe of the savage, when the probability is, I think, *certainly*, that it is to put into their hands by our late inveterate, but, discomfitted enemy.

I beg the publick to excuse these things, written hastily—and let them have their weight with every humane and good man, which the reason of them may support. I say humane—because humanity is not on the side of the savages, but on our side. They have been the aggressors. They are not to be appeased. They refuse all treaty, or respect none. They cannot, for it is not the will of those by whom they are impelled.

It is said, the British government cannot possibly countenance these people, for the commandant and officers at Detroit are humane to our prisoners, and actually purchase them at a great price from the savages. No doubt—it is but a little matter to redeem a captive but a great matter to have our armies defeated, and excluded from the country.

In looking over what I have written, there is no sentiment that I would retrench, but add one more, viz. Why dread the expense of an effective and lasting armament for the purposes suggested? The moment we take command of the savages, instead of leaving them to Britain, the fur-trade of the immense world of the west will amply repay us, creating a trade to the sea coast parts, of which at present they have no idea.—I say, *take command* of the Indians; the only way to which, is to place ourselves upon an equal ground with our rivals, and impress the savages with an opinion that we are at least an equal power. All treaty with them until they are humbled and reduced is absurd; and even then to be considered as of duration no longer than while the external pressure of apprehended force keeps them down.

After some time the interests of trade may conciliate and bind them, and we may have it in our power to make a proper use of the people.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *February 13.*

MR. S. BOURNE, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported, that the committee did on the 11th instant, wait on the President of the United States and present for his approbation the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the representation bill—[Mr. W. Smith in chair]

The ratio of representation was fixed at *thirty thousand* by the committee—Yeas 30—Nays 21.

TUESDAY, *February 14.*

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) on the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of Vacancies in the office both of President and Vice. President.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed a bill for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said Courts and jurors, and witnesses.

WEDNESDAY, *February 15.*

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the representation bill.

The question being taken on a motion to substitute the first day of October 1792, instead of the 4th of March, 1793, as the period for an enumeration in the representation, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vining, to apportion the Representatives as follows; New-Hampshire, 5 members; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 2; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 14; Georgia, 2.

After a short time spent in discussing the proposition, the committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, *February 16.*

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for apportionment of Representatives among the several States, &c. (Mr. W. Smith in the chair.]

It was moved to fill up the blank after the State of New-Hampshire, with "five."

After considerable debate on the motion it was withdrawn, for the purpose of bringing in a proposed amendment to the first section, which was read, and after some debate, it was lost; after which the committee rose.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To Messrs. Auditor, Advisor, Audius Querela & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been waiting in expectation that some abler pen would remark on your incubrations—But as no one has thought proper to come forward in favour of the criminated Gentlemen, I would beg leave to submit a few observations to your consideration.

As I wish not to be abused myself; so I will endeavour not to provoke a pen that is too apt to be diped in gall!

It shall be granted that you are not seeking for places, and that your motives for writing are honourable; Yet let me ask, whether you have not been rather precipitate in your charges, and cruel in your mode of handling them? Character is sacred—A good name is of more value than all other things—This you will acknowledge—but hold, that Gentlemen ought not to continue in places of public importance, unless they are qualified to fill them—And if they will, through ignorance and folly, expose themselves to public derision, they richly deserve a Newspaper lashing—These I presume, are your sentiments. But let me ask you as men—as gentlemen—as christians, whether you ought not to have taken private measures in order to convince those Gentlemen of their inadiquateneſs to the buſineſs assigned them, before you attempted to bring the public odium upon them in the manner you have done? If you had previously admonished them of their *failings*—and they had proved "incorrigible"—would neither reform, nor resign, then your pointed severity would have been more excusable.

Besides are not your charges too indiscriminately made? And have you not, in one instance at least, indulged, too far, a vein of Satire? Has not the Gentleman of the "white wand" been two unmercifully and indecently dealt with? Pause a moment! And be not offended at the questions. Consider that no man is perfect—and name if you can, the man who possesses more good qualities than that officer—who has more benevolence of heart—who does more for the sick and distressed—more for the widow and fatherless, and for those who have none to help them! Will you not own, that he possesses these virtues, I had almost said, these God-like attributes, in an eminent degree? I say, yes, without waiting for an answer—Why then have you, for ever failing, to wantonly endeavoured to damn his character forever?

The Gentlemen of the Bench, it is true were not bred to the law—And their attainments in legal knowledge, since they have "filled the awful seat of justice," have not added greatly to their original Stock. But admit that they are deficient in understanding, and do not make so respectable a figure as could be wished—admit also, that the county would be happy in their retirement; yet is it right and fit that they should be thus violently and publickly arraigned in the first instance?

Think coolly, Gentlemen, and wish hold "the barbed arrows of indignant Satire," and let the "milk" of kindness flow from your future pens.

IMPARTIALIS.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

WHEN a writer under any particular signature, frequently offers his sentiments to the public, it is natural to enquire, who, and what, he is. I have heard many such enquiries respecting the Auditor, and what his motive could be in thus freely telling what he hears respecting some of our Great Folks. I have no objection to being known; neither have I secreted myself under a feigned signature, because I was afraid to appear in open day:—other, and more substantial reasons have influenced the measure. My rank in life is not such, as to give any particular efficacy to my sentiments; not being raised from a state of mediocrity, I move in the middle walks of life, from which no office in the county could tempt me to depart. I have heard that the Auditor was lashing the Great Folks, that he might rise to consideration on their ruins. I reprobate the idea, and deny the fact; no such low & sinister views have operated on my mind. I abhor the man who from personal pique, and private interest, shall attack the character, or wound the feelings of the most insignificant individual in society. I have touched no man's *private* character; if that is infamous to himself, and to his Maker, let him answer it—the influence of his bad example may not be very extensive. I revere the Laws of the Commonwealth, and delight in the solemn and sober administration of them; a failure in this particular, and to correct it, has been, and still is, the only motive, that has called me forth to tell such sturdy as what my soul has recoiled at, when I related them. This is the fountain head—here we look up, and have a right to expect the most exemplary conduct—public officers in some sense give a complexion to the manners of the people—from this source we take our direction, and the influence of their good, or ill examples, is very diffusive, and extends its effects to the remotest corners of the county. The private virtues of those Gentlemen I have never called in question. Many of them are entitled to much respect on that account, and the benevolent feelings of my soul, strongly impel me, to draw a veil over the public indiscretions of some of them—for charity hopeth all things. The good qualities of the mind *alone* never fitted a man for every public office. There is a certain natural qualification which our Creator has seemed to adapt to every station, & without which, & a competent knowledge of the Business of his department, a Man never made a figure, or was ever very useful to society. Mankind often wholly loose the benefit which might be derived from the abilities of a Man, because he has strayed away from the line of his profession, or occupation, and assumed a station, to which nature nor his mental acquirements ever entitled him. I have heard many observations on the hearsays of the Auditor; but have never heard him charged with telling a false story. I have heard some folks say that he had taken a wrong method, that our Great Folks should have been conversed with privately on the subject—this is the language of disinterested friendship and perfectly accords with my sentiments. Have they not been conversed with?—if not, why have their particular friends been deficient in so high a branch of duty?—The characters of public officers, I allow, are not wantonly to be aspersed—a great degree of delicacy ought to be observed. What the Auditor objects to, has not been done in a Corner, neither is it of recent date—the county has long wept in secret places on that account. I have heard it asked why the Auditor did not inform them of his intentions—he has no claim to any particular connexion, and from his station in life could not be justified in the attempt. He has heard that the cordial friends of some of them have discharged their duty; but that the beneficial influence of their good advice has been of short duration. I have heard it said that a deputation from the County should have waited on the Gentlemen, and acquainted them with the disaffection of the good people, and solicited a resignation. By what authority could such a deputation be made? If any such authority exists, Ask why it has not been exercised? Some of the objectors *I know*, have proposed the very method the Auditor has adopted. If wrong, why has no person come forward, and in some more proper method advocated the cause of the County? No one will pretend the facts cannot be substantiated, or that the county is not ridiculed in every part of the Commonwealth, on their account. I have heard others say that some of them should have been impeached, and that it was the duty of the Representatives of the county to have done it. They have not; and the evil has a long time and still continues—it is not at all singular, that there should be a difference of opinion in this business. There is something in human nature that disposes to forget an offence, and compassionate the offender. It is an excellent quality of the heart, and tends to meliorate, and tame the fiercer passions of the soul, to check and regulate its wild and otherwise excentric motions. I never came forth with my rod in my hand, from choice. All my feelings were armed against the attempt, and my heart has bled at every story I have told. It may be asked, why then did you come forth? I say not from vanity, or personality—not, because I thought myself best qualified—but from a deep conviction of the necessity of the measure. I have long waited the admonitions of friends and the writings of abler pens—but in vain. I love the county in which I dwell, and delight in the good order and government of it—to restore it to its antient state of respectability—to dispose persons disqualified for office to retire—and to promote those who with dignity and sobriety, shall administer justice, and execute the laws is the *only* object and wish of

THE AUDITOR.

WESTERN DISCOVERIES.

IT is incredible what pains are taken at this day by more European nations than one, to send enterprizing travellers to explore the interior regions of America. Among these, the British take the lead; and, forgetting the narrow insular limits that nature has assigned them, and the various checks they have experienced in the road to universal empire, on this continent, they are still projecting a tributary government in the pathless forests of interior America. A Mr. Stewart said to be in the employ of the British court, has not long since, returned from a four years travels through the hither to unexplored regions to the westward.

Taking his course W. S. W. from the posts on the Lakes, he penetrated to the head of the Missouri—and from thence due W. to within about 500 miles of the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Nothing prevented his reaching the coast, but an inveterate war which had been for some years carried on with all the implacability of savage revenge, between the interior Indians, and those towards the sea-coast parts. So great however, was the ardor of the enterprizing Mr. Stewart, to attain his object, viz. the exploring the Continent from sea to sea, that he joined the interior Indians in several battles against the shore Indians; all which, coming short of his object, the procuring a peace, after some stay he returned nearly the same route he pursued in going out. Our information adds, that beyond the Missouri, Mr. Stewart met with several powerful nations of savages, who were in general, hospitable and courteous. The Indian nations he visited westward, appeared to be a polished, civilized people, having regular built towns, and being in a state of society, not far removed from the Europeans, and only wanting the use of iron and steel, to be perfectly so. They are always clad in skins, cut in an elegant manner, and in many respects, preferable to the garments in use among the whites.—A jacent to these nations, is a vast range of mountains, which may be called the Alleghany of the western parts of America, and serves as a barrier against the too frequent incursions of the coast Indians, who entertain a mortal antipathy to the nations and tribes inhabiting the country eastward beyond the mountains. (N. Y. Diary.)

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, *Feb.* 20

AN engrossed Bill for incorporating a number of persons, for the purpose of building a Bridge over Merrimack River, at Newbury, was read, and amended, so that after the expiration of 30 years, the Legislature is to regulate the toll.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

A message was sent to the Hon. Senate to send down the Bill which they had non-concurred in, for incorporating the Subscribers to the Boston Tontine Association. Which being sent down, Messrs. Jarvis and Ely were chosen on the part of the House, to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of difference on said Bill. [The Hon. Messrs. Bradbury and Varnum, are chosen on the part of the Senate.]

The House proceeded to the choice of a Major General for the 1st division of Militia: And the ballots being taken,

Ebenezer Thayer, jun. Esq. was chosen. [*The House have therefore non-concurred in the choice of the Senate.*]

A bill to incorporate *Henry Knox, John Coffin Jones, David Cobb, Benjamin Hitchborn, and Henry Jackson*, Esqrs. and such others as may associate with them, for the purpose of opening a navigable CANAL from any part of Connecticut River, to communicate with the town of Boston, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The committee appointed to consider the situation of the Treasurer, respecting the expiration of his Office, reported that he was chosen on the 27th of April, 1787, and that the time allowed by the constitution, for his holding his office, would expire on the 27th of April next.—and on motion ordered, that Friday next, (*to-morrow*) 4 o'clock be assigned to come to the choice of a Treasurer for this Commonwealth, and Dr. Cony was charged with a message to the Hon. Senate, informing them of this assignment, and requesting their concurrence.

Messrs. Davis, Hitchborn, and Jones of Boston, are appointed a committee, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, to examine into the affairs of the Massachusetts Bank; and the said committee are directed to report to the Legislature, as soon as they think expedient, the amount of the capital stock of the said Bank, and of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein; the amount of Bank Notes now in circulation or that have been in circulation, during the last year, and of the cash on hand—And the committee are further directed to consider and report the expediency of limiting and amending the act of incorporating the subscribers to the Bank aforesaid.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

The committee on the petition of *William Jennings*, praying compensation for the loss of his arm by the explosion of a field piece, reported a Resolve for that purpose—Read and accepted.

On motion ordered, That to-morrow eleven o'clock be assigned to take into consideration the report of the committee of both Houses, respecting the divisions of the county of Suffolk.

Friday, Feb. 24.

A bill to incorporate *Elias H. Derby*, Esq. and others, by the name of the President and Directors of the Essex Bank, was read a first time, and committed to Messrs. Jarvis, Sewall and Tudor.

The joint Committee on the petition of Moses Fuller, and others, praying for the division of the county of Suffolk, and the erection of a new county, reported, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill therefor. On motion to accept this report, it passed in the affirmative. For it, 72—Against it 40.

A motion for a reconsideration of this vote is now before the House.

The committee on the Pay-Roll, was directed to make up the compensations to the Members of the Council, Senate and House, all at 6/6 per diem.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

A bill to incorporate Henry Knox, &c. for the purpose therein mentioned. Read the second time, and Tuesday next assigned for the third reading.

The Hon. A. Wilder, Esq. brought down the report of the Committee of both Houses, appointed to take into consideration the several proposals of Corporations for supporting the State's poor.

A bill to incorporate Elias H. Derby, &c. for the purposes therein mentioned. Read the second time, and Tuesday next assigned for the third reading.

The Hon. L. Stearns, Esq. brought down the petition in behalf of the Proprietors of the Lower Bridge, crossing York-River in the town of York, praying for a lottery, to rebuild said Bridge.

Also a representation of the Managers of the State Lottery.

Monday, Feb. 27.

The committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Small Pox, in Boston reported verbally, a state of fact.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the joint Committee on the subject of building a Bridge over Charles River, from West-Boston to Cambridge; and after a free and full discussion, the question on the expediency of the measure, was determined in the affirmative.

For the Bridge 87
Against it 45

And the petitioners agreeably to the vote of the Senate, had leave to bring in a bill accordingly.

Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The attention of the House was called by Dr. Jarvis, to that part of the laws of this Commonwealth, which provides for the support of prisoners on criminal processes; and several objections were urged against the present method of maintaining them at the

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

[illegible] important subjects now depending before Congress, the Representation Bill, the Mint, Militia, [illegible] of the Frontiers, Encouragement of Manufactures, [illegible] the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Public Debt. In this report, which is extremely [illegible] drawn, methodical and clear, the amount of the [illegible] subscribed in the several states and the residue unsubscribed are particularly stated. It appears from the [illegible] that there only remains a sum short of four [illegible] millions of dollars in the whole union, which was not [illegible] by the former assumption of the [illegible] debts, as this sum is so inconsiderable, there is little [illegible] doubt that a total assumption will be made this session [illegible] for all the residue of the state debts. The Secretary [illegible] in his report, appears to be of opinion, that from [illegible] increasing resources of the country, and the accumulating productiveness of the revenue, no additional burdens need be laid; but he very wisely proposes [illegible] provision for this residue be deferred till the next [illegible] session, by which delay a better judgement may be formed [illegible] of the produce of the revenues, and whether they [illegible] will be sufficient without further aid. As the payment [illegible] of interest will not take place till April, 1793, no provision will be necessary before the next session, which will probably convene in October or November. In the mean time, the delay is advantageous to the creditor, as the debt carry six per cent, and in some states [illegible] per cent. interest, until funded, when they will only bear an interest under 5 per cent. So that the longer the funding of them is delayed, the better for the creditor.

A correspondent begs leave to observe, that the Secretary at war, has indeed with great ingenuity vindicated a cause in which many passions are interested. Yet there are many respectable characters, that from their situation must be equally well informed, who positively and openly assert, "that in all contentions between the native Indians and the white settlers, nineteen times out of twenty, the latter were the aggressors."

Over this people we truly possess many advantages, *they* have no Secretary at War—no Printing-Presses—no handsome—to enumerate the unparalleled sufferings and injuries they receive: While the offences of a few, irritated individuals of their party, are engraved on tablets of brass; the countless wrongs poured upon that enduring race, are scarcely impressed even upon a bed of sand.

Let the still small voice of conscience, or the unerring dictates of reason, declare which is most apparent to truth—that a people who exist by hunting, who abhor luxury, who possess an extent of territory bestowed upon them by the God of nature, and adequate to all their limited desires, whether they would leave those possessions in pursuit of plunder, or for an increase of toil that they do not want? Or if on the other side, they who are forming contracts for millions of acres, and who, in the emphatic phrase of a correspondent, may not rather be *suspected* of an intention to accept of any pretence to desolate and destroy those who at present impede their lawless ambition. *Centinel.*

HARTFORD, MARCH 5.

The New-England Statesmen anxious to see the official return of Gen. Scott's expedition against the Indians; and also to receive their quota of scalps taken by that fortunate, and active officer, as a compensation for their losses under General St. Clair. A further national advantage may possibly attend a distribution of them like that produced in Judea by the limbs of the levite's Concubine—to allure their citizens afresh to the field where such honors grow.

Sundry papers, we hear, are now before the Senate of the United States, relative to the formation of a treaty of pacification with the kingdom of Algiers.

On Sunday the 19th instant left Philadelphia, for the Cherokee country, the six Indian Chiefs who arrived here on the 29th of December last; together with the Squaw, who came with them. They were attended with six waggons, containing their baggage, provision, &c. and accompanied by a white girl, who had smitten the heart of one of the chiefs, during his residence in that city; and, it is said, had consented to be his wife.

The Halifax Journal of Jan. 19, says,—On Sunday last sailed with a favourable wind, the Sierra Leona Fleet, consisting of fifteen sail, under the charge of Lt. John Carkson of the Royal Navy, having on board twelve hundred free Blacks, that have chosen to emigrate from this country to Africa in the hope of its being more congenial to their habits and constitutions, under the protection of the Company, lately incorporated by charter in Great Britain, for the establishment of a free colony there.

A letter from Madrid says that the French Constitution is already in the hands of every literary man in Spain: "and the time is not far distant when the bachelors of Alkala will sustain a thesis on the rights of Men in the presence of the Grand Inquisition."

There is nothing perhaps shews so much the absurdity of religious persecution and intolerance as the fact, which has been well ascertained, that there are no fewer than nine hundred and seventy-three different religions in the world, all at this moment, in active variance with each other. What must be the insanity to strive to reduce them to one?

The accounts of French affairs, received by the last packet, are very contradictory—The emigrants from France are at Coblentz. There it is said, an army is forming, and that the number is rapidly encreasing; that money and its consequent attendants abound there. Other accounts say that the emigrants are destitute even of the necessaries of life—that Coblentz is the general resort of every species of wretchedness and misery: The King's brothers have answered his letters, in which they avow their attachment to his person and character, but refuse to return.

BOSTON, March 5.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Perkins, to a gentleman in this town, dated Cape-Francois, Jan. 27.

"I wrote you two days past—since then a frigate has brought 150 troops, which is part of the 5000 embarked for this place, and which are daily expected."

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"A few nights ago, the Negroes made an attempt on this place, but were repulsed immediately and drove over the river, ten were taken and are since hung; some few were killed, number uncertain.

"A frigate lately arrived from France, in 41 days passage.—Transports with troops are hourly expected."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John Jeffers, to a gentleman at Pittsburgh, dated Fort Franklin, Feb. 9, 1792.

"As you wish to know what news in this quarter, I have only to observe that the Complainter has been here, and in my opinion he is as friendly as one of our people.—He advised me to take care, for said he, you will soon have a chance to let the world know whether you are a soldier or not. When he went off he ordered two chiefs and ten warriors to remain here and scout about the garrison, and let me know if the bad Indians should either advance against me or any of the frontiers, of the United States.—He thinks the people at Pittsburgh should keep out spies towards the Salt Licks, for he says, bye and bye, he thinks the bad Indians will come from that way.

"In a conversation with the Complainter I observed, that I would soon have goods to pay him for those which were taken from him and his people when my boat was ascending the Alleghany last spring—I likewise told him that I had a large quantity of powder and lead for the Chippawas. He replied, that he hope Chippawas would come to receive their powder and lead when he and his warriors come to receive their goods, for, I have a great plenty of powder and lead, and I am willing to make them a present of a shot.

"Broken Twig, a Seneca chief, told the Complainter in my presence, that he meaſt rise to war and revenge the blood of his friend General Butler.

"Big Tree and John Dechard, Seneca chiefs, declare they will each of them have two scalps for General Butler's."

"From those observations you may see there are Seneca's who I think may be relied on as real friends to the United States."

NORTHAMPTON, March 14.

In the night of the 6th inst. a Malthouse, in this town, belonging to Mr. BENJAMIN PARSONS, accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed, together with about nine hundred bushels of Barley, and a great quantity of Card Boards, &c.—The loss is estimated at 1000 dollars.

The free Africans of Philadelphia have not been wanting in their respect to the GREAT WASHINGTON—they assembled to celebrate his birth day; and conducted themselves in a manner that would do honor to the most polished community.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint THURSDAY, the 29th inst. to be a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.

"*THE POST OFFICE BILL,*

"Is passed. It takes place the first of June next, and is to continue two years. By the Senate's amendments agreed to by the House, there is a great addition of roads; but the principles of the Bill continue much the same. Printers may send to each other, exchange papers, free of postage, but all other papers pay one cent for the first 100 miles, and 1½ cent for any greater distance. One amendment takes the privilege of *franking* from Deputy Post-Masters."

The Senate of the United States have, by a majority of one restored the clause in the military bill for raising the additional regiments, which before they had stricken out.

DIED,]—In this town on the 29th of February, Mrs. ABIGAIL BAKER, wife of Capt. John Baker, in the 74th year of her age.

——Yesterday, Mr. QUARTUS CLAPP, aged 29 years.

Take Notice.

AN additional reward, of SEVENTY DOLLARS, is offered to any person who will produce the State Notes, advertised as stolen, in the last page of this paper.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, two active LADS, as apprentices to the House Joiner and Cabinet making business, one about 15 or 16 years of age,—the other about 10 or 12 years of age.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

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

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, March 7, 1792.

[illegible] pay their [illegible] the United States, [illegible] on the anniversary of his [illegible] and to assure him that they consider the prosperity of his life as a blessing to his country.

Lieutenant's office of the City and Liberties.
City of Philadelphia.
Mayor's office 21st Feb. 1792.

SIR,

THE permission which you have required of firing cannon within the limits of this city, on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious President of the United States, is most cheerfully granted, and I sincerely pray to the great Author of all, that he will permit similar orders to be given many years after this.

I beg you will believe me to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN BARCLAY.

Col. Proctor.

ORDERS.

For Wednesday, February 22, 1792.

The volunteer company of artillery and infantry, are to march to Market and Ninth-streets, to perform the duties of the day, it being the anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States—

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The morning gun to be fired at the artillery park, and the standard of the Union erected on the Congress hall.

The infantry companies to commence firing at 12 o'clock.

Captains Fisher, Thompson, and Morrell's artillery discharge fifteen rounds from 12 pounders at 4 o'clock; after which the front division of infantry take up the line of march and proceed down Market-street. 1st. eight videts in front, 2d. The standards of colors. 3d. Field officer of the day. 4th. The band of music. The artillery and flag gun in the centre of divisions: The rear division of infantry close the same: Drums, &c. in rear of the cannon.

In passing the Governor of the state, the officers perform the marching salute: The like duty on passing the president of the United States, drums &c. three rolls. The Music re-echoes the favourite tune of *God bless George Washington.* The troops then proceeded to Front street, down front to Chestnut street, thence up Third street to Sixth street—when passing the Congress, officers salute, drums and music as before. Two files of musquetteers attend the musicians, while serenading the president and Heads of Departments, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. The bells of Christ church commence their pealings at the same time, and continue with short intervals during the day.

When the procession enters the porch of the President's house, 15 discharges of cannon, are to be fired. The third discharge of 15 cannon, to be fired when the President is dining: and the evening gun at sunsetting. After which the guns are to be housed, and the soldiers dismissed.

ORDER of PROCESSION.

Four Videts advanced in front.
A division of Infantry, four files abreast; when arrived at the President's the division opens to the right and left.—Rest fire locks—Drums, &c. Three rolls, &c.
Field officer of the Day.
Standard of the United States.
The President and Vice President of the Cincinnati.
The acting officers of the Cincinnati by files.
The Members of the Cincinnati.
The commissioned Officers of the Continental Army.
The officers of the Cavalry.
The Field officers of the Militia.
The officers of Artillery.
The Captains of Militia.
The Lieutenants of Militia.
Band of Music.
Heads of Departments of the Civil List.
The Rear Division of Infantry, dress as in front—on returning from the President's the troops march by the left—When arrived at the State House, open to right and left, and rest fire locks. The Fire-works to be exhibited in the evening, in Market street.

The Reveille to beat in the morning.

THOMAS PROCTOR, Lieut.
of the City and Liberties

Feb. 21, 1792.

From the HARMONY GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

By inserting the following slight effusion of fancy you will oblige PHILO MUSICO.

EXTEMPORE.

On the happy union of Capt. D———, with the amiable Mrs.———.

THREE *times and OUT*—in boyish play's the game,
But here another maxim seems to rise,
Or else, in riper age 'tis not the same,
But man as years roll on, becomes more *wise*.

Be as it will—our friend inclin'd to wed,
Twice he essay'd—in this there was no sin,
"*Three times and out*," would not be rightly said,
D———y has chang'd it to—"*Three times and in*."

ANECDOTE.

From a late Dublin Paper.

THE following whimsical circumstance happened some time ago in Kilkenny. A taylor who was married to a very sickly woman, grew enamoured with a young girl who lived in his neighbourhood, who consented to grant him all he could with, provided he would give her a promise in writing to marry her on the immediate demise of his rib, in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed her the following curious note of hand.

"In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Mary Moran, or order value received, under a penalty of fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1789.

JER. SULLIVAN.

Shortly after Moran received the above note, the died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever and die before the Taylor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the taylor absolutely married, agreeably to endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife; our correspondent assures us he knew the transaction well, and that the taylor and wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenny.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8, 1792

WHEREAS it is necessary that the encouragement heretofore given to the manufacture of Sail-Cloth and Twine within this Commonwealth, should be renewed:

Resolved, That the resolution of the 28th of March 1788, granting a bounty on Duck, Sail-Cloth, and Twine, manufactured within this Commonwealth, be, and hereby is renewed and continued in full force, from the 1st day of January, 1792, to the first of July, 1793.

It is further Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns within this Commonwealth, where such Manufactories are, or may hereafter be established, be, and hereby are authorized and requested, to appoint one or more suitable persons in said town, as *Inspectors of Duck and Twine*, whose duty it shall be, to inspect the same agreeably to the resolution above-referred to; any thing in said resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 21, 1792.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

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

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age. *Enquire of the Printer.*

STRAYED or stolen, some time in November last from Hadley, South Meadows, a Mare Colt, two years old past, iron black, or dark brown, or london smoke, with a large white stripe in her face, long mane and tail, natural pacer. Whoever will give information, or return her to the subscriber shall be excused from any questions being asked, and have a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, Feb. 15, 1792.

THE Co-partnership of LYMANS and MASTERS, is dissolved they request ALL those that have any accompts open with them, that they would call on them for settlement by the 20th of *March* next, as they shall devote their time for that purpose till then. Said Lymans wish to inform their Customers and others, that they shall carry on the Boating business as usual.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

Hartford, January

Cullen's Synop

The first Translation from Latin to Eng

PROPOSAL

BY

NATHANIEL PATTE

For printing by subscription, in one volume, 8

SYNOPSIS and NOSOLOGY,

BEING AN

ARRANGEMENT and DEFINITION o

DISEASES.

BY

WILLIAM CULLEN, M.

Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University Edenburgh; First Physician to his Britanic Majesty for Scotland: Fellow of the Royal College Physicians of Edenburgh; Of the Royal Societies of London and of Edenburgh; of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris, &c. &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed on good *writing paper.*

II. The price only Five shillings, handsomely bound and lettered.

III. It will be put to the Press as soon as 200 subscribers appear to encourage the work.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Publisher, and by most of the Printers and Booksellers on the Continent.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hatfield, viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Mr. Israel Williams, containing fifteen acres and an half nearly, of the best land, & under high cultivation; wit a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and o ther useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with avaluable orchard on the same:

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual titleto either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy of Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accompts within delay, and oblige their humble servant.

BEN. LATHROP.

Worthington, Feb. 23, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

BLANKS,
Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

2.
tate of
ed, (representing
lowed to the creditors of
of February, 1792, to bring in their
give notice, that we shall attend, that business
house of Col. Elijah Dwight, in Belchertown, on
third Monday of May, July and August next; fr
one to seven o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commissioners
ELIAKIM PHELPS.

Belchertown, Feb. 25, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following
resident-proprietors or owners of lands, in
town of Buckland, in the County of Hampshire, th
their lands are taxed in State, Town, County
Minister Taxes, for the year 1789.

	l.	s.	d.
In Josiah Drake's tax bill,			
Caleb Holden's State and Town tax,	0	1	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9
do. County do.	0	0	3
Nehemiah Holden's State and Town tax,	0	2	9
do. Minister tax,	0	2	8
do County do.	0	0	11
Francis Dana's State and Town Tax,	0	6	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	4
do County do.	0	1	6
B. Clark's Town and County Tax,	0	6	4
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	8
do. County do.	0	1	0
Jared Chittendon's State & Town Tax,	0	3	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	3	2
do. County do.	0	0	8
Isaac Smith's Heirs, State & Town Tax,	0	8	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	7	8
do. County do.	0	1	2
Ebenezer Stores' State and Town Tax,	0	6	11
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	9
do. County do.	0	1	1
Jonathan Ward's State and Town Tax,	1	1	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	13	6
do County do.	0	1	0
Jonathan Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	1	11
do County Tax,	0	0	4
Isaac Scott's State and Town Tax,	0	0	10
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9
do. County do.	0	0	1
S. Patrick's State and Town Tax,	0	1	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	11
do. County do.	0	0	2
Asaph Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	0	11
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9
do. County do.	0	0	2

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st. Monday in April, so much of their land will then be expused for sale at public vendue, at o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of ELIJ CARTER, jun. Innholder, in Buckland, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

JOSIAH DRAKE, 3d. Collector for 178

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that unl their Notes and accounts are paid on or before the 1st of March next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—He will receive most kinds of produce in payment.

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, mark'd with a crop on the off ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH FRARY.

Southampton, Feb. 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Gentlemen — Please to publish the advertisement marked on and charge the same to your humble servant ——
Please to note your change on your paper.

[Vol. VI. THE [NUMB. 290.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ.

Governor of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a DAY of
Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

THE practice of this Government in appointing annually, a Day for Humiliation and Prayer; in a public Manner to implore the Blessing of Heaven upon the Affairs of the ensuing Year, appears rational and laudable.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by, and with the advice of the COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the *twenty-ninth* day of *March* next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a Day of solemn FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; hereby calling upon Ministers and People of every Denomination, to humble themselves under the mighty hand of GOD, by a penitent confession of their Sins, and implore HIS forgiveness, through the Merits and Mediation of JESUS CHRIST our LORD and SAVIOUR—With humble and fervent supplication, that it HIS would please HIM mercifully to direct the Government of this Commonwealth, and give a public Spirit to all Persons whatsoever, especially to such as are in civil Authority, and endue the people with the Spirit of Truth, Harmony and Concord, and with a true Sense of the value of the Liberties and Privileges they enjoy under our present happy Constitution—That HE would bless the Federal Legislature of the United States; that Wisdom and Virtue, the strength and permanency of the Union, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual States, may be promoted and established—that HE would bless their ALLIES; and render the Connection formed with them, beneficial—That HE would be pleased to bless our husbandry, and grant us suitable seasons for the fruits of the Earth; and in his due time, a plentiful Harvest—That HE would prosper our Trade, Navigation and Fishery, and give success to all lawful undertakings, both Public and Private—that HE would continue health to us, and prevent the spreading of any mortal contagious Sickness—To bless upon our University, and other Seminaries of Learning, according to the institutions of our Youth a Spirit of Government and Education, so that useful Knowledge may be diffused throughout our Land, to cause Industry, Frugality and Temperance to prevail universally among us—And that HE would finally bring all events to the Advancement of the REDEEMER'S Kingdom, and the establishment of universal Peace and Good Will among Men.

And it is earnestly recommended that all unnecessary Labour and Recreation, may be suspended on the said day.

GIVEN *at the* Council-Chamber *in* Boston, *the Twenty-Fourth Day of* February, *in the year of our* LORD *one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the fourteenth 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 THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE ECONOMIST.

"*A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*"

BUT how shall I save my penny? They will go as fast as I can earn them. Reduce all your affairs to order. Observe order in your family, in your affairs, in your amusements. Prescribe to yourself a rule of conduct. Beware of contracting expensive habits, and subdue those which you have contracted. Be industrious in your calling. Never lay out your earnings for that, which, in the long run, can do you no good. Form no connexions with spendthrifts. Do nothing that can be applied to real use, for your neighbour's benefit.

Your neighbour Frugal orders his family to bed so early that they may rise with the sun the next round. He saves candles; for the sun lights him for nothing; and he reckons the sun affords a better light than a candle. Morning drams, and sip before dinner, he has disused for many years. This is a considerable saving: and he now enjoys better health, and eats with a better appetite, than when he used them. He has a plenty of wholesome food—good beer and cyder, the results of his labours; no more work, than they can perform with the strength of these. Ardent spirits, drinks, ought to be reserved for occasional use. He says, his people do more work, and do it much better, than they did four years ago, when he indulged them in the free use of rum. Besides they seldom quarrel with one another. When he sees a young fellow turn down two or three glasses of rum in quick succession, "There," says he, "is a fellow who will always be poor: he will be a drunkard before he is forty years old." As he was once no; a visit to a friend's house in a town at some distance, he saw a man in a poor habit, with a bottle in his hand, passing the street before sun down, on Saturday. He observed that the man went into a retailer's shop, and soon returned, and went into a small house. "There," says Mr. Frugal to his friends, "is a miserable family, soon to be maintained by the town. They waste the earnings of the week in rum. They cannot keep Sunday without a bottle. They never go to meeting. I dare say, the women and children are as nasty and ragged as Hottentots, and almost as ignorant. They plead, I suppose, in excuse for not going to church, or sending their children to school, that they are so poor, and have so many rates to pay, that they cannot procure clothes. If one of the family happens to be sick, I presume the neighbourhood must be called upon, to supply them with the necessaries of life. And all this for rum."—"You have hit it exactly," says the gentleman of the house; "and this is the case of several other families among us. Rum is the ruin of them."

Frugal never goes to a tavern without business, nor tarries longer than to finish the business that called him there." If he meets a friend, whom he is glad to see, instead of treating him at the tavern, he invites him to his house; for he says, he can better give a friend a dinner or supper at home, than half a mug of flip at a tavern; and can enjoy more social chat. He observes, that some men invite their friends to the tavern, because they love the place themselves: and then by tavern expenses they are become so poor, that they cannot entertain a friend at their own houses. At the tavern, they can get on tick, and pay off all by and by, in a hurry, with a low-priced piece of land.

Frugal is punctual to pay his debts, and never contracts more than he can pay; he is sober, and has no taste for the expense of suits and the vexation of contentions with his neighbours. I need not tell you, that Frugal is a thriving man; and there never was a better neighbour.

ON FEMALE CONVERSATION.

MEN; some to business, some to pleasure take,
But every WOMAN is at heart a rake. POPE.

IT has been the constant practice of the male writers to embrace every opportunity of making themselves merry at the expense of the women; and, it may perhaps with propriety be advanced, that there are often many marks of malevolence and ill-nature in those attacks on the fair sex, which are concealed under the veil of wit and pleasantry. That Mr. Pope was an illnatured cur, the above motto, as well as many other passages in his works, will fully justify, and he certainly merited the chastisement he once received, on that account, from the hands of an offended female. If women are of a disposition, gay, lively, and cheerful, they are then censured as bold, forward and assuming; if they are thoughtful and reserved, they have then the epithets bestowed on them of prudes, mopes, and poor things: So that, however prudent and consistent their conduct may be, they are sure to fall under the lash of some male tongue, which is accustomed to utter nothing but slander. I mean not, however, to draw all mankind under this description; I allude only to those petty, snivelling, smooth faced foplings, whose company is more dangerous to a woman's reputation than to her virtue. Such poor creatures as these, the thoughtless ring of the world consider as proper companions for the ladies, because they are too effeminate to keep the company of men, their whole conversation turning on the propriety and impropriety of female fashions. One of these frippleys will entertain a woman for an hour on the efficacy of a new-invented cosmetic, and will hold a long dissertation on the properly placing of a patch in the center of perfection. But, surely, the censures of these beardless boys, these little twiggers in breeches, are beneath my attention. I shall, therefore, address myself to those beings who are worthy of the title of men, and who will cease to censure our sex, when they are candidly reminded of the obligations they owe us.

If some women have deserved the character of rakes, is it not the men who have made them such? The generality of men have some business or particular occupation to command their attention, while women in a genteel line of life have little else to do, than to amuse themselves in the most pleasing manner they can; and, if this is confined within the bounds of innocence they ought to be free from censure. Prudent and sensible women are always ready to acknowledge, that the company of women frequently keep an assembly alive, which would otherwise be dull and heavy; and, indeed, what are all parties of pleasure, unless women form a part of them?

The company of a prudent and sensible women is frequently a check on the licentious and impertinent temper of some men, who out of respect to the daughters of Venus, are prevailed on to be peaceable and quiet, if not affable and good natured. Why women should not delight in innocent pleasures, as well as men, even the pensive Mr. Pope has never attempted to condescended to tell us. If we take a candid review of society in general, I am sure it will be acknowledged, that when a large company of men are assembled together, among whom women are not admitted, their conversation generally consists of noise, nonsense, and obscenity; and this consequently proves, how necessary the society of women is, to refine the taste, preserve the morals, and regulate the conversation of mankind. Though it must be confessed, that every woman is not formed by nature and educated to enliven society, yet the same objection will be against numbers of men; and whatever may be advanced against women, may be proved against the opposite sex. I would, therefore, with that idle prejudices and censures against women may cease, and that they may hold the same rank in society as men, as far as the delicacy of their sex will admit, since, without the company of women, society would soon languish, and man become a dull, insipid, and helpless animal.

(Lon. Mag.) AMELIA.

ON THE FEAR OF GROWING OLD.

AMONG the various follies by which we encrease the natural and unavoidable miseries of life is the dread of approaching age. The sight of a grey hair has often caused a severer pang than the loss of a child, or a husband. After a certain age, every returning birth day is saluted with silent sorrow, and we conceal the number of our years with as much solitude as the consciousness of an attrocious crime.

This weakness arises, in a great measure, from a defective education. They who have never been taught to consider any thing valuable but youth, beauty, and dissipating pleasure, will naturally feel themselves reduced to a state of despondency, when they behold all for which life appears worth possessing, on the eve of departure. That middle age, at which all the powers of the mind and body are in complete perfection, is loathed as if it were the age of decrepitude. The boundaries of life, by future fashionable circumscribed, are still farther contracted by the empty votary of fashion, and from three score and ten it shrinks to thirty. It has been currently reported, that many fashionable beauties have expressed a devout wish, that they might not survive their thirtieth birth day. To sink in the horizon of the gay world, and to be no other sun, soaring in all the glorious majesty of youth and beauty, was more than they imagined their delicate natures could possibly sustain.

But as life is sweet, and death not always desirable, they and their many imitators will probably be inclined to live on, even when they are arrived at the formidable age of thirty ten years. It will then be but common charity to endeavor to convince them, that there are methods, which may render the long and dreaded period which is to follow, not only comfortable to themselves, but agreeable to others. They will not any longer be under the necessity of sleeping away the gaiety of sixteen, out of painting and patching a thirty-fold skin, out of spending that time at the looking glass, which should be devoted to the mirror and the beauty of holiness.

For the enjoyment of the same from thirty to three score, it will be necessary to have laid in a stock of good humour. But the temper must be cultivated at an early age, in order to be cultivated with success. The years from eight to eighteen must not be exclusively devoted to external ornament, and the arts of catching admiration. Many efforts must be made during the period, to overcome spite, envy, peevishness, stubbornness, sullenness, and all those ugly qualities, which, though they may lie dormant while youth and beauty secure submission, will afterwards break out in all the follies of their horrors, when flattery is silent, and admiration is no more. But good humour will rise to supply the charms of departed beauty; and good sense, properly improved, will leave no part of life without the means of pleasing and receiving pleasure.

If, as we grow old, we grow wiser and better, surely we shall have no reason to repine, since our real happiness is always proportioned to our wisdom, and our goodness; and we can scarcely avoid growing wiser and better, by age, if our minds have been early improved with learning, and duly nurtured with virtue and religion. Time and experience naturally lead to

improvement; and, if our hearts are rightly disposed, we shall find, in the conscious improvement of our minds and morals, one of the sweetest pleasures of which our nature is capable.

However unreasonable the excessive dread of approaching old age in either sex, it is certainly more excusable on many accounts, in women than in men. In men it is a mark of weakness, want of principle, and want of sense. Yet how many do we daily see with wrinkled brows and bloodless cheeks, and tottering legs and hoary locks, decorating their walking skeletons with every cosmetic art, and haunting every scene of vice and vanity with all the wantonness of a stripling of eighteen! There is a natural dignity, authority, and beauty, in old age, honourably supported, which such men resign for that absurd affectation of youth, which can only render them wretched and ridiculous.

To consider the advanced periods of life as of no value, argues a great defect of religious principle. They constitute the proper season for the pleasures of devotion and of practical piety. They furnish a most desirable opportunity for advancing our nature to all attainable perfection, and fulfilling the purposes of our existence by benevolence and beneficence. They enable us to aspire after, and yet obtain that beauty which shall not pass away, and that youth which shall be IMMORTAL!

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. IMPARTIALIS,

YOU have shewn your attachment to our Great Folks, by stepping forth in their defence. It pleases many that you have attempted it, and brought forth so many of their shining qualities to light. Your defence is plausible. But notwithstanding your great, your laboured attempt to convince us of their good qualities, and capacities to fill their seats with dignity, I am not convinced of the point which you endeavour to establish. To convince us that they are adequate to the business, you say, that "no one is more benevolently disposed, kind, &c. &c. &c." Granted——I'll tell you a story. A few years since the inhabitants of the town of G——n, were called upon to make choice of some person to represent them in the General Court. But previous to the meeting a number of the inhabitants were collected at an Inn, and were consulting respecting a proper person to represent them. One Gentleman observed, that, "Mr. B——d ought to be chosen." "Poh!" says another, "he is a very ignorant man, he is always in his chimney corner." "That may be," replied the other, "but he is a very clever man, a clever, benevolent man, and he will do very well." In the mean time a young lad with some Hatter's Furr in his hand, sat listening particularly to the conversation, and one of the Gentlemen observing it, turn'd to him, "My Lad, where are you going with your Furr?" "Why Sir," says the boy, "I am going to get Mr. C——d, to make me a hat." "O you dunce," said the gentleman, "he is not a hatter, he can't make you a hat." "That may be, replied the boy, "but he is a clever man, a clever, a benevolently disposed man."

Now Mr. Impartialis, if you will convince me that the boy was right, and that every benevolently disposed person, is qualified for any business in which he is an Ignoramus, I'll turn about and dip my pen in *milk* for the future. But if you can not make it appear that every benevolent man, is kind to the widow and fatherless, &c. (which I think are your arguments,) I say if you can't make it appear that all *such* are good *Hatters*, I must advise all friends to my Country to deal a little more in Gall——At present I must tell you one plain truth, in which I absolutely believe, That the world produces many benevolently disposed persons, kind to the widow and fatherless, &c. who were never made for HATTERS*.

* Many in our County have the same faith.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 17.

THE Speaker presented to the House a letter and memorial, on the subject of civilizing the Indians from Mr. *Morrell*, a French Gentleman, of the Island of St. Domingo, which was read and laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, &c. (Mr. W. Smith in the chair)

The blanks were filled up as follows: New-Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 15; Vermont, 2; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North Carolina, 11; Georgia, 2.

A motion was made to amend the first section, which says, the House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected "within the several States" by striking out the numbers affixed to the several states and inserting, agreeably to a ratio of one Member to every thirty thousand inhabitants in each state distributed according to the Constitution; which was carried.

Another motion was made to strike out the second section of the bill, and after some debate it was lost. The House then proceeded to fill up the blanks in the section.

The blank for the time when the second enumeration is to take place, was filled up with the first Monday of January, 1796, and to close within six Months thereafter.

The blank for the Marshal to transmit the returns to the President of the United States, was filled up with two Months.

Sundry amendments were made to this section, after which the House proceeded to fill up the blanks in the third section, but before they came to any decision the committee rose for the purpose of making provision in case the return taken by the Marshal be incomplete, or in case he transmit no return at all.

The House agreed to a resolution proposed by Mr. White the 27th ult. viz.

That it be a standing order of this House, that whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Members and clerk, and to continue during the reading of such communications, and during the debate and proceedings, to be had thereon, and that whenever the Speaker or any other Member shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret; the House shall in like manner be cleared, till the communications be read, the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 20.

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 to establish the Post office and Post roads within the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, of the whole, on the Representation Bill;—(Mr. Livermore in the chair.)

A motion was made by Mr. Seney, to strike out the third and fourth sections in which provision is made for the ratio and apportionment of representation upon the next census which is intended to be made in the year 1796.

The question being thereon taken, and, having passed in the negative.—

Motions were severally made, for filling up the blanks on the ratio with 40,000,—35,000,—34,000—and 33,000;—these having all failed, the ratio of one to thirty thousand (the same which has already been settled for the next apportionment) was agreed to;—Yeas, 37—Nays 20 or 21.

The committee then rose, and having reported the bill with the amendments,

The house immediately proceeded to take the same into consideration.

The amendments to the first section were agreed to,—the ratio of one to *thirty thousand*, for the next apportionment,—the number of Representatives as follows:—New-Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 15; Vermont, 2; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 11; Georgia, 2.

A motion, made by Mr. Dayton, to strike out the second section, which provides for a second enumeration, before the expiration of the term limited by the constitution,—passed in the negative;—Yeas, 23—Nays, 26.

The question was then taken, on agreeing with the committee, in filling up the blank for the time of the next enumeration, with "the first Monday of January in the year 1796;"—and passed in the affirmative.

Other amendments being agreed to.

Mr. Seney renewed his motion, for striking out the 3d and 4th section; on which, the question being taken, passed in the negative; Yeas, 25—Nays, 26.

The question was now taken on agreeing with the committee in filling up the blank in the third section, with *thirty thousand*, as the ratio of representation after the second census,—and passed in the affirmative:—Yeas, 29—Nays, 22.

After further amendments, 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 providing for the settlement of the claims of pensions under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established:" And having gone through the same, and reported it with amendments, which the House immediately proceeded to consider.

A motion made to recommit the bill, was superseded by a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 21.

An engrossed "bill, for an apportionment of Representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration; and making provision for another enumeration, and an apportionment of representatives thereon, to compose the House of Representatives after the 3d day of March 1797," was read a third time, and the blanks being filled up) passed.—Yeas, 34,—Nays, 16.

The 3d section of the bill (which we have not hitherto noticed) enacts, that after the 3d of March 1797, the House of Representatives shall consist of members, elected in the several states, in the ratio of one representative for every *thirty thousand* persons in each state.

The 4th section is as follows:—

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the first Monday of September, in the year 1796, cause the executive of the several states, to be notified of the number of representatives to be elected within the states respectively, according to the apportionment as declared and enacted in the 3d section of this act; but in case he shall not on or before that day have received returns from all the marshals within the United States, or in case he shall have received them, if it should appear from them that the whole number of persons within the United States (defined as aforesaid) is or doth exceed 6,000,000, then such notification shall not be made; and in either of the said cases the 4th section of this act shall be and hereby is declared to be suspended; and the House of Representatives shall continue to be composed of members elected within the several states, according to the apportionment declared and enacted in the first section of this act (*N. B. The ratio the same in both cases.*) until such provision shall be made by law, any thing in this act notwithstanding; and if either of the said cases shall happen, the President of the United States shall from as conveniently may be after the said 1st Monday of September, in the year 1796, cause the executives of all the States to be notified thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, with a bill making provision for the defence of the frontiers, passed by the House, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence, notifying that they have made sundry amendments to which they request the concurrence of this House.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying the House, that the Senate had appointed a committee of three members, to meet and confer with the committee, as the House might please to appoint, to consider what business is necessary to be done by Congress previous to the recess, and what part of the business at present depending, may without great inconvenience, be postponed to the next session, that the proceedings may be so regulated, as to close this session by the 1st Tuesday of April next.—Mr. Otis further notified the House, that the Senate had agreed to all the amendments (except one) made by the House to the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.

The House appointed a committee of five members to meet the committee appointed by the Senate for the purposes abovementioned:——and then proceeded to consider the amendment disagreed to by the Senate,

A motion was made that the House should insist from their amendment, which was to substitute in the 9th section "The Secretary of State for the time being" in lieu of "the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being" as the officer to fill the vacancy.

The question was taken on this motion, and carried—Yeas, 31—Nays, 24.

The House then resumed the consideration of the "bill providing for the settlement of the claims of pensions under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established; and after having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

The principal amendments, made to this bill, were restricting the claims to "*personal services*,"—and further, substituting in lieu of a proviso struck out at the end of the bill, a new section, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, that no balances, to be hereafter certified as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name, than that of the original claimant, or of his heirs, executors, or administrators:—And such balances shall be transferable at the Treasury, in pursuance of such general rules as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Militia Bill,—(Mr. W. Smith in the chair)

The first section being read, a motion was made by Mr. Sturges, to strike out all that part which relates to the age & enrolment of the militia men, and to substitute the following amendments, immediately after the words" *Be it enacted*, &c. "That except as hereafter excepted, every citizen of the United States, shall by the laws of the particular state to which he belongs, is liable to serve in the militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, be enrolled by the Captain or commanding officer of the company, in which boundsshe shall reside: And every citizen, who shall hereafter become liable, by the laws of the state to which he belongs, to serve in the militia, shall in like manner be enrolled: And the captain or commanding officer, who shall thus enrol such citizens, shall, without delay notify him of such enrollment, by a non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notification shall be proved, and every person so enrolled shall be bound to serve and do duty in the militia," &c.

The question being taken on this amendment, it was negatived,

Mr. Sedgwick moved to substitute "forty" in lieu of "forty-five years," as the utmost age for duty.

This motion was also negatived, as was the motion, made by Mr. Fitzsimons, to alter the age from eighteen years to some more advanced period, for commencement of militia duty.

A motion was then made by Mr. Fitzsimons to strike out the clause, which obliges every militia man to provide himself with arms and accoutrements, at his own private expense—for the purpose of introducing a provision of some kind, for arming and accoutring at the public charge, such persons, as are unable to provide themselves.

After a few remarks, for and against this motion, the committee, without taking the question, rose and reported progress.

The following motion laid on the table some time was called up, viz. That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the balances, if any, which may have been due from the United States, and remaining unpaid, prior to the 4th day of March 1789, and whether and what steps have been taken to recover them: and what is the amount of the sundry sums of public money specified to individuals, previous to the fourth day of March 1789, and which have not been accounted for?" Referred to a select committee.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 22.

The House adjourned for the purpose of complimenting THE PRESIDENT, on the anniversary of his birth Day.

Mr. Gerry read, and laid on the table, a motion that a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill for altering the rates of postage on newspapers. [*Every post in the United States must feel himself indebted to the gentleman for his attention to this business, and for his zeal to effect the alleviations of a measure justly proclaimed "ODIOUS."*]

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday March 1.

Bill for regulating the Militia, was sent down from the Senate for concurrence—as was a bill incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a Bridge over Charles River, from the westerly part of Boston to Cambridge; and for extending the interest of the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge, a term of years.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Major-General, for the First Division of militia, when HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen. [*The House have concurred in the choice of the Senate.*]

Friday, March 2.

The House concurred with the Senate, in their resolutions to the Resolve respecting the pay of the Council, Senate, and House. [*By this Resolve the State is to receive 7/ and the House 6/6 per diem.*]

A Bill for erecting a Bridge over Millers river in the County of Hampshire, was read the first time.

Saturday, March 3.

A representation and information from the Grand Jury of the County of Suffolk to the Supreme Judicial Court, and transmitted by them to this House, was read and committed to Messrs. Ingraham, Wedgery, and Parsons.

Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Bowers, and Mr. Jones, were appointed a Committee to consider the Balances due to John Lowell and Theophilus Parsons, as Commissioners for settling the Claims of the Commonwealth to the Western Lands, with the State of New-York.—who reported by the way of Resolve.

Monday, March 5.

A Bill providing for the security of the Treasury of this Commonwealth came down from the Senate, and was read a first time.

Tuesday, March 6

A Bill to incorporate a society for promoting Agriculture, was read a first time.

Wednesday, March 7.

The committee on the representation and information of the Grand Jury, against two of the Justices of the County of Suffolk, reported, verbally, that a law existed adequate to the congrissance of the offences, and that the information lie on the files till called for by the Attorney General.

Mr. Warren, moved the following resolutions, viz.—"*Resolved*, That there be paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of *[illegible]* for the purpose of opening a *Gallery to the Senate Chamber*, in order that the people of this Commonwealth may be more satisfactorily informed of the doings of their Delegates in Senate."

"And it is further Resolved, That such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to receive the above sum of the Treasurer, and to appropriate the same to the purpose above mentioned."

These resolutions were supported by Messrs. Jarvis, Gardiner, Thompson, Warren, Fessendon, Slocum, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Brock, Eustis, Jones, Parker, Stearns, &c. and upon motion of Mr. Brown, that the question subside for the present, there was an equality of votes, and Mr. Speaker determined the vote in favor of the latter motion; so the question subsided.

The above resolutions, however were afterwards called up, and committed to a committee of five.

Thursday, March 8.

A resolve accepting the proposal of Messrs. Ruggles and Smith, for supplying the Garrison, at the Castle, came down from the Senate. Concurred by the House.

The Committee on the subject of the Massachusetts Bank, reported, that it would be expedient, by law, to limit its discounts and credits.

An order passed, that his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to the Senators of this Commonwealth, in Congress, a copy of an address to that Honorable Body, on the subject of the assumption of the remaining part of the State debts.

Friday, March 9.

A message was sent to the Senate informing, that the House had finished all the public business before them, and requesting to know if they were ready to join in requesting a recess.

The Pay-Roll was brought in and passed. It amounted to £. 3,286 7/7.

The committee on the propriety of opening a Gallery to the Senate Chamber, reported a resolve appointing William Tudor and Charles Jarvis, Esqrs. with such as the Senate may join, a committee for that purpose.

The Hon. E. May, Esq. brought down a Roll of Accounts, amounting to £.3457 15/. 3d. with a resolve of the Senate thereon, which was read and concurred.

Ordered, That Mr. Eustis, Mr. Kinsley, and Mr. Collins, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and request him to Prorogue the General Court to the day preceeding the last Wednesday in May.

A committee was chosen to wait upon the Governor, to inform him, that HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen by the two Houses, Major General for the first division of Militia of this Commonwealth.

Saturday, March 10.

The Secretary came down and said, that his Excellency had approved of, and signed 49 Acts, [*The Heads of which shall appear in our next.*]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

ALTHO' the 16th Art. of the declaration of rights, in our excellent constitution, proclaims, that, "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state;" yet I am afraid, the liberty your press indulges the Auditor, will degenerate into licentiousness.

While the hearsays of the Auditor, and the queerisms of his correspondents are greedily received and wantonly read! (For such is this degenerate age) O, tempora! O mores! I think the friends to order and good government ought to stand forth to palliate the infirmities of an honourable Court; and prevent, if possible, their *removal*, by "The Governor, with consent of the Council; "Upon the address of both houses of the legislature."

Should the towns in this county, in general, put their *next* scheme in practice, of instructing their Representatives at their next annual May meetings, for the purpose of such *a removal*, you Mr. Printer, must be accountable for the dreadful consequences. Nothing will prevent the *catastrophe*, but the compassion of the people for honourable old age. Pray Mr. Printer, pity their situation, and refuse to publish any more *Humours*, to retire from the stage of glory with reputation, *every such*, as their public services justly merit.

This moment your Gazette, No. 289. is come to hand. The Auditor appears new-dressed—in a sober style, with a decent cloak, carelessly covering his original garb; but his rod is turned into a monstrous huge serpent, of the crocodile kind; which, (as naturalists report) always whines and cries, in a doleful manner, over his prey, just before he devours it.

On reading Impartialis, I was pleased with his apparent candour and benevolence; but on a review, I vehemently suspect him of treason tho' he conceals his arms.

Altho' he appears to abhor the arms of the savage, and coolly with holds the barbed arrows of indignant satire; yet he is fully armed the Barber, and with his silver-tipt razor fet in oil, has shaved the manly beards of their Honors within the skin.

TIMOROUS SPY.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

Accounts are received from Fort-Washington, which mention that a serjant and four men had lately been to the place where the bloody battle of the 4th of November was fought, near the Miami villages, where they counted five hundred and thirty eight dead bodies.—One piece of artillery only was to be seen, but the carriages of five others remained on the ground: the guns, it was supposed, were either buried or thrown into the water.

The party left Fort-Jefferson at dusk in the evening, arrived at the place about day-break, and staying only long enough to make the above observations, left the melancholy scene.

Colonel Wilkinson, with a party of about four hundred men, left Fort-Washington, the 25th of January, with intent to go to the place of action and bury the dead, and it was thought would visit the Miami villages before they returned.

Fort-Jefferson had a sufficient garrison, and six months provision.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Monday the 27th ult. the committee appointed on the state of the Hospital, reported a sum of 15,000l. to be granted that institution.

On the 18th ult. in the evening, the hon. Mr. Dayton, one of the Members of Congress from the state of New-Jersey, passing through Market-street, Philadelphia, over some ice, fell and broke his leg.

NEW-LONDON, March 8.

The following accident happened in this city last Saturday—A loaded musket left standing in the corner of the room in the house of Mr. Charles Jeffry, jun. a neighbouring boy came in and took the musket to the door, where he discharged it; a girl of Mr. Jeffry's about seven years old, at the same instant coming into the door, the charge went through her arm, which it took off.

NORTHAMPTON, March 21

On the 4th ult. was held a meeting of the inhabitants living on the Ohio river, in and near Holiday's cove, when several resolutions were adopted, relative to the defence of their frontier.—In these resolutions they obligate themselves, to support the present frontier to the last extremity, the line of which they fix on the river Ohio, as the safest and most easily maintained—to erect strong fortresses within their own bounds as places of refuge for their women and children, in case of an Indian invasion—to keep at all times one gun in readiness, with ammunition, &c. at a minute's warning—to petition the sentenators of the county against dividing the militia to serve at a distance from their own residence, and, lastly, to request public assistance, from the peculiarity of their situation, as being a frontier to two states.

Late accounts from Jamaica inform, that two regiments of Soldiers have arrived there from England; and that martial law, which had been declared some time before, in consequence of some indications of a negro revolt, had been taken off.—At Port au-Prince matters were still in an unsettled way, and the will of the party that happened to be the strongest, the only law.

DIED]—At Amherst, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Miss ABIGAIL PEYTIE, aged 18 years.

——At Southampton, on the 19th inst. Mrs. LOVINA CLARK, wife of Mr. Timothy Clark, jun. in the 36th year of her age.

To MOSES BLISS, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

WE the subscribers, three of the members of the corporation, entitled, "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river;" request your honour to grant a warrant, wherein the said proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of Mr. *Zenas Parsons*, in Springfield, on Wednesday the second day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and any other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what number of shares the fund and property of the corporation, shall be divided into.

3d. To determine what deposit shall be made on each share, to discharge the expences of exploring and surveying Connecticut river and the County adjacent, of purchasing lands and materials and other contingent expences, and when the same deposit shall be made.

4thly. To choose a committee to explore and survey Connecticut river, and the country adjacent, to purchase lands and materials for the use of the proprietors, and for regulating and ordering the affairs and business of the corporation.

5thly. To determine on the mode of calling future meetings of the corporation, and where the same shall be holden.

6thly. To transact all such other matters respecting the propriety as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DWIGHT.

March 1, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
HAMPSHIRE ss.

(L. S.) *To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners aforesaid, and one of the proprietors within mentioned.*

THE petition aforesaid, being presented to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, you are hereby required to notify and warn the proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

MOSES BLISS, Justice of the Peace.

THE Proprietors above mentioned pursuant to the above warrant, are notified to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

TO BE LET,

THIRTY-THREE Acres of improved Land, ten of which is mowing, and the remainder pasturing, in the town of Norwich, it being part of the farm lately improved by Capt. Oliver Lyman ——— For further particulars, apply to

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, March 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

ON very reasonable terms, a FARM, laying within two miles and an half of the center of Hatfield, which contains one hundred acres of Land, with a dwelling house and barn; said Farm belongs to Gen. Israel Chapin——Fortemis of sale enquire of Doct. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, of Hatfield.

Hatfield, March 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET

FOR one year, two thirds of that part of the Farm in Chesterfield, (which belonged to the late Benj. Mills, Esq.) that lies on the south side of the County road——For terms enquire of the subscriber.

ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, March 7, 1792.

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the truft of Administrator, on the estate of JONATHAN WARNER, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, hereby requests all indebted to the said estate, or to the said Warner and Son, in Company, to make immediate payment—All who have any demands against said estate, respectively, or the Company aforesaid, are also called upon to exhibit their claims for settlement.

NOADIAH WARNER, Administrator.

Hadley, March 19, 1792.

STANZAS
ON THE *BIRTH-DAY* OF THE
PRESIDENT.

SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY LIEUT. C———

NO peerage we covet, no sceptres desire,
Not gew-gaws that garnish a throne;
Yet Liberty loves, on her own native lyre,
To celebrate sons of her own.

And always with rapture, his virtue she sings,
And exults on the morn of his BIRTH—
Who shakes every throne of dispotical Kings,
And gives a new lesson to earth.

O widely diffuse it, ye winds, as ye blow,
O waft it, ye waves, that they fan,
For the choicest of gifs that the GODS can bestow,
Is the blessing of FREEDOM to MAN.

O WASHINGTON, hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praises more sweet shall preflame,
Than ever emblaz'd, or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

For Freedom, say what did that foe of the Greek
ALEXANDER, that HERO admir'd?
Det the foes, or the *friend*, whom he massacred, speak,
Or the beautiful City he fir'd.

Ye unfetter'd freemen, examine each deed
That made him renown'd or ador'd,
Then mention what race by his valor was freed,
Or bless'd by his sceptre or sword?

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

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praises more sweet shall persume,
Than ever emblaz'd or axalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

Did Athens, did Sparta, one HERO produce,
T' extinguish their feuds by his mind,
Or prove to the free the pre-eminent use
Of *Union* to them—and Mankind?

As so! if wise Greece but one Patriot adept,
One Leader like OUR's had enjoy'd,
No lover of Science or Freedom had wept
For Science and Freedom destroy'd.

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praises more sweet shall persume,
Than ever emblaz'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

From the FARMER'S JOURNAL.

THE METABASIST.

This is a strange World.

YES, and a strange set of beings inhabit it! indeed I am of opinion the world is not so much to blame as the inhabitants, and was every person strictly to examine his own conduct, I am persuaded instead of laying the blame on the world, we would say of himself, *this is a strange creature!*—But to attend to the consequences of his own conduct is a task too burthensome; it is much easier to lay all the censure upon the *world*. The preacher, who, by his dulness and inattention to his business, has driven all his people from the church, looks around (after he has delivered a soporific discourse to the empty pews) and sighs out, "*What a dull congregation! This is a strange world!*"

Authors who

"painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves, to give their readers sleep,"—

when they find their works neglected, and themselves sinking unnoticed in oblivion, quarrel with their readers for their want of taste, "*this*" say they, ("*is a strange world!*"—Farmers who mix rye with wheat, pour water into their cyder; tie up swingling-w with their flax, and practice twenty other frauds with their produce; when they find it will not sell, they lay the blame on the merchant, fc keeping down the market, "*this is a strange world!*" say they, with deep groans, as they return home after having been forced to sell their adulterated produce at half price.

The merchant who has *jockeyed, shaved* and *bit* his customer, until none, but those that are forced by their poverty, will deal with him, when he perceives his honest neighbor taking his best custom from him, exclaims *this is a strange world!* The haughty spark paying his addresses to a lady of prudence and sensibility, depending upon the *wealth of his father*, and his own fashionable *chapeau* and powdered locks, to carry every thing before them; when he finds himself neglected, and the affections of the lady placed upon some industrious, worthy poor man, he begins to think all women are fools, and that *this is a strange world.* The parents of the lady, who have always looked upon riches as the *ens rebing uxesful*, and who consider men without wealth as the Mahometans do women, as having no souls will be ready to tear all the hair off their daughter's head. Here I am ready to cry out myself, *what a strange world!* The tippler when he is urged to give a note at the year's end for the long string of ditto, and ditto, and is threatened that unless he does it the old notes will be put in suit, mutters, *this is a strange world!* But I am afraid when he has to pay those notes, he will be sensible that it is not the world that is so much to blame; he will then find out that he is a *strange creature*, and not that only, but that he is a *miserable poor creature!*

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
In Senate, Feb. 15, 1792.

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

RESOLVED, That JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary of this commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorised and directed, to give Certificates to such of the invalid Pensioners belonging to this Commonwealth, as are entitled thereto, and shall apply therefor, to enable them to draw such Pensions as have been granted to them respectively: And the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this Resolve to be published in the *Independent Chronicle*, and in the several public *News-Papers*, printed in the other parts of this Commonwealth, for the information of those concerned.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Feb, 15, 1792.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
By the Governor approved, Feb. 18, 1792.
JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy—
Attest
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Hartford, January 2, 1792.

Cullen's Synopsis,

The first Translation from Latin to English.

PROPOSALS,

BY
NATHANIEL PATTEN,
For printing by subscription, in one volume, 8vo.
SYNOPSIS and NOSOLOGY,
BEING AN
ARRANGEMENT and DEFFINITION of
DISEASES,
BY
WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.
Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edenburgh; First Physician to his Britanic Majesty for Scotland: Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edenburgh; Of the Royal Societies of London and of Edenburgh; of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris, &c. &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed on good *writing paper.*

II. The Price shall be Five shillings, handsomely bound and lettered.

III. It will be put to the Press as soon as 200 subscribers appear to encourage the work.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Publisher, and by most of the Printers and Bookfellers on the Continent.

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 Joseph Bardwell, late of, Belchertown, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the 21st day of February, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, in Belchertown, on the third Monday of May, July and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commissioners,
ELIAKIM PHELPS.
Belchertown, Feb. 25, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

120 Dollars Reward.

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783, *L.* 72 15, payable to Thomas Lyman, No. 18379 Nov. 1, 1783, *L.* 36 4, payable to William Lyon. No. 1301 Dec. 1, 17[illegible] *L.* 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16[illegible] Aug. 1, 1783, *L.* 28 16 No. 71 Octo. 1, 1781, *L.*[illegible] payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of 100 *Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being received and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—as no one offering them for sale.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hadley viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Israel Williams, containing sixteen acres and an half nearly, of the best land, & under high cultivation; a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, lying within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with avaluable orchard on the land.

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and enter on possession of the buildings on or before the first May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy in Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, for collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their dues.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Stock and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, is desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 70 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24. 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11. 1792.

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

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, March 7. 1792.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, two active LADS, as apprentices to the House Joiner and Cabinet making business, one about 15 or 16 years of age,—the other about 10 or 12 years of age.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

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

[Vol. VI. THE [NUMB. 291.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS): Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE *ECONOMIST*.

THOUGH I am no advocate for idolatry, yet the usage of some of the eastern nations, who adored the rising sun, seems to contain at least one rational sentiment; that men ought themselves to rise early enough to see the rising sun. If any inanimate object might be selected as a representative of divinity, a luminary so glorious in its appearance, so desisive in its influence, so benign in its effects, would undoubtedly be entitled to the preference. Though it cannot be the just object of direct adoration, yet it naturally leads our thoughts to Him who is its Author. And at no season can it more properly elevate our hearts to the grand source of light and joy, than when it renews its morning visits to our hemisphere, and rescues us from the gloom of night. Physicians tell us that early rising conduces to health of body and vivacity of mind. Divines teach us, that it is favorable to devotion and piety. They, it may be presumed, rise early. The prudent and industrious husbandman and mechanic—and the discreet and diligent house wife will do the same, at least on principles of oeconomy: and if a regard to devotion concurs, then their early rising may be considered as a virtue. It is in the oeconomical view, that I recommend it.

My neighbour Thrifty always has a rich and forward garden. It yields a plenty and variety of useful vegetables; and it flourishes, when other gardens wither. In his corn-fields and dairy, their is an evident superiority to many around him. I once asked the cause. "The whole mystery," says he, "lies in rising early. An hour spent in your garden or field in the morning, is worth more than double the time in the heat of the day.

"In the cool, dewy earth, spread around the tender plants, refreshes and enlivens them: but the burning sun, when it touches them makes them droop and faint. My wife often urges the necessity of rising in season. She says, her cows must be milked and sent to pasture before the dew is evaporated; for cows will not feed in the heat of the day: And she thinks the grass is checked in its growth, by feeding of it down, when it is dry and hot. She affirms; a pasture must retain its verdure much better, and keep a greater number of cows, if they can feed chiefly in the dew, and the cool part of the day. For the says, it stands to reason; and she knows the cows will give double the milk. She succeeds well; so I never dispute her philosophy. Her cheese is in the press before some of her neighbours dairies are turned out of the yard.

"A good garden and dairy," says Thrifty, "are cheap, as well as a principal part in the support of my family. Ben Sammple has got as good a farm as mine, but he and his family spend the morning in bed. He sows but much of a garden or dairy, though he might raise both as easy as I can. Flesh is their chief dependence. For want of garden sauce, they eat more flesh than is consistent with their health or purse: pork supplies the place of milk, butter, and cheese. He pays, for domestic use, double the quantity that I do about two months, every year he has to buy salt pork out of his neighbor's barrells. He might maintain his family at half the expense: and they would be in better health and better humour. The morning air and sun contain are salubrious and enlivening. He that rises seldom freely will seldom need bitters to prepare his stomach for breakfast or bark to reduce the vigour of a constitution.

"I know a shoemaker who employs several journeymen and apprentices: but he keeps no order in his family. The young fellows are usually abroad until midnight. They sleep accordingly in the morning. For, two or three hours after they rise, they have no more feeling than their lapstone. Artificial spirits must supply the want of natural. Colds, rheumatisms, chilblains, the itch, afflict them half their time; and the doctor's bills absorbs one third part of their earnings. The occurrence is growing poor by his business: and his apprentices are brought up to be poor all their days. Hence another of the same occupation, who, by observing the observance of seasonable hours at night, and early hours in the morning, preserves health, cheerfulness, and industry among his domestics. He seldom has occasion for the assistance of the physicians. The business of his shop is executed with fidelity and punctuality. His customers are never disappointed, and therefore never leave him in disgust. He thrives in his calling; and his apprentices, when they leave him, go out into the world with credit, and never want employment. The different reputation and success of these two shoemakers, are primarily owing to their different manner of employing the evening and the morning; for this will always influence the business of the day."

There appeared to me to much weight in the observations of Mr. Thrifty and his wife, that I could not satisfy myself, until I had communicated them to the public.

The following is copied from the Carlisle Gazette, of the 29th, of Feb. 1792.

CARLISLE, Feb. 27,

Mr. KUHN,

SIR,

IT would have been a forcet ingredient in the bitter cup I have drank in the loss of Gen. BUTLER, had his memory remained without any imputation of blame in the campaign that has led to his exit.—With respect to his having received intelligence not communicated, the inclosed letters, with which I am favoured, will contribute to elucidate.—I at old it is further suggested, that the troops of the campaign was unnecessarily delayed by Gen. BUTLER, Pittsburgh.—It is narrowness to me he exists not—to call for an enquiry is to it—but cannot belief thinking, if his correspondence with the secretary at War is produced, it will appear whether any delays was or what was the cause; as it cannot be denied, that the Minister at War received answers to his letters from Gen. BUTLER, by the return of every post from Pittsburgh.

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

MARY BUTLER.

Princeton, Feb. 16, 1792.

DEAR MADAM,

On the 9th instant I did myself the honour to write a letter to the secretary at War, of which the inclosed is a copy.

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

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

JOHN MORGAN.

To MRS. MARY BUTLER,
Spring Mills near Carlisle.

Princeton (N. Jersey,) *Feb. 9th*, 1792.

SIR,

THE gratitude I owe to one of the best of friends and bravest of men, who fell at my side in a charge on the enemy, the 4th of last November, and whose confidence and friendship was most grateful to my heart, having commanded my attentions to the care of those peculiarly dear to him whilst living, I did not arrive in Philadelphia from Fort-Washington until Wednesday the first inst: and my anxiety to see my parents called me here without making any unnecessary delay in the city. Since my arrival I have read with attention his Excellency Governor St. Clair's P. S. to his letter to you, dated Fort Washington, November 9th, 1791, and his explanation of that P. S. by a letter to you dated the 29th of last month, and published in the Gazette of the United States of the 4th inst. both relating to information of importance, said to be communicated by Capt. Slough to Gen. Butler in the night preceeding the action, and not imparted by him to the Governor, nor by any other person, until the army got back to Fort Washington.—It is not my intention, Sir, to enter into the views or design of his Excellency in writing that P. S. nor to say that had Gen. Butler informed his Excellency at the moment Captain Slough is said to have made the report in question, his Excellency could not have displayed his army in better order than it was, to guard against the attack, or to have prevented the rout of it; but, Sir, it is my intention by this letter to undeceive his Excellency and you by offering myself as an evidence to prove, so far as it is possible to prove a negative, that the report in question was never made to General Butler, and that he therefore had it not in his power to inform the Commander in chief of it.—I not only offer myself as an evidence to prove this, but likewise to prove positively, that the party sent out under Capt. Slough's command was not taken or intended to be taken from the right wing alone, which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of Gen. Butler; neither was Captain Slough nor the party under him, ordered out by Gen. Butler, but by the governor, and that without Gen. Butler being ever consulted therein, nor did Captain Slough receive his orders from Gen. Butler, as specified in his Excellency's last letter to you mentioned. I not only offer myself as an evidence in this business, but I conceive myself authorised to make use of the names of others, my superiours, for the same purpose; and it is well known, Sir, in the army, that from the moment the report in question was first mentioned at Fort Washington, I contradicted it on the spot to the Adjutant General and to others; and that I have made it my business to do so on every proper occasion.—It is my pride as well as my duty, thus to step forth in justification of my deceased friend, from whom or from whose interest or connexions I have not any thing to hope, whose name and character I only knew from report until I was recommended to him by officers I then met with and under, and more particularly by an worthy and ever to be lamented deceased friend, Major Furgeson.—I have been indeed honored in a particular manner with Gen. Butler's friendship and confidence; under him every service to a man's country was made agreeable to the officer and to the private soldier.—Had he survived, Sir, neither this or other charges lately brought forward, and which I also offer myself as an evidence to disprove, would either have been reported or gained credit. When his Excellency the president and you shall know that I can have no expectation but of disadvantage, in thus stepping forward, and that I am sensible of the consequences, I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I know myself to be impelled by a sense of honor alone.—

I submit to you, Sir, the publication of this letter, as justice due to Gen. Butler's memory—to his family—to his friends—and the public.—On a perusal of it, lest it may be supposed to intend a crimination of Governor St. Clair's veracity, permit me to add, that is not my intention, but to undeceive him, you and my country, as to facts imposed upon him. I have indeed said in *opposition* to Gov. St. Clair's relation, that the party under Capt. Slough was not taken or not intended to be taken from the right wing alone, and that it was not ordered out by Gen. Butler, as the governor states, but by the governor himself: I say so, because the order or desire came regularly to me as brigade major of the right wing; through the proper officer and without first informing or consulting Gen. Butler, I complied so far as was required of the right wing, and made him afterwards acquainted therewith, previous to the departure of Capt. Slough, who I called into Gen. Butler's tent to drink a glass of wine; there, in the presence and hearing of several gentlemen, Captain Slough asked my advice in two or three particulars, and Gen. Butler, whose knowledge was infinitely superior to mine, answered him and gave Capt. Slough proper *advice* in some other particulars *unasked*.

This, Sir, is the whole part Gen. Butler, had or knew in the business.—Find that one of Gen. Butler's friends, long before my arrival in Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the Governor, in the Federal Gazette, No. 26115 on this subject, and therein requested answers to several questions necessary to the sifting out truth and detecting the contrary.—The Governor has answered two of them, with his usual politeness and propriety, but left two others unnoticed, which, before General Butler's friends proceed in the investigation of this business, it is of importance to them to be informed of either by a publication or by letter to me, viz. the hour of the night in which Captain Slough is said to have made the report to Gen. Butler; and 2d. in whose presence he made it.

I have the honor to be with respect,

SIR, your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN, Ensign, 1st. U. S. Reg. late Brigade Major to Gen. Richard Butler, deceased.

Hon. Henry Knox, Esq. Secretary of War.

For the Federal Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE just seen a letter addressed to the Secretary at War, by Ensign John Morgan, of the 1st. United States regiment, in which (after paying himself some pretty little compliments) he offers himself as an evidence to prove that I did not receive my orders from Gen. Butler, on the evening previous to the defeat of our army; and that I did not on my return to camp, make my report to him.—Merely to contradict this would answer no purpose, but I flatter myself that the affidavits of a number of the officers and gentlemen of the army, directly contradicting what he has asserted, and explaining the whole of the business, will convince the public that I did my duty like an honest man and a soldier, and that what he says he will prove, is false. Some of the gentlemen, whose evidence in this case I shall want, live at a distance, I must therefore beg the public to suspend their opinion on the subject, till they can be laid together, &c. I am the public's Most humble servant,

JACOB SLOUGH.

late Captain 3d United States regiment of levies.

3d March.

General Court of Massachusetts.
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

THE Secretary came down and said, that His Excellency had approved of, and signed 49 Acts the Heads of which follow:

An act to incorporate the plantation of Wales, in the county of Lincoln, in a town by the name of Monmouth.

An act to regulate the taking of fish called Alewives, in the town of Middleborough in the county of Plymouth, and for repealing a certain law made for that purpose, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty nine.

An act to incorporate the westerly part of the town of Vassalboro', in the county of Lincoln, with the inhabitants thereof into a town, by the name of Sidney.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Merrimack river at Tucket Falls, between the towns of Chelmsford and Dracut, in the county of Middlesex, and for supporting the same.

An act in addition to the several laws now in force, providing for the collection of taxes.

An act granting certain privileges to the proprietors of the lower or new slitting mill, standing on Mill-river in the town of Taunton, in the county of Bristol.

An act to incorporate the plantation of No. 7, so called, in the county of Hampshire, into a town by the name of Hawley.

An act to establish and incorporate a religious Society, in the town of Easton, in the county of Bristol, by the name of the Congregational Parish in Easton.

An act to establish and incorporate the plantation called Offaye, in the county of York, into a town by the name of Limington.

An act for establishing an Academy at the town of Fryeburgh, by the name of Fryeburgh Academy.

An act in addition to, and for repealing and altering part of an act, entitled, "An act for limiting the time within which suits may be prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notice given by them and by Guardians and others, respecting the sale of real estate."

An act in addition to an act, made and passed the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord 1787, entitled, "An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two Parishes."

An act incorporating the Hon. John Worthington, Esq. and others therein named, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut River passable for boats and other things, from the mouth of Chickapee-river northward throughout this Commonwealth, by the name of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River.

An act for setting off Samuel Holmes, jun. from the town of Stoughton, and annexing him to the town of Sharon.

An act for regulating the taking the fish called Alewives, in their passage up Indian-Head River, so called between the towns of Pembroke and Hanover, in the county of Plymouth, into a pond in said town of Pembroke known by the name of Indian-Head Pond.

An act for dissolving the first and second Parishes in Malden, and for confirming certain articles of Union entered into between the said Parishes.

An act for enquiring into the rateable Estates within this Commonwealth.

An act for incorporating the north precinct of the town of Braintree, in the county of Suffolk, into a separate town by the name of Quincy, and for annexing sundry inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, with their estates to the said town of Quincy.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Merrimack river in the county of Essex, and for supporting the same.

An act to prevent damage by mischievous dogs.

An act for erecting a town, within the county of Hampshire, by the name of Russell.

An act for changing the name of Samuel Turner, to Samuel James Longman.

An act to prevent appeals in certain cases, from the judgment of a Court of Common Pleas.

An act, ascertaining the boundary line between the towns of Medway and Sherborn.

An act to set off Joseph Danforth, Josiah Danforth, John Cummings and Joseph Upton, from the town of Dunstable in the county of Middlesex, and to annex them to the district of Tyngsboro'.

An act for annexing part of the town of Norwich, and part of the town of Southampton, to the town of Montgomery.

An act, in addition to an act, passed in the year of our Lord, 1789, entitled, "An act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a citizen in any particular town or district."

An act to render valid the votes and proceedings of certain town meetings, which have been assembled by virtue of a warrant signed by a Town Clerk, by order of the Selectmen.

An act incorporating certain persons for erecting a bridge over Connecticut river, between Montague & Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire.

An act to set off Abiel Smith and others, from South Hadley to Granby.

An act providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions, and for preventing unnecessary costs therein.

An act to incorporate the plantation called Shepardsfield in the county of Cumberland, into a town by the name of Hebron.

An act to incorporate and establish a society by the name of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

An act for establishing an Academy in the town of Malden, by the name of Washington Academy.

An act to enable the town of Framingham, to regulate and order the taking of the fish called Shad and Alewives, within the limits of said town.

An act providing for the due observation of the Lord's day, and repealing the several laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act providing for the security of the treasury of this Commonwealth.

An act in addition to an act, passed Feb. 22, 1790, entitled, "An act to prevent the destruction of the fish called Alewives, in Taunton Great River, so called in the county of Bristol, and to regulate the catching of said fish therein for the future."

An act, in addition to an act, passed on the 10th day of June 1791, entitled, "An act for establishing the boundary line, between the towns of Brookfield and New-Braintree in the county of Worcester."

An act to prevent the catching of fish in the mouth of Agawam-river.

An act for making the certificates of certain officers, evidence in criminal cases.

An act for incorporating Daniel Reed and others, proprietors of a certain tract of meadow land in the town of Abington, known by the name of the old Mill Pond Meadow, into a body corporate by the name of the proprietors of the old Mill Pond Meadow.

An act to incorporate Henry Knox, Esq. and others, for the purpose of opening a navigable Canal, from some part of Connecticut river, to communicate with the town of Boston, by the name of the proprietors of the Massachusetts Canal.

An act providing a more easy and simple method than is now in use of barring estates tail in lands; and for making the same liable to the payment of debts of the tenant in tail.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Charles-river, from the westerly part of Boston, to Cambridge, and for extending the interest of the proprietors of Charles-river bridge for a term of years.

An act regulating the taking of the fish called Alewives, in the several streams emptying into Merrimack river in the town of Andover.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled an "act, for regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act, to establish a Bank in this State, and to incorporate the subscribers thereto."

An act to continue an act, entitled an act, for rendering processes in law less expensive.

The Secretary also said, that His Excellency did not at present feel at liberty to give his assent to the "Bill for prescribing the mode of Naturalization of Conspirators, Absentees, and proscribed Persons"—and the "Bill to provide for the support of such poor Persons as have or may become the proper charge of this Commonwealth;—That he was disposed to Prorogue the Legislature agreeably to their request, but unless the General Court, thought proper to send for the Bills and act upon them, he must avail himself of the time allowed by the Constitution for the consideration thereof.

The Hon. J. Thompson, brought down the following order of the Senate.—Ordered, That Walter Spooner, W. Heath, and T. J. Skinner, Esq'rs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider and report such measures as may be proper to be adopted in consequence of the message received from His Excellency the Governor, this day.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Hitchborn, Mr. Kinsley, and Mr. Eustis are joined.

The Hon. B. Austin, jun. Esq. brought down the following order of Senate.—Ordered, that the Secretary lay before the Gen. Court, an engrossed Bill, entitled, "An act directing the mode of Naturalization of Conspirators, Absentees, and proscribed Persons" and the "Bill to provide for the support of such poor Persons as have or may become the proper charge of this Commonwealth."—Also, the Bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the support of such poor persons as may be the proper charge of this Commonwealth.

The Secretary came down and said, that it was his Excellency's Pleasure, by and with the advice and consent of Council, and at the request of the General Court, that the said Court should be Prorogued to the day preceeding the last Wednesday in May next, at ten o'clock, then to meet at the State House in Boston;—and that it was PROROGUED accordingly.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Messrs. *Auditor, Audite Querele, Impartialis, Vindicus Sly*, and others.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now wish, if it were in my power, to use the "barbed arrows of indignant satire;" nor have I the peculiar faculty of "writing with milk" such bitter things as are said of "some of our Great Folks." I am but a plain unlettered man, and neither you or the public would ever have been troubled with my pen, but for an attack which has lately been made upon my particular friend his Honour, who sits at the right hand of his great Honor. It is a fact, notorious to more than a few, that his great Honor, ever since you began to write, has not only been talking, but elbowing, smirking, and most graciously smiling the public into a belief, that you flury-tellers and satirists were not "driving at him," but at his Honor *only*, who sits at the right hand of his Great Honor. Now, Gentlemen, I think all parties will agree that you either ought not to write at all, or to write in such a manner that all may fully understand you. For to leave your writings so dark and mysterious that either the public or the persons aimed at may not apprehend you, besides laying innocent persons under ill grounded suspicions, will probably frustrate the great object of your writings, to wit, a reformation of the persons who have been guilty of these enormous things. I have barely read your writings and considered them as containing fruits which never should have been, if imagining that my friend would take, or any one else to him solely, what has been said of "some of Great Folks"—But as his great Honor's opinion weight, and the public may thereby be led astray for aim regard to your meaning, I would ask that in your future numbers you should have a care of all references—For instance—If you should really mean his great Honor, insert, LORD MANSFIELD, in margin. The public will thereby clearly understand who you mean—as his Lordship possessed great learning, with the most persuasive eloquence. I perhaps would not sound harshly in the ears of great Honour himself, and might not only induce to take the hint, but reconcile him to the thought being considered *the man*. Perhaps, Gentlemen, will say that I am alarmed without foundation; that my friend does not sustain the whole weight of your charges, in the public eye—This I firmly believe to be the case at present; as I have never heard one apply them to him, except his great Honor. I repeat it again, his great Honor's opinion has weight, and I must insist on the marginal references. I do not comply with this request, I will dip my pen gall against you.

Without this key to your writings the public misapprehend you, and no reformation will take place. I shall also be put, in justice to my friend, to disagreeable necessity of convincing the public his great Honor, as well as their pusine Honor, full within the atmosphere of your dark and mysterious farcasms—that his great Honor may at least mitigate, though he should be altogether clear of the charges of intemperance. A story I think may be in some measure to convince the public that his great Honour himself once took a wrong fence. It is reported that at a term, not long since, a motion was made to set aside a verdict upon the ground of misconception of the Jury, as to the law and evidence, which had been offered them—There was some doubts at the time at the Bar, whether their Honors had power to order a verdict under those circumstances—but his great Honour removed every doubt upon observing, as they had, "power enough if they had a mind to use it." The motion was then supported by a greater number of authorities, and the point honored by the Bench with ingenuity for upwards of an hour. During which his great Honor appeared to be wrapped in profounden thought, sometimes meeting the argument by a gentle inclination of body, and again recede as it happened to affect him. When the Counsel on both sides had finished, and all ears were opened for the decisive sentence, his great honour rose and addressed counsel if they were arguing for the removal of Mr. Willard's nuisance from Greenfield Street. It is said I allow by fame, that this was a *keen satire* on the counsel; but, as his great Honor did not laugh off, when corrected, I strongly suspect that it was from mistake—If therefore his great Honor has clearly been wrong, the voice of friendship asks me, why may not be fairly concluded that he is so again; that you, Gentlemen, mean his great Honor himself and not my particular friend, in your sarcastical lessons? I will tell another short story of two gentlemen who were riding together, one upon a very good horse, his rider after beating him with great severity for several miles, but without effect, cried "friend he kind enough to ride forward for my life" imagines I have all this time been beating your horse. Be more explicit, Gentlemen, and I will not trouble you or the public with any further observations.

AMICUS CURIÆ

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To IMPARTIALIS.

In your pathetic Address to Messrs. A. A. A. and others you ask, in the benevolence of your heart, "And why you for one failing thus unanimously endeavour to destroy character forever?" Dear Impartialis, is not one failing enough? Ah! that one failing—too big for utterance—expressive silence attempt its magnitude!

Candid Impartialis, —*vale.*

UNUS EORUM

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.

The quartermaster, Isaac Craig, at Pittsburgh, is about contracting for a number of large flats, known by the name of Kentucky boats. From this it would seem that government do not intend to take the route of Presq'Isle, on the next march of the troops against the hostile Indians.

Translation of a letter from the King of France, of the 19th, 1791.

Very dear great Friends and Allies,

WE make it our duty to inform you, that we have accepted the Constitution which has been presented to us in the name of the Nation, and according to which France will be henceforth governed.

We do not doubt that you take an interest in an event so important to our kingdom & to us; & it is with a pleasure we take this occasion to renew to you our assurances of the sincere friendship we bear you: Wholly upon, we pray GOD to have you, my dear great friends and allies, in his just and holy keeping.—Written at Paris the 19th of September, 1791.

Your good friend and Ally,

Signed, LOUIS.

Signed, MONTMORIN.

The United States of North-America.

Accounts from Fredericksburgh inform that Gen. WILKINSON, had been appointed to the command of the second United States regiment, at whose inferior Sergeant and four men were sent to reconnoitre the scene of Gen. St. CLAIR's defeat. The bodies were found naked and scalped. Gen. BUTLER's corpse, however, could not be found. No battle had taken place, as lately reported by some idler, between Gen. Scott and the Indians.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 6th Feb. 1792, received by the brig Hetty, Capt. W. DAVIS.

"We have at last the pleasure to advise you, that 100 men are arrived from France, and will be followed with 4900 more, those forces would have been here sooner, but the transports were ordered to stop at Cadiz to take up a sum of money for Government. This arrival keeps up our spirits: it was high time to stop the proceedings of the Mulattoes at the South part of this Island. The Assembly sent immediately 400 men to the Cays St. Louis, where the Mulattoes act in a horrid manner. It has always been told, that in the whole there are 18000 destined for our assistance; but we begin to doubt it will be two extensive, and very forry to add, in some regard too late, the negroes having destroyed this last month a vast quantity of plantations, and put fire to their rice-sugar canes—the only hope left to the planters entering again on their property, to make a small revenue to live on."

NEW-YORK, February 27.

The following seems to convey so clear and circumstantial an account of the unfortunate engagement with the united Indian forces, on the 4th of Nov. last, that we have judged proper to insert it entire. It is copied from the Dumfries Gazette, of the 16th inst. as an extract of a letter from an officer who served in the expedition.]

"On the morning of the 4th of November, just as the men had been dismissed from parade, a violent attack was made upon our advance, which was composed of militia, & had the evening before been thrown over a small river, which ran along our front; they ran into camp in the most confused manner, without making any attempt to check the enemy. By the disorderly retreat of these cowardly rascals, our first line was thrown into confusion: but the alertness of the officers soon remedied this dangerous event, by forming the men again in proper order, which were in single file, each man one foot apart. The Indians ascended the bank in front, almost at the same time with the militia, but were checked by the fire of the artillery, and Capt. Brick's camp guard, which were posted on the bank of the creek in front of the centre of our camp. At this time fell the brave Col. Oldham, in attempting to rally the broken militia. They then divided and ran in multitudes round our flanks through the woods, and in some measure exposed to the fire of our front line, they passed along it. In a few minutes we were completely surrounded, and the fire became hot and general upon all quarters, but particularly where the artillery was posted, which you will see by the draft I enclose. A charge with bayonets took place by the 1st regiment, Gaither's battalion and the left picket, which had by this time got in & formed on the left of the 2d regiment, led on by Col. Darke, in the most gallant manner. Such of the enemy as were opposed to this line, fled at the approach of the bayonet, and by scattering presented no object to our men; it would then become necessary to return to our camp and to fill the first line, which were still warmly engaged and almost flanked by the enemy, whose fire, from under cover, was always certain, and generally destructive. The Indians following us in turn, killing and wounding many of us. Another charge was made by the front line, but with as little effect as the first; in this charge a part of the enemy entered by the flanks and scalped a number of our officers and privates, who lay wounded in the tents. They had possession of our cannon, but a smart charge by a party with bayonets, dispossessed them and drove them from the camp. All the artillery officers, excepting Lieut. Spear, with most of the matrosses were either killed or wounded, and the artillery of course silenced. Lieut. Spear, Sedam and Schamberg, of the first regiment, and another officer of the Virginia levies, got together a few men, and set the artillery again a roaring; but not being able, with every exertion in their power, to collect as many men together as would work the pieces, and Lieut. Spear being killed, they were totally silenced, the Indians charging upto their very mouths with their tomhawks. The battle had now raged for three hours with great slaughter on our side, and Gen. Butler and the greatest part of the officers, with six hundred men, lay dead on the field, and near four hundred wounded. It then became necessary to think of a retreat, the men were all in a confused huddle in one flank of the encampment, and paid no kind of attention to the repeated orders to "charge the road." Capt. Henry Carbery, of the Maryland battalion, with great presence of mind, mentioned, "annex the words" "go home" to charge the road, and I will engage for its having the desired effect. Col. Darke, who had made several attempts to lead them on, in one of which he was wounded in the thigh, cried out, "Let us, my brave fellows, charge the road and go home." They instantly with fixed bayonets, and trailed arms, broke through the Indians like a torrent, who were very numerous in this quarter, for the purpose I suppose of cutting us off from the road. We gained it, however, with less difficulty and loss than I expected—The enemy followed us four miles and then returned to our camp, the plunder of which engrossed, I suppose, their attention, and saved the scattering remains of our army. The chief part of their fury on the retreat fell upon the poor women and children, who could not keep pace with the fugitives. Near fifty fell a sacrifice to the savages. A little after sun-setting we got to Fort-Jefferson, and at ten o'clock the same night began our second retreat to Fort Hamilton, 75 miles from the place of action. It is unnecessary for me to give you a list of the killed and wounded, as the public prints must long before this have informed you of their names and numbers. I am not competent to judge of the general conduct of the commander in chief, I mean respecting the place of encampment, march, exertions, attack, &c. Were my opinion unfavourable, I doubt think it would be justifiable in one of my rank, inferior it would be cruel to add insult to misfortune. I can with truth assert this much, that he was cool, brave, and deliberate, through the whole of the action and retreat. His unfortunate defeat will, no doubt, draw on him the censure, and, I suppose, a base of those who probably are not many of them judges of the business. For my part, I cannot think the public had a right to expect any brilliant action from 1370 ragged, half-frozen troops, hastily collected from the dregs of the people, and immediately carried into the field, without much discipline, to fight three, or probably four thousand warriors, in health and vigor—However, they have done this, they have cut a waggon road near one hundred miles long, through the enemy's country, and have built two forts, and covered the garrisoning of these by the established troops; so that if they have not fought well, it must be allowed that they have worked well. Before a respectable army can be put into the field, the establishment must be altered, the pay of soldiers must bear some proportion to that of labourers, and the pay of officers be such as will induce skillful men to enter into the service of their country, without injuring their private affairs, or be under the painful necessity of begging their subsistance throughout the distance of 800 miles. The soldiers must also be regularly paid and not discharged at the expiration of their enlistment, without receiving the farthing of their hard earnings.

"I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in a few days, till when I am, &c."

MARCH 2.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Brooks, at Aux-Cayes, to his owners in this city dated January 17, 1792.

"A few days after the dispatch of my last, a tender belonging to the frigate, took a small vessel from the mulattoes, with 25 men on board, and put every man to death, many of whom were killed in the water by the boats crew, while swimming for the shore. This irritation produced on the part of the mulatoes, a general massacre of all the whites in their power, or those they could get hold of force, attended with every barbarous circumstance.

"On Thursday last they surprised port Piemont, on the Tiburon shore, and put eighty whites (men, women and children to death. Nearly at the same time, they attacked Cavillion, an island, a place seven leagues from hence, but were repulsed and lost thirteen of their number. After their departure, the inhabitants, fearing their return in full force, abandoned their situation, and with such things as they could bring with them, arrived here the 14th ult. to the number of four or five hundred, men women and children.

"The strength and situation of Jacquemel enable the whites to keep possession of it, tho' it is on the land side blockaded by the enemy. The inhabitants there have neither money, nor produce at present; so that the whole of the colony from Altavala to Cape Tiberon, is in the hands of the mulattoes, this place and Jacquemel excepted. There is a strong camp formed for the protection of this town (about two miles advanced) and the town is sufficiently fortified to resist a more superior enemy than the present one, especially as they have no field pieces.

"What will be the issue of these things, time must bring forth. A frigate arrived here ten days since; she was from France, but last from the Cape; she brought 160 soldiers, which the landed at the Cape, and advises that the first division of troops under the Count d'Estang, consisting of 2500 men were embarked before they left France, being part of a body of 18,000 men, voted by the National Assembly of France, for the relief of this island. The hope of these troops shortly arriving, and a detachment being sent here, keep up the spirits of the people at present, and it is the general opinion, that were they to come shortly, a very considerable part of the crop might be saved, as we do not hear of any devastations being made by the enemy, on any thing yet, but the dwelling houses, furniture, and cattle of the whites. This is as near the present situation of affairs as possible, except every other day having an execution, and every other and sometimes every night an alarm, which hard duty they cannot possibly sustain long. You may from this judge of the distressed situation of the vessels in this port, as there is an entire stagnation of all kinds of business.

"We have just received news that the mulatto general had arrived at their camp, with four hundred mulattoes, from Port-au-Prince, and twelve field-pieces, that he proposes making a grand attack in a few days, on both town and camp. The news operates on people just according to their fears, for my part, I think if they have spirit enough to act defensively as they ought, that both town and camp are impregnable."

NEW-LONDON, March 8.

Monday last arrived here Brig Betsey, Capt. E. Caulkins, from *Port-au-Prince*, which place he left the 10th of Feb. No troops had then arrived, and the inhabitants began to despair of receiving any succour from Europe. It is very sickly, owing in a great measure to their being deprived of the use of good water, the mulattoes having in possession the fountains from which the town was usually supplied. American provisions of all kinds were in great plenty, and selling extremely low—nearly 100 sail of vessels were lying there with part of their cargoes on board, and no prospects of selling—The citizens drew daily rations from the king's stores.—The whites were daily in expectation of an universal revolt of the slaves in all the French parts of the island. Many houses were burnt in the Bite, by the mulattoes; and they had murdered the greater part of the inhabitants of Leogan—committing unheard of cruelties upon all the whites that fell into their hands.

Yesterday arrived Brig Hope, Capt Perkins, in 28 days from *Cape-Francois*, who informs, that two frigates and several transports, having on board from 800 to 1000 troops, had arrived there from *France*, a few days before he sailed—A part of which were immediately ordered on to Port-au-Prince. Eighteen thousand troops were expected soon; and preparations were making in the Cape for an expedition into the country, but they did not think themselves sufficiently strong for the enterprize. All the plantations in the neighbourhood of Port-Dauphin, were burnt about the 1st of February, by the Mulattoes.

Tuesday last, Capt. Mitchell arrived here in 24 days from *Point-Petre*, in Guadaloupe: He informs, that about the first day of February a vessel arrived there, the master of which reported that he had been in company with a fleet from France, which had 10,000 troops on board, bound to the Cape, and that he had left it but a few days before.

NORWICH, March 13.

Saturday evening last, we had a violent storm attended with hail, rain and lightning. The sharpness of the lightning, and the tremendous roar of the thunder were not only uncommon (at this season of the year) but truly alarming. Capt. Zachariah Huntington had a cow and two swine killed at about 12 rods distance from his house. The most probable conjecture is, that the lightning struck in a number of different places, at the same instant—the ground, roots and rocks being torn by its violence for about the space of one acre, in great variety of directions. In one place a limb of a tree was broken off and carried about 10 rods, and lodged in another tree 4 or 5 feet from the ground. The different sprays seem to have nearly concentred in one, at the tree where the broken limb was loged, being about ten rods from the places where they first struck and afterwards to have diverged again. By one of those divergent sprays the cow was killed, by another the swine at about 30 feet distance from the cow. Three other swine confined in the same sty were unhurt.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

On Saturday night last, the Ship COLUMBIA, *Isaac Chaney*, Commander, from Liverpool, bound to this Port, was lost near Plymouth Light-House, the Captain, Mate, two passengers by the name of Hilldrich, (belonging to Birmingham,) and the seamen perished. The ship flove to pieces, except her bowes where two men saved themselves, and were taken off on Saturday morning by Mr. Burgess, the keeper of the light house.—The cargo principally lost.

Port-au-Prince, exhibits a scene of unparalled distress—the Negroes have got many strong holds in the mountains—and continue to treat the white inhabitant with the greatest severity when in their power, we have an account of one man in particular, that was so unfortunate as to fall a victim to them; he was active in the execution of some of the blacks, at the commencement of the disturbances in that place, they set a mark on him, & by stratagem made him their prisoner, immediately he was lashed to a pole, and raised into the air, about seventeen feet—where he continued without meat or drink for 12 hours, exposed to the scorching sun. He was then taken down, and confined in a lothesome cell, without the comfort of life, and none to yield the least succour or relief; occasioned by his being lashed with the cords to the pole, his hands became useless, he was unable to feed himself with what these wretches allowed him and had no other way than to lay on his face and eat his scanty pittance, this he did for some days, till at length being exhausted and finding nothing but increase of trouble, with the increase of his days—his heart sunk beneath the burden and he fell asleep. Who can read this and not drop a tear.

WORCESTER, March 22.

We are informed that the friends of Lieut. William Tafts, who lately removed from Uxbridge, in this county, to the State of New York, have received the melancholy intelligence, that as he was passing, with his team and family, up the river Hudson, in company with nine other teams, which were mostly or all loaded with families, and some of them from this Commonwealth, they all fell through the ice, and perished in the water.—Mr. Taft's family consisted of himself, his wife, and five children.

NORTHAMPTON, March 28.

IT appears, by a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, read in the House of Representatives the 19th ult. that there is a balance in favor of the United States, in his hands, and in the banks of Philadelphia, New-York, Providence, &c. of upwards of One million and forty thousand dollars.

DIED] At Easthampton, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Rebecca Wright, wife of Mr. Daniel Wright, in the 23d year of her age.

WANTED, Immediately.

A *Single MAN, that is sober, industrious, and capable of rightly managing a Farm. One that can be well recommended shall receive good wages in Cash.*

—Enquire of the Printer.

March 26, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has, by the spirited exertions of his townsmen, for which they will please to accept his most grateful thanks, been enabled so far to re-build his Malt-Works, as once more to begin that business. Those who have Barley still to deliver, are requested to bring it as soon as possible.

BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 28, 1792.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week, will appear in our next.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act in addition to the several Laws now in force, providing for the collection of Taxes.

WHEREAS provision is made by law, when any Constable or Collector of taxes in any town, district or plantation, precinct or parish, shall die before the completing of the collection of the taxes committed to him, that the Assessors appoint a Collector to perfect such collection; but no provision is made when any Constable or Collector shall become *non compos mentis*, or be disabled by bodily infirmities from perfecting his collection;—For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That when any Constable or Collector of any town, district, plantation, precinct or parish, who is already or may hereafter become *non compos mentis*, and who hath or may have a Guardian duly appointed, or who hath already been, or may hereafter, by bodily infirmities be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office in the judgement of the Assessors, before such insane or infirm Constable or Collector hath perfected his collection, the Assessors shall thereupon procure and appoint in writing under their hands, some suitable person a Collector to perfect such collection, and grant him a warrant for that purpose; and the person so appointed shall have the same power and authority, as were granted to such insane or infirm Constable or Collector: *Provided nevertheless*, That no person shall be appointed to compleat the collection of such infirm Collector, unless he shall request the same: *And provided further*, That when it shall appear to the Assessors, that such insane or infirm Constable or Collector, shall have paid to the Treasurer or Treasurers to whom he was accountable, a larger sum or sums of money than the amount of the moneies that he has collected from the persons borne on his list of assessment, the Assessors in their warrant to the Collector by them appointed, shall direct him to pay such sum as shall appear to them to be overpaid as aforesaid, to the Guardian of such insane Constable or Collector, or to such infirm Constable or Collector, as the case may be:—And in the cases aforesaid, and in case of the decease of any Constable or Collector of taxes before his perfecting his collections, the Assessors for the time being shall have power to demand & receive, the list or lists of assessment, & from such infirm Constable or Collector, or from the Guardian of such Constable or Collector as shall be *non compos mentis*, or from the Executors or Administrators of any deceased Constable or Collector, or of, and from any person in whose hands the same may be, and to deliver the same to the Collector newly appointed.

And whereas provision is also made by law, that when any distress shall be taken by any Constable or Collector, for non-payment of taxes, it shall be kept four days before notice of sale shall be given, and that the forty-eight hours notice of sale shall not be given until after the expiration of the said four days; which prolongation of the time of sale, often increases expence and appears to be unnecessary:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Constable or Collector to give the forty-eight hours notice of the sale of any distress by him taken, for the non-payment of taxes, within the said four days, and after such notice, to sell such distress after the expiration of the said four days; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any officer who may have occasion to restrain any personal property of any deficient Constable or Collector by force of any warrant of distress or execution issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, or by the Treasurer of any county, town, district, plantation, parish or precinct, shall proceed in the sale of said personal property in the same manner such officer by law is obliged to proceed in serving executions upon judgments obtained by creditors against their debtors, where personal estate is taken for satisfying the same.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, February 2, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, February 3, 1792.

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*, March 5, 1792.

WHEREAS a longer time is necessary for doing the business of the Supreme Judicial Court, at their next sessions in the counties of Worcester, York and Cumberland, than the present arrangement of said Courts will admit: Therefore

Resolved, That the Supreme Judicial Court which was by law to have been holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, be, and the same hereby is adjourned to the first Tuesday of May next, then to be holden at Northampton aforesaid:—That the Supreme Judicial Court which was by law to have been holden at Barnstable, within and for the county of Barnstable, on the second Wednesday of May next, be, and hereby is adjourned to the third Wednesday of May, next, then to be holden at said Barnstable:—That the Supreme Judicial Court which was by law to have been holden at Plymouth, in and for the county of Plymouth, on the third Tuesday of May next, be, and the same hereby is adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of May next, then to be holden at said Plymouth:—That the Supreme Judicial Court which was by law to have been holden at Portland, within and for the county of Cumberland, on the Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of June next, be, and the same hereby is adjourned to the second Tuesday of July next, then to be holden at Portland aforesaid—And that the Supreme Judicial Court, which was by law to have been holden at Pownalborough, within and for the county of Lincoln, on the second Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of June next, be, and the same hereby is adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in July next, then to be holden at Pownalborough, aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved*, That all inquisitions, indictments, recognizances, warrants, writs, executions and all other processes, and all matters and things taken or issued, or that may be taken or issued, which are or may be returnable to, or which by law would have had day in, and might have been proceeded and acted upon at said Courts respectively at said times, at which they were by law to have been holden as aforesaid, shall and may be returned to, and have day in, and be proceeded and acted upon, by said courts respectively, at the times to which they are adjourned as aforesaid, in the same way and manner as they might & would have had day in, and been acted upon, at the times at which said Courts were to have been held as aforesaid.—And all warrants, writs, executions and other processes hereafter to be issued, returnable to said Courts, may be made returnable at the times to which they are respectively adjourned as aforesaid.—And all persons recognized or bound, or that may be recognized or bound, for their appearance at either of said Courts at the times at which they were to have been holden as aforesaid, shall be held to appear at the times aforesaid, respectively, to which said Courts are hereby adjourned as aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to cause this resolve to be published three weeks successively, in the Independent Chronicle, printed in Boston by Thomas Adams, in Weld's news-paper at Springfield, and in Titcombs and Willis's news-papers at Portland, and also that he send printed copies thereof forthwith, to the respective Sheriffs of the counties of Hampshire, Barnstable, Plymouth, Cumberland and Lincoln: And that said Sheriffs upon receipt thereof, be directed to cause the same to be posted up at the Court Houses in Northampton, Barnstable, Plymouth, Portland and Pownalborough respectively, and at such other places as they shall think proper.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the *House of Representatives*,

March 8, 1792.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—Attest—

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, Feb. 15, 1792.

ON the Memorial of JOHN LUCAS, representing that no person is at present appointed to give certificates to the invalid pensioners, belonging to this Commonwealth, and that without such Certificates, Pensions cannot be drawn:

RESOLVED, That JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary of this commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorised and directed, to give Certificates to such of the invalid Pensioners belonging to this Commonwealth, as are entitled thereto, and shall apply therefor, to enable them to draw such Pensions as have been granted to them respectively: And the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this Resolve to be published in the *Independent Chronicle*, and in the several public *News-Papers* printed in the other parts of this Commonwealth, for the information of those concerned.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

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

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

By the Governor approved, Feb. 18, 1792.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—

Attest

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

---

120 Dollars Reward.

Stop Theif!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783. £. 72 15, payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18279 Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4 payable to William Lyon, No. 1301 Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 1767 Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16 No. 771 Octo. 1, 1781, £. payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of 100 *Dollars*, and all necessary charges. Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being received and paid by the Treasurer above mentioned: All persons therefore are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

B L A N K S,

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

Vol. VI. THE [NUMB. 292.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for making farther and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the battalion of artillery now in service, be completed according to the establishment; that the two regiments of infantry, now in service, be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians each.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments, each of which, exclusive of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that one of said regiments be organized in the following manner, that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and one squadron of light dragoons, which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the inlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: That the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be as follows, to wit; one major, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trompeter and sixty-nine dragoons; and the President may arm the said troops, as he shall think proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the said corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another, as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers, and men shall not exceed the limits above described—Provided, that the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That the non commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall be enlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be enlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive eight dollars bounty, and that the same shall be made up to the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians now in service, who have enlisted for three years, since the passing of the act, entitled "An Act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed to recruit for the establishment, shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorised by this act, shall be, in future, as follows, free of all deductions, to wit: GENERAL STAFF—A major general, one hundred and sixty-six dollars. A brigadier general, one hundred and four dollars. Quarter-master, one hundred dollars. Adjutants, to do also the duty of inspector, seventy-five dollars. Chaplain, fifty dollars. Surgeon, seventy dollars. Deputy quarter-master, fifty dollars. Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Brigade-major, to act also as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Principal artificer, forty dollars. Second artificer, twenty six dollars—REGIMENTAL—Lieutenant-colonel-commandant, seventy-five dollars. Major-commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fifty-five dollars. Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Quarter-master, in addition to his pay in the line, eight dollars. Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Majors of infantry, fifty dollars. Captains, forty dollars. Lieutenants, twenty-six dollars. Surgeons, forty-five dollars. Mates, thirty dollars. Serjeant-majors & quarter-master-serjeants, seven dollars. Senior musicians, six dollars. Serjeants, six dollars. Corporals, five dollars. Privates, three dollars. Musicians, four dollars. Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates, eight dollars. Matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additional troops herein mentioned, shall be the same as described in the aforesaid act, entitled, "An Act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the Act passed in the third session of the first Congress, entitled, "An Act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage, to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorised by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowances of cloathing for non-commissioned officers & privates of the infantry of the said three regiments, shall be the same, as is by law established; that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed, as near as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted That all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilities, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the before mentioned act, entitled, "An Act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to forbear to raise, or discharge, after they shall be raised, the whole, or any part of the said additional regiments, in case events shall in his judgement, render it so doing consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he hereby is authorised, from time to time, to call into service, and for such periods as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgement may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That the non commissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per day, nor the privates more than seventy-five cents per day; each person finding his horse, arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of rations and forage: Provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the President alone be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint, for the cavalry so to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed in number and rank, the proportions assigned to the said three regiments, and whose pay and other allowances shall not exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risque of their horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorised, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the Indians, and for such compensations, as he may think proper: Provided, The said compensation do not in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, March, the 5th, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act providing for the payment of Costs in criminal Prosecutions, and for preventing unnecessary Costs therein.

WHEREAS the provision made by an act, entitled "an Act providing for the payment of costs in criminal suits" past the twelfth of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and by several acts since passed in addition thereto, is still found to be insufficient: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the several acts aforesaid, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases, wherein any costs have already arisen, or may hereafter arise in any criminal prosecution, commenced either before the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in any county in this Commonwealth, the Court before whom such prosecution has been or may be so commenced, (having cognizance of the offence) shall have power to allow and tax such costs for Justices, Officers and their Assistants, Jurors and Witnesses, and for Court and other charges, as have arisen or may arise upon such prosecution, and previous to its determination, not exceeding the fees that are or may be stated by law, except in cases which are or may be otherwise provided for by law, and in which a discretionary power is or may be given to the Court, whether the person accused be brought to trial or not, or whether he be convicted or acquitted upon trial: And all such costs so taxed, shall be paid out of the county treasury: those costs which are taxed by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace to be charged to the county: And the Clerk of each of said Courts shall attest and deliver to the County Treasurer, copies of all bills of costs allowed by the Court, and certificates of all fines and forfeitures imposed and accruing to the Commonwealth or to the county, either before the rising thereof, or as soon after as may be: And the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall also deliver him a separate certificate of all the bills of costs allowed by the Court, setting down therein the sum total only of each for the purpose hereafter mentioned: and the Clerks of both said Courts shall also be held as is already provided by law, to return into the treasury of the Commonwealth, a certificate of all fines and forfeitures imposed to the use of the Commonwealth, by their respective Courts.

And be it further enacted, That all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, who may hereafter receive any fines, forfeitures or bills of cost, in pursuance of the judgement or sentence of either of said Courts, as well where such fines or forfeitures accrue to the Commonwealth, as where they accrue to the county, except debts and costs received upon executions in favor of the Commonwealth, shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer of the county in which they shall be received: And if any Sheriff or other Officer receiving such fine or forfeiture, or bills of cost, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of ten days after receipt thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such fine or forfeiture, and bill of cost to such County Treasury, who is hereby empowered and directed to sue for the same forthwith, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county; one third of said penalty to the use of such County Treasurer, the other two thirds to the use of the Commonwealth; and the same when recovered and received (if the fine or forfeiture unpaid accrue to the Commonwealth,) shall together with all other fines, forfeitures and costs accruing to the Commonwealth, by him received as above, be applied to the payment of bills of costs taxed in the supreme Judicial Court, and certified to him as aforesaid; oth-

erwise it shall be for the use of the county: And if any Sheriff or other Officer aforenamed, or any Goaler shall permit any person who may be sentenced to pay any fine, forfeiture, or bill of cost, and committed to the custody of such Sheriff or other Officer or Goaler, until such sentence be performed, to go at large without, and before payment, unless by order of law, and shall not pay such fine, forfeitures and costs to the County Treasurer within twenty days next after such escape, he shall be held to pay double the sum of such fine, forfeitures and costs; and the Treasurer of the county shall have power to sue for and recover the same in the same manner, and to the same uses as is herein before provided, where such Sheriff or other Officers neglect to pay such fines, forfeitures and costs as they have actually received: And every Sheriff & other Officer aforementioned, shall instead of having his accounts of fines received and paid, audited by either of said Courts as by law is now provided, be held to produce to said Court respectively, at every sessions thereof in their county, receipts in full from the County Treasurer for all fines, forfeitures, and costs, imposed by said Courts respectively, received and paid, previous to the setting of such Courts, or to assign the cause why they have not received, or not paid the same, in order that such Court may order a prosecution against such as shall appear to be delinquent. And in order as well to increase the said fund for payment of costs, as to promote the convenience of Justice of the Peace, by enabling them to settle their accounts with the County Treasurer, instead of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth:

Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace, he, and he hereby is directed to pay all fines and forfeitures by him already received, or that he may hereafter receive, upon convictions and sentences before himself, as well those which accrue to the Commonwealth, as those which accrue to the county, to the Treasurer of the county where of he is a Justice of the Peace; and that he render his account, and pay such fines once in every six months from and after the passing of this act; and that such payment shall exempt such Justice of the Peace, from all penalties inflicted by law for non payment of such fines and forfeitures into the treasury of the Commonwealth; and such of said fines as accrue to the Commonwealth shall be appropriated as aforesaid. And if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect to account for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is Justice, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the sum of *ten pounds* to such County Treasurer, to be by him recovered as aforesaid with costs one half of such forfeitures to his own use, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth; which half accruing to the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to the payment of costs and be accounted for as aforesaid; And it shall be the duty of every County Treasurer from time to time, to call upon the Justices of the Peace within his county, and to require them to account to him for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures; and to prosecute such as shall be delinquent.

And be it further enacted, That every County Treasurer in counties where the Supreme Judicial Court is holden but once a year, shall once a year, and where it is held twice a year, shall twice a year, and within two months after the rising of said Court, make out and transmit to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, an account upon oath, therein charging the Commonwealth with all bills of costs allowed and taxed by said Court, for which the Clerk's certificate above mentioned, shall be a sufficient voucher; and a commission of five per cent. on all monies received & paid, and giving credit for all fines, forfeitures, and costs, accruing to the Commonwealth, and by him received as aforesaid, and paying the balance of such account, if in favour of the Commonwealth to the Treasurer thereof; but if such balance be in favour of the County Treasurer, it shall be paid him or his order, out of any unappropriated monies in the Treasury, as soon as may be, by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, said account having been first laid by him before the Governor and Council for their examination and allowance, and their warrant thereupon by him obtained for payment of the same. And any County Treasurer who shall neglect to make out and transmit his accounts as aforesaid, and to pay the balance if any be due to the Commonwealth aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *thirty pounds* to the use of the Commonwealth, to be recovered with costs by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the county whereof, he is Treasurer; and the Attorney General, upon notice of such neglect from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, which he is hereby required forthwith to give, shall be, and hereby is authorized and required, to prosecute such action without delay to final judgement and execution. And the said County Treasurer shall be also held, notwithstanding the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, to account for and pay the balance of all such fines, forfeitures, and costs, accruing to the Commonwealth into the treasury thereof.

And whereas unnecessary costs have arisen to the injury of the Commonwealth, and to the oppression of individuals, by the sum moning of unnecessary witnesses by Justice of the Peace, at the request of private prosecutors of criminal suits:

For prevention thereof,

Be it further enacted, That no Justice of the Peace, shall hereafter have power to issue summonses for witnesses to appear at any Court, or before any Justice of the Peace, except on complaint brought before him, to give evidence in behalf of the Commonwealth upon any criminal suit, unless it be by the request of the Attorney General or person acting as State's Attorney in the county where such Justice dwells, and no witness summoned without such request, shall be allowed any pay for his travel or attendance. And when any Justice of the Peace, shall issue any summons at the requests of the party prosecuted, it shall be so expressed in the summons, and the witness shall therein be required to appear and give evidence upon condition such person prosecuted pays him his legal fees, but not otherwise.

(This Act passed the Legislature, March 6, 1792.)

Approved:

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I OBSERVED a writer in the Greenfield paper, under, the signature of "one of the People," handing out to the *North Part* of the County, a list of two senators for a *rightful representation* of *that part* of the County. The Gentlemen, were the Hon'ble David Sexton, Esq. and Hugh M'Clellan, Esq. No one can object to the Gentlemen; for the public have long experienced the benefit of their faithful services—but I would enquire what are the limits of the North part of the County? and whether it is necessary to have two Senators in the North part of the County, that they may have a *rightful representation*? And whether those Gentlemen, when chosen, will be a *rightful representation* of any other part of the County? Or whether they are to be the *rightful representation* ONLY, of *all* the Eleven Towns, that met at Greenfield? If so, why they have forsaken their QUANDAM Hon'ble Gentleman, late president of the said Convention, who, the whole County supposed more firmly established than ever—being founded on a ROCK, which never can be moved—If the towns on the east side of the River, and at the North East part of the County, should not come into the measures of the *North part* of the county, whether the two Gentlemen, would not be an *unrightful representation* of *that part* of the County? It the influence of those Gentlemen, is not to extend further south than the local situation of the first mentioned Gentlemen, or at most, one town further,—I would enquire, whether those towns would not have an equal quantity of *rightful representation* with all the other fifty towns in the county? And if so, whether the other fifty towns should not have a large number added to their list, that they may have a *rightful representation*? "one of people" cannot suppose I have made these enquiries prevent the election of those worthy Gentlemen must have made sure of a *rightful representation* be this comes to the public eye—All I wish to know what the county are to understand, by a *rightful representation* of the *North part* of the County—Shall accept the thanks of all the good People below *North part* of the County, that by way of Puffing he has mentioned two Hon'ble Gentlemen, so situated, to a *rightful representation*, to the middle, lower, and *lesser* part of the County.

THE ENQUIRER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. TIMROUS SPY,

AS you have entered the lists with Mr. Impartial your colleague, I presume you intend to perform Wonders! yea Wonders of Wonders! seeing you have such a noble cause to defend as the character of Lady MANSFIELD, and his little Honor. Indeed his is a cause in which you have engaged that you may well defend it without any assistance, and I assure you it is absolutely necessary, that you be able, with your shield alone, to ward off the darts of your opponents, for I trust no person will aid you in the combat. Impartialis, I am apprehensive has left the field, and a thing has been heard from him since he received an arrow from me from under cover. I should have liked to win his name at all my party have done, but it was a question in my mind, whether we ought not to make known our real names. I assure you Sir, I think it would be more manly and display more fortitude, if we could agree to copy the examples of the old Greeks by putting our names on our arrows before we let fly. With them 'twas law. But whether we ought to adopt this practice at present, before we have made some further attempts, I will not pretend to determine. But Mr. Tim. this is not my object in writing. I wish a word with you respecting the piece you published. "O the degeneracy of the times! (you exclaim) the freedom of the press will be turned into licentiousness, and what is still worse, the people will for the next sitting of the General Court instruct their representatives to endeavour the removal of their honours from office. What then Mr. Tim! Do you not wish to gratify the people? Shall an individual pretend to controul a free people, who have an indisputable right to send such instructions they please to the Gen. Court? If new officers are desired in a Republican Government ought they not to be gratified in that respect? Perhaps you will say they were contented, previous to the publication respecting their Honours. But I'll assure you Sir, that the public have not received one new idea in regard to them, by what has appeared in the Gazette, and those writers have rendered no service to the public by their labours, except opening the door and giving them a GENTLE HINT.—

ANTI CURTIUS.

N. B. Pray don't attempt again to frighten Mr. Printer from publishing the truth and performing his duty to the Community, for he is, and will be defended by that invincible guard—The County.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *February* 23.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, by Mr. OTIS their Secretary, with a bill making provision for the defence of the frontiers, passed by the House and sent to the Senate for their concurrence, notifying that they have made sundry amendments, to which they request the concurrence of this House.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to heads of departments.

The petition of the merchants of Philadelphia, trading to China, India, and other parts of Asia, praying either for an increase of duties upon goods imported from Asia, by way of Europe, or a diminution of duties upon goods imported direct from Asia into the United States, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendments sent down from the Senate, to the bill for the protection of the western frontiers—Upon which the galleries were cleared.

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 25.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the bill making further provision for the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States:—Whereupon the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 28.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis informing the House, that the Senate had receded from some and insisted on others of their amendments to the bill making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the said message.

The galleries were cleared.

After the opening of the doors,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. MUHLENBERG in the chair)—and resumed the consideration of the militia bill.

A long debate ensued, after which, without taking the question, the committee rose and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 29

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that the Senate had agreed to the conference proposed by the House on the subject of the amendments to the frontier bill, and had, on their part appointed a committee of three members, to meet the committee (of five) appointed by the House.

Mr. MURRAY moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take up a motion of some days since laid on the table by Mr. GERRY, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the reduction of the postage on Newspapers.

After a few desultory observations, the question was put on the motion and passed in the negative:—Yeas, 28—Nays, 25.

Mr. GERRY hereupon gave notice, that he will move for taking up the said resolution to morrow.

Mr. LAWRANCE presented, from the merchants of New-York, who trade to India and China, a memorial of all respects similar to that presented a few days ago, from the merchants of Philadelphia—Referred, on the motion, to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. W. Smith, (from the committee appointed to examine and report whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the acts establishing the Treasury and War Departments) made a report, which was twice read, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. W. SMITH in the chair)—and resumed the consideration of the Militia Bill and after considerable debate, the committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, *March* 1.

After reading & referring some petitions the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. B. BURNE in the chair, on the Militia Bill.

Mr. BARDWELL moved an amendment to be inserted in the clause which mentions the times of mustering, viz. "provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any of the states from mustering their militia oftener if they should find it necessary." Whilst this motion was under consideration, Mr. SEDGWICK brought in a report from the committee of conference on the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Frontier bill, and made a motion for the committee's rising, which was agreed to, and they accordingly rose and reported progress.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, the business mentioned by Mr. SEDGWICK was taken up, and the galleries ordered to be cleard.

FRIDAY, *March* 2.

The committee, appointed for that purpose, having yesterday, after the opening the doors, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts, the same was this day taken up, and after a long reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

Mr. secretary OTIS informed the house, that the President of the United States had on the first instant, approved and signed the "act relative to the election of a President and vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the officer both of President and Vice President."

Mr. Gerry called up his motion for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill to reduce the postage of Newspapers; whereupon,

An *honorable* Member observed, that as the rates had not crept into the bill by chance or oversight, but after mature deliberation and discussion, a hasty repeal of that part of the law; before experience has shewn its operation, stability, which might be attended with consequences worse than the worst that could be apprehended from the law in its present form.

Stability (it was replied) is indeed honorable to government as well as to individuals; but it is stability in wisdom, not stability in error: *If* the rates of postage appear unreasonably high, and likely to prove burdensome, the burden ought to be lightened, without waiting till experience should ascertain its precise weight.

Already (it is said) its injurious effects begin to be felt: The readers of newspapers have begun to stop their subscriptions: Complaints come forward from constituents to their representative, that a monopoly is granted to negligence.

The rates of postage imposed on newspapers were pronounced to be so high, as to amount to a prohibition: Extensive and minute establishment of post roads had been gone into: Many of these cannot be supported by the ordinary conveyance of letters; and if the newspapers are, by two high a tax, excluded from the mails, these roads cannot be supported at all. A reduction of the postage, to half the rate established, would yield a greater profit.

The question being taken on the resolution, and being passed in the affirmative, (yeas 27—nays *(not stated)* about 17) Mr. Gerry, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Hindley, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. Grove called up a resolution, which he, some time ago, had laid on the table; and the house having adopted it, a committee was in pursuance thereof, appointed to bring in a bill for finishing a light house on Bald Head at the mouth of Cape-Fear river in the State of North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has made the following appointments and promotions:

APPOINTMENTS for TWELVE COMPANIES of ARTILLERY.

Capt.—William Eaton, Vermont; Isaac Guion, New-York; Zebulon Pike, New-Jersey; Jacob Slough, Pennsylvania; James Wells, Delaware; Henry Carberry, William Buchanan, and William Lewis, Maryland; Nicholas Hannah, Joseph Brock, and John Heth, Virginia; and Joseph Kerr, North-Carolina.

Lieutenants—James Underhill, Vermont; Robert Cochran, New-York; John Reed, New-Jersey; Robert Thompson, and Maxwell Bines, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Price, Henry De Butts, and Joseph Gough, Maryland; William M'Rea, Henry B. Towles, Samuel Tinsley, Virginia; and Thomas E. Sumner, North-Carolina.

Ensigns—Charles Hyde, Vermont, Nanning J. Visscher, New-York; John Polhemus, New-Jersey, John Paine and William Dives, Pennsylvania; Campbell Smith, William Pitt Galloway, and Charles Wright, Maryland; Aaron Gregg, Peter Grayson, and Peter Marks, Virginia; and Samuel Davidson, North-Carolina.

PROMOTIONS and APPOINTMENTS in the BATTALION of ARTILLERY.

Promotions—Henry Burbeck, Major Commandant, vice Ferguson, killed Nov. 4, 1791.

John Pierce, Captain, vice Savage, resigned October 15, 1791.

Moses Porter, Captain, vice Burbeck promoted Nov. 4, 1791.

Daniel M'Lane, Captain, vice Bradford, killed Nov. 4, 1791.

George Demler, Lieutenant, vice Spear, killed Nov. 4, 1791; promoted from an Ensigncy in 2d Regiment, to rank from 5th March, 1792.

Appointments—Joseph Elliot, Lieutenant, vice Pierce, promoted. (South-Carolina.)

Putnry Pope, Lieutenant, vice Porter, promoted. (Virginia.)

Ebenezer Massey, Lieutenant, vice M'Lane, promoted. (Maryland.)

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following gentlemen Officers of the Squadron of CAVALRY, to be raised agreeably to an act passed the 5th instant, for the more effectual defence of the Frontiers:

Major—Michael Rudolph, at present Captain in the 1st. Reg.

Captains—John Watts, Virginia, John Craig, Pennsylvania, Lawrence Manning, S. C. John Stake, New-York.

Lieutenants—Robert Mis Campbell, S. C. William Winston, Virginia, William Aylett Lee, Virginia, William Davidson, Maryland.

Cornets—Leonard Covington, Maryland, Tarleton Flamming, Virginia, Solomon Van Rensselaer, New-York, James Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated Feb. 11, 1791.

"The 21st. of Jan. while I lay at Jacmell, the garrison was attacked by thirteen thousand mulattoes and negroes, in the most determined manner, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the fort and town was surrounded, so that no person could get in or out, in half an hour after they began the attack from the artillery—in a few minutes after they boldly marched up to the Fort within pistol shot, and continued the fight till after five o'clock the next morning, only at times retreating from the fort to the town, to burn* their dead, and those that were dangerously wounded, they retreated in great disorder, and must have lost a number of men—the garrison had eleven hundred and fifty men only, to support the attack, four hundred of which were negroes that are faithful to their owners. It has never yet transpired from either party what number of men were killed."

**The negroes, Instead of burying, burn their dead and wounded.*

NEWYORK, March 17.

We hear from Philadelphia, that 45 chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, arrived in that city on Wednesday last—They came from the northwards and landed at Market-street wharf, from whence they were escorted by a detachment of light infantry to Eller's Hotel, saluted by a discharge of cannon, and received by the Governor of the state.—It is reported that they are come to offer their assistance in the war now carrying on between the United States and the southern Indians.

The bells were kept ringing all the evening—This is the first time we have heard of joy bells being rung at the approach of savages.

PROVIDENCE, March 3.

On Saturday night last Mr. Joseph Hammond, of Exeter, was drowned in attempting to cross the river at Cotterell's mill dam. The river was much swelled by large quantities of rain that had fallen, and the miller perceived that the dam had given way immediately after the first thunder shower; but Mr. Hammond not having noticed this circumstance, was proceeding in the usual crossing place, with two bags of meal on his horse, and was found next morning about four rods below the dam. He was in the 35th year of his age, and a man of an amiable character.

SALEM, March 20.

By a person from Montreal, who left that place in February, we have the following account and description of the Messisago Chief, who commanded the enemy in the fatal action of the fourth of November. He was at Montreal for the purpose of stirring up the several Tribes of Indians in Canada, many of whom had readily joined him on an expedition against the United States in the spring. The Cagnawagas had taken the lead, and had sent Deputies to Quebec, to Johnstown, &c. who had returned before our informant left Montreal, with an account that they had agreed to join them. Two days after our informant left was the time appointed for a general Convention of the Indians at Johnstown, when they were to determine on the number of Warriors that could be spared from each tribe. A gentleman in high office promised our informant that if he would remain one week in Montreal he would give him an account of their meeting, and of their whole proceeding—but his business prevented it. The Cagnawagas had applied to governnor Johnston, Superintendent of Indian affairs, for his sanction on entering into a war. He declared he had not authority over them—they must act their own pleasure. But his advice was, that they should not meddle in the business. The Messisago Chief is a person six feet high—about 45 years of age, a very sour and morose countenance, and apparently very crafty and subtle. His dress was Indian hose and moccasins, a blue petticoat that came half way down his thighs—an European waistcoat and surtout; his head was bound with an Indian cap that hung half down his back, and almost entirely filled with plain silver brooches to the number of more than two hundred—he had two earrings to each ear, the upper part of each was formed of three silver medals about the size of a dollar—the the lower part was formed of quarters of dollars, and fell more than 12 inches from his ears over his breast—the other over his back—he had three very large nose jewels of silver that were curiously painted. The account he gave of the action, was that they had killed 1400 of the whites, with the loss of nine only of their party, one of whom killed himself by accident.—Our informant is full in opinion that the British have not in any instance encouraged the Savages—but that the Refugees are very bitter against the United States. He was frequently in company with the Messisago and other Chiefs at the house of a gentleman who was linguist to the Savages, from him derived his information.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4.

The following is a statement of the votes, given in on Monday last, in this town, for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	99
Hon. FRANCIS DANA,	11
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq.	5

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	79
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq.	8

SENATORS.

JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	58
SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	32
DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	11
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	103
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	89
WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	34
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.	92

DEBERSIER—FOR GOVERNOR.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	19
Hon. EZRA ORN, Esq.	11

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS,	26
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq.	5

SENATORS.

SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	42
DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	42
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	41
DAVID SMEED, Esq.	1

WORTHINGTON—FOR GOVERNOR.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	34

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	34

SENATORS.

SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	34
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.	33
JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	26
DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	26
WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	4
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	4
GEO. W. SHEPHARD, Esq.	4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the 28th ult. LUTHER WRIGHT, fuzlier in the 2d United States Regiment, 18 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, grey eyes, long hair, almost black, has a scar on his left thumb, by occupation a Joiner, born and resided last at Northampton, Massachusetts, had on when he went away a round high crown'd hat, a mix'd coloured home made coat, a striped vest, brown or butternut coloured overalls. The above reward is offered to any person who will deliver the above deserter, to any officer in the service of the United States, or confine him in any goal within the same, by

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut. 2nd United States Regiment.

Springfield, April 2, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Administrators, to the estate of Lt. JOHN MILLER, late of West-Springfield, deceased. Hereby request all indebted to said estate to bring in their accounts for a settlement. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same for a settlement.

JOHN MILLER, ABNER MILLER } Adm'rs.

West-Springfield, April 2, 1792.

WANTED as apprentices to the JOINERS business, two active LADS, one 15 or 16 years of age, the other about 13 or 14.—Enquire of MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, April 3, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An act in addition to, and for repeating and altering part of an act, entitled "An act for limiting the time within which Suits may be prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notice given by them, and by Guardians and others, respecting the sale of Real Estate."

WHEREAS in the third enacting clause of the aforesaid act, it is provided, that all claims of creditors to the estate of any person deceased upon which an Executor or administrator has already taken the administration, shall be exhibited and demanded of the Executor or Administrator of such estate, within three years from the passing of said act, or within three years after said claim may accrue, and not afterwards: and that no Executor or administrator who should after the passing of the said act, undertake that trust, should be compelled or held to answer to the suit of any creditor of his Testator or intestate, unless the same suit should have been originally commenced within the term of three years, next following his giving bond for the faithful discharge of his trust: And whereas from the shortness of said limitted term, from the want of a general knowledge thereof, many inconveniences may accrue to the citizens of this Commonwealth:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every part of said enacting clause, which relates to the time within which claims may be exhibited, and suits prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, be and hereby is repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all claims of creditors to the estate of any person deceased, upon which an Executor or administrator was appointed before the passing of the aforesaid act, shall be exhibited and demanded of such Executor or administrator, within four years from the time of passing the act aforesaid, and, and not afterwards; and that no Executor or Administrator who has been appointed since the passing the aforesaid act, or who shall hereafter be appointed, shall be held to answer to any suit that shall be commenced against him in that capacity, unless the same shall be commenced within the term of four years from the time of his accepting that trust: *Provided,* That he give notice of the appointment in the manner prescribed in the act before recited.

[*This act passed the Legislature, Feb. 14, 1792.*]

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

Description of the curious Bridge at Nismes, in the south of France.

THIS bridge to appearance was constructed by the Romans. The mortar and stone with which it is built, after being exposed for many hundred years, have become one cement as hard as marble. This superb monument of the Romans, as composed of three distinct bridges, one above the other: It joins two mountains, the river Gordon passing under it—the upper bridge serving as an aqueduct for the passage of the latter A'ran. This aqueduct, by its winding amongst mountains and rocks, is 27 miles long.

The first bridge is supported by 6 arches, the river passing through the 5th, which is 78 feet wide. This bridge is 498 feet wide, and 62 high. The second bridge is supported by eleven arches, being 25 feet high, and 800 long. The third bridge is only 24 feet high, and 819 long, being supported by 35 arches.

It is indeed a very curious circumstance to observe two rivers intersecting each other—the one being 151 feet above the other. Indeed by all the vestiges of the works of the Romans, it seems their minds and hearts were on a much larger scale than those of us modern pigmies, who are afraid to encounter what old Romans would have thought little of. To all appearance, succeeding ages of Americans will insensibly regain the dignified character of Romans. The genius of our government, and the happy situation of our country, will inevitably lead to this event.

(Philad. Paper.)

120 Dollars Reward.

Stop Theif!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18379 Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to William Lyon. No. 1501 Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16239 Aug. 1, 1783, £. 78 16 No. 71 Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1 payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of 100 *Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being received and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

TO BE LET,

THIRTY-THREE Acres of improved Land, ten of which is mowing, and the remainder pasturing, in the town of Norwich, it being part of the farm lately improved by Capt. Oliver Lyman——For further particulars, apply to

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, March 20, 1792.

To MOSES BLISS, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

WE the subscribers, three of the members of the corporation, entitled, "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river;" request your honour to grant a warrant, whereby the said proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of Mr. *Zenas Parsons*, in Springfield, on Wednesday the second day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and any other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what number of shares the fund and property of the corporation, shall be divided into.

3d. To determine what deposit shall be made on each share, to discharge the expences of exploring and surveying Connecticut river and the Country adjacent, of purchasing lands and materials and other contingent expences; and when the same deposit shall be made.

4thly. To choose a committee to explore and survey Connecticut river, and the country adjacent, to purchase lands and materials for the use of the proprietors, and for regulating and ordering the affairs and business of the corporation.

5thly. To determine on the mode of calling future meetings of the corporation, and where the same shall be holden.

6thly. To transact all such other matters respecting the propriety as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DWIGHT.

March 1, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
HAMPSHIRE ss.

(L. S.) *To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners aforesaid, and one of the proprietors within mentioned.*

THE petition aforesaid, being preferred to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, you are hereby required to notify and warn the proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

MOSES BLISS, Justice of the Peace.

THE Proprietors above mentioned pursuant to the above warrant, are notified to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

WANTED, Immediately.

A *Single MAN, that is honest, sober, industrious, and capable of rightly managing a Farm. One that can be well recommended shall receive good wages in Cash.*

Enquire of the Printer.

March 26, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has, by the spirited exertions of his townsmen, for which they will please to accept his most grateful thanks, been enabled so far to re-build his Malt-Works, as once more to begin that business. Those who have Barley still to deliver, are requested to bring it as soon as possible.

BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 28, 1792.

BLANKS,
Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hatfield viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Mr. Israel Williams, containing sixteen acres and an half nearly, of the best land, & under high cultivation: with a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage, [illegible] the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with avaluable orchard on the same:

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual titleto either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy of Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH——LAZELL,—on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and receive their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Stores and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, is desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

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

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

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

ROGER WINO[illegible]

Williamsburgh, March 7, 1792.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, two active LADS, as apprentices to the House Joiner and Cabinet making business, one about 15 or 16 years of age,—the other about 10 or 12 years of age.——*Enquire of the Printers.*

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrator, on the estate of JONATHAN WARNER, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, hereby requests all indebted to the said estate, or to the said Warner and Son, in Company, to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands against said estate, requested to exhibit their claims for settlement.

NOADIAH WARNER, Administrator.

Hadley, March 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

FOR one year, two thirds of that part of the Farm in Chesterfield, (which belonged to the late [illegible] Esq.) that lies on the south side of the County road.——For terms enquire of the subscriber.

ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, March 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

ON very reasonable terms, a FARM, laying within two miles and an half of the center of Hatfield, which contains one hundred acres of Land, with a dwelling house and barn; said Farm belongs to Capt. Israel Chapin——For terms of sale enquire of Doct. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, of Hatfield.

Hatfield, March 7, 1792.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM THE PHENIX.
On the CULTURE of SILK.

Mansfield, June 1, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

AS I have taken the trouble to observe the operation of the Silkworms in their several stages, until they transmigrate, I have undertaken to give you a short history of the business.

On the first of June the eggs or seed are brought out of the cellar, having been carefully deposited there to prevent a previous hatching—as the eggs will hatch if they are suffered to remain in a moderately warm place. The eggs are placed on a table in an upper room to hatch out; and in ten or twelve days the small worms may be seen making their way out of the eggs. At this period it will be necessary to lay the tenderest mulberry leaves on the papers where the eggs are laid as the small worms will crawl upon the leaves and begin to eat; and when the leaves are devoured, lay fresh leaves for the worms.

The method to keep them clear from dung & other filth, is to lay fresh leaves over the worms, & when they have crawled a top of the leaves, take the leaves with the worms, and place them on a clean table, or board, previously rubbed over with wormwood and vinegar.

It is very necessary for the worms to have fresh air at all times; but they must not be exposed to the rays of the sun, as it will prove fatal. This is a circumstance not easily accounted for; as it must be supposed that the silkworms originally fed on the mulberry trees, hung their balls on the limbs; and likewise laid their eggs on the bark; and it would be impossible for them to keep out of the rays of the sun, as they move very slow.

The sound of thunder, and the ringing of bells, is very detrimental to them. The person who attends them must not eat onions, or the like, as the scent will be a damage to the worms. When they are distempered and die, the dead ones must be removed soon, & care must be taken to broil bacon in the room where they are kept, as the scent will revive them. From the time of their hatching, until they wind, they shed their skins three times; when they are about to shed, they will eat at other times; but with themselves down among the old leaves, and in a short time crawl out of their old skins: Then they will grow apace, as new tender skins will allate with the rapid growth.

The time they wind their balls commences in about six weeks. It will be necessary to procure small limbs of trees, with leaves on, and fasten them up on the boards where the worms are fed, for them to wind their balls on.—Some people hang up blankets and other cloths, for them to wind on; but any thing that they can fasten their web on will answer. In a short time the balls may be plucked from the leaves to be reeled.

The honour found in the body of the worm, bears no resemblance to the nature of silk, as on being rubbed on the hand it leaves a solid cruft behind. In the sides of the belly, all about the ventricle, there are deposited a vast number of vessels, which contain a silky juice: These run with various windings and meanders to the mouth, and are so disposed that the creature can discharge its contents at pleasure, at the mouth. It has been observed, that the worm discharges the silky substance through a small hole, below the mouth, designed on purpose to gage the thread that is spun.

It is a thing which cannot be easily accounted for, why the small thread that is spun out by the worm, from the silky juice, should not dissolve again into the same matter, by boiling and scouring, and undergoing the many operations, to prepare it for the manufacturer. But the small thread remains as firm as gold wire, drawn of the same bigness.

As soon as the worm has arrived to the size and strength to begin his cod, he makes his such: This is what they call the slight silken; which is the beginning and ground work. This is his first day's employment—on the second he forms his ball and covers himself almost ever with silk—the third day he is quite hid, the following days he is employed in thickening and strengthening his ball: Always working from outside to inside, which he never breaks by his own strength, and which is so fine and so long that those who have examined it, say, that each ball contains silk enough to extend two thousand feet.

Care must be taken after the balls are procured from the bushes, to prevent the insect from perforating thro' them: this is done by reeling or exposing the balls in the sun two or three times; or baking them in an oven. Those balls that you intend for seed, must be strung on a thread, and hung up, to have the transmigration take place; and in a short time there will appear a miller on the out side of the balls, having made his way through. These millers must be carefully placed in a box or drawer, with papers laid on the bottom, for the eggs to be laid on; and in a week's time they will lay their eggs. The papers with the eggs, are laid in the cellar for the next season.

To reel silk from the balls, two machines are necessary: The one a furnace, with a copper; the other a reel or frame, to draw the silk. The reel is so contructed as to reel four skeins at once. The winder sets down near the furnace, throws into the copper of water over the furnace, (first heated and boiled to a certain degree which practice alone can teach) a handful or two of balls, which have been first purged of all their loose fuzzy substance. The whole is then stirred very briskly about, with birchen rods, bound and cut like brooms; and when the heat and agitation have detached the end of the silk or the pods, (which are apt to catch on fine rods) the winder draws them forth, and joining ten or twelve or even fourteen of them together, the forms them into threads, according to the bigness requisite for the work they are intended for. Eight ends for ribbands, velvets, &c.—some work requires no less than twenty or thirty threads. The ends thus joined, are passed into the holes of the iron rods in the fore part of the reel, then upon the bobbings or pullies, and at last drawn out of the reel itself, and there fastened—each thread to an arm or branch of the reel. Thus disposed, the winder gives motion to the reel, by turning the handle; guides the thread; substitutes new ones when any are broken, or any of the balls are wound out; strengthens them where necessary, by adding others, and taking away balls that are wound out, or that are full of water. In this manner two persons will reel three pounds of silk in a day; which is done with greater dispatch than is made by the spinning wheel and distaff. Indeed all silk cannot be spun and reeled after this manner, either by reason of the balls having been perforated by the silk-worms themselves, or because they are double, or too weak to bear the water; or because they are coarse, &c. Of all these together they make a particular kind of silk called Floretta; which being carded or even spun on the distaff, or on the wheel, in the condition it comes from the balls, make a tolerable [illegible]

The people find a great advantage in pursuing the business, as chief of the labour is performed by women and children. Not less than 150lb. of raw silk was raised in Mansfield last season: This made into sewing silk would amount to 450l. and if manufactured into any other silken stuff, would raise a much larger sum. It is thought that the town of Mansfield will produce 1000lb. of raw silk in a few years.

Mr. *Nathaniel Aspinwall*, formerly of this town, has made it his business to cultivate and sell the Mulberry tree in almost every state; and if the raising of silk becomes general in the States, it may be principally attributed to his industry.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

MR. *Grove* from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for fixing the light house on Bald Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in the State of North Carolina.—Referred, after a first and second reading, to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday the 13th instant.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of the officers of the lettes late in the service of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary *Otis*, notifying that the Senate had passed the bill for the relief of certain orphans, widows, and invalids,—with amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House.

In a second message, Mr. *Otis* informed the House, that the Senate insisted on all their amendments in the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay and invalid pensioners;—that they desired a conference, and had on their part appointed managers, to confer with such managers, as might be nominated on the part of the house.

The House having agreed to the proposed conference, Messrs. *Livermore, Murray,* and *Ritchell* were appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Secretary *Lear* delivered a message notifying the House, that the President had this day approved and signed an act to make further and more special provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

The house took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; adopted some, disagreed to others, made some further amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Among other amendments made, was the addition of the following section, which had been before re-proposed by Mr. *Barnwell*, and rejected in the committee of the whole.——viz,

"AND be it further enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any state from establishing such further regulations for the more effectually training their militia, according to the foregoing rules of discipline, as the legislature thereof shall think proper to direct."

When Mr. *Barnwell* renewed his motion for the introduction of this section,

An honorable member observed, that Congress, in making such a declaration, assumed an air of importance, rising above the constitution.——The States (said he) know and feel themselves possessed of the right of training their own militia;—and it is to be supposed, that they will, without a smile, read a license from Congress to exercise that inherent right?——When we talk of taking to ourselves powers, which are vested in the states, and then with great complaisance giving them a something which the free spirit of America will never brook.

To this was answered, the clause in question implies only a recognition, not a delegation of power.

In reply, it was said, that since the states possess constitutional power, in the case under consideration, it was a work of supererogation in Congress to recognize it.——Neither the Congress, nor the President of the United States, has a right to control or command a single individual of the militia men; all that Congress is authorised to do in this case, is to point out a rule, by which the militia are to be trained; but the right of training and exercising them in conformity to that rule, is by the constitution clearly referred to the states; and Congress would shew a very improper officiousness, in prescribing to the state legislature what their own judgement and prudence would naturally suggest to them.

It was further observed, that it is adding insult to injury, to deprive the states of their constitutional rights, and then to tell them, that if they can find any thing further, they are welcome to keep that.

The section was adopted;—yeas 25—nays (not counted) about 20.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

A Letter was read from the Legislature of North-Carolina, instructing the representatives of that state, to require that Congress will do justice to the claimants of certain western lands, and discharge the arrears due to the army.

Mr. *Parker* laid on the table a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, what money, if any, now remains in the Treasury, of the appropriations made prior to the year 1791, distinguishing, under the different heads of appropriation, such monies as remain unapplied agreeably thereto.

Mr. Williamson laid on the table, a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for collecting the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, so far as to permit the landing of salt, under certain regulations, at the ware-houses belonging to the several Fisheries, and to allow a drawback on the exportation of salted provisions, equal to the duty paid on the salt used in preserving the same.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, which was read a first and second time and ordered to lie on the table.

The postage proposed is half a cent, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and three quarters of a cent for any greater distance.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the excise law, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The militia bill, being brought in engrossed,

Mr. *Giles* moved for a re-commitment.

This occasioned a fire to a debate of some length, after which, the question being taken, and passing in the negative—yeas 27—nays 28—the blanks were filled up, and the bill passed yeas 31—nays 17—and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

A Bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House, on Friday next.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed, reported a bill to enable John Churchman to prosecute certain observations for the discovery of the variation of the Magnetic Needle;—and also a bill increasing the penalties for copying charts, maps, &c.—which were read a first time.

Mr. Vining, presented a memorial, signed with the names of near forty respectable merchants of this city, in opposition to the memorial lately presented from the

merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China.—Referred, as the two last mentioned, to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids and other persons;" and after having considered the same, agreed to some, and disagreed to others.

A resolution, some time since laid on the table, was then called up—viz.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House the *Ways and Means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8.

A bill to enable John Churchman, to prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North-Pole, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio Company of Associates, was read.—The substance of which is, that it would be inexpedient to exact a specific compliance with the original contract—that the sum paid by the contractors, is about the price contemplated by government in future sales of the Western Territory—that it would be expedient to relinquish the balance that remains due, &c. This report was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

A memorial was read from Henry Laurens, and referred to Mr. W. Smith, Mr. White, and Mr. Clark.

The resolution reported by a select committee—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report his opinion to the House on the best mode of raising those additional supplies which the public service may require for the current year, was further discussed—after debating the subject till 3 o'clock, the question was called for, which passed in the affirmative—Yeas 31; Nays 27.

FRIDAY, March 9.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating the copy of a statement of the expenditure of public monies pursuant to the act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; this statement was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, which impose a small duty on tonnage for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the navigation of those States.—(Mr. W. Smith, in the chair.)

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to strike out the first clause which declares the assent of Congress to the law of Maryland; after some debate in which the motion was supported by Mr. Giles, Mr. Goodhue, and Mr. Geery; and opposed by Mr. Seney, Mr. Sterret, Mr. Murry, Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Mr. Niles, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Fitzsimons—The motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other sections, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till a quarter after three o'clock—and the House adjourned without a decision.

MONDAY, March 12.

GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Counsel for Gen. Wayne—Mr. Lewis; General Jackson, appeared for himself.

The petition of Gen. Jackson, complaining of an undue election in the South-District of Georgia,—(as published some time ago) was read.

Mr. Lewis then appealed from the charges contained in the said petition, in support of the sitting member, and stated reasons why it would be proper in the house to grant a further postponement, which he moved for—the chief arguments were, that there was certain evidence expected by Gen. Wayne which was not arrived from Savannah.

A debate of two hours took place upon the motion for postponement, which was negatived, 19 members only rising in the affirmative, consequently the Trial commenced.

It was opened by a short exordium from Gen. Jackson, who was allowed to read and comment upon his evidence, until past the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. Jackson observed, That whilst he acknowledged the unpleasing task of appearing as a prosecutor, & sincerely wished the occasion had never presented itself, and whilst he lamented that so much of the public time which was required to other important objects had been expended, he could not help expressing the satisfaction he felt at the prospect of a decision on the Georgia Election; nor could he forbear to observe that the doors of investigation could never be too widely extended on a business of such capital import, and where the liberties of the people were so materially interested.

One of the greatest advantages, he observed, of a free government, was the right which every individual of the community possessed, of making the grievances he lay under known—but that what in a private man, where there had been a private injury, was a private right, became in a public man, where a public grievance or injury to the community had taken place, a public and indispensable duty.

Possessing therefore the testimony he did, and being in the situation he was, a candidate at that election, & the person who he believed, had justice been done, ought to have held the seat on that floor, he felt himself called on in a double capacity, first as a private individual, to assert his own rights, and secondly as a public man, to prevent an injury to the community.—Silence would have been inexcusable, and he should justly have been charged by his fellow citizens, as the betrayer of the rights of those whom he might not improperly term his constituents.

He observed that it was but a short time since that a period had been put to a revolution, which although glorious in its issue, was severe and bloody in its contests.

It was needless for him to remind the honourable house with the ground work—the cause of that revolution, where so many of its members had participated in its dangers, and had been distinguished in its conflicts—that it must be well remembered that the avowed principle, the declared right of Britain to bind America in all cases whatsoever, without representation, was the cause: Sir, added he, the right of representation was what America fought for seven long years, for which so many states were desolated, and for which so many heroes fell—yet strange as it might appear, scarce half a score of years had passed away e'er this right had been violated and trampled on—trampled on e'er the blood of our fellow citizens, spilt in its defence, was yet scarcely cold, and whilst the vestiges of the revolution war were still exposed to every eye.

To prove this, (and for the honor of human nature he wished he could not) was the object of his petition, and his appearance at the bar of the house.—That in the prosecution, he wished the house to observe that it was not their favor but their justice which he demanded.—That the names or merits of the sitting member or himself should not be known on the occasion, and that for his own part, whatever might be the opinion of the hon. gentlemen of his merits, or ability, he had not vanity to suppose that his being in or out of Congress would affect the interests of America in the smallest degree. But that the question abstractly considered was a question of the greatest magnitude, in which the lives, the liberties, the fortunes, and the happiness of the American people, were materially involved—for it could not be denyed that they all depended in a greater or lesser degree on the representation in that house.

That the question was rendered more important by its being the first of its kind, and therefore would become the rule of decision in all future cases.

He then proceeded to state the facts and the charges in his petition, and to make observations on them, that those observations should be as concise as possible, for he wished to address the house not as a common jury, liable to be biassed by prejudice, or to be imposed on by quibbles, but as the great guardians of the nation, sitting in a judicial capacity on a great and important question, and in the decisions of which the whole community were concerned.

After stating that he had testimony of another nature which he had been prevented by the resolutions from bringing forward, being tied down to the express articles of the charge, which in the Ettingham election were confined to two points, that there being nine more votes than voters, and but one qualified magistrate presiding thereat, he proceeded to the investigation of those charges, and produced the following evidence:

First, the law of Georgia, for the election, by which he proved that the state was divided into three districts, that three magistrates were required to open a poll, that the poll was to be opened at nine o'clock, on the third of January 1791, and to be continued open until sunset, that the voters within the districts were to meet on the day of election in the respective counties, agreeably to the constitution, to elect by ballot one person for each district, agreeably to the proclamation. He then produced the return of the election itself, which proved the charge of their being nine more votes than voters, and by the signature of the three persons presiding, it appeared that but one of them had signed as a magistrate. He observed here that he should suppose this sufficient if he brought no more evidence, but he would now produce the testimony of Bell and Hudson, two of the persons acting at the election, to prove that they had acted as private individuals, and in no other manner whatever: Mr. Bell's testimony went to prove, that when he arrived at the place of election, he was accosted by Lane the Sheriff of the county, who then first acquainted him of his appointment, and persuaded him to sit as a magistrate; that he refused at first, saying that he had no right, but afterwards agreed to sit, saying he might as well sit there as any where else. That he refused to sign the return as a magistrate, and that he signed as an individual, and in no other manner; that he was not at that time qualified—and in the cross examination by Mr. Gibbons, he, on being asked if he had ever acted as a magistrate before that election, answered that he had never acted as a magistrate until that time.

He next produced the testimony of Mr. Hudson, who proved much the same as Mr. Bell, and added that he found the people intoxicated between ten and eleven o'clock, in the forenoon. That Messrs. Gibbons, Moore and Putnam, residents of Chatham, voted in Ettingham, that he gave up his opinion to Mr. Gibbons; that a qualification was necessary, he produced the testimony of John Godlieb Meidlenger, clerk of the Superior Court of Ettingham county who proved that he never saw them act as magistrates before; that he did not consider them as magistrates, and that they were qualified in open court after the day of election.

He proceeded in his evidence until the house adjourned.

(CIRCULAR.)

BOSTON, February 28, 1792.

SIR,

WE have had the honor to be appointed a Committee, by the Officers of the Massachusetts line of the late Army, to attend to and prosecute the memorial to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of compensation for the losses sustained by them and the soldiers who served during the war, in consequence of the singular manner in which their services have been acknowledged and requitted by the United States.

By a letter bearing date June 1, 1791, you were informed of the measures adopted in pursuing that object, and that a Memorial was presented to Congress on the subject of our complaint.

Finding that no relief has been afforded, or any as our information extends, contemplated, and convinced that there is a just debt as yet undischarged on the part of Government, our determination is to repeat our application, and reassert our claim, until we obtain consideration and relief; or until it shall be declared by the voice of the United States in Congress, that our claims are visionary and without foundation; and our hard-earned *bona fide* debt can be honorably and justly cancelled by certificates received in the first instance by a kind of compulsion, alienated in most cases from necessity, unsupported by funds, and passing at a discount for only a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value.

To the pursuit of this measure we are urged by the conviction that our request is founded on the invariable principles of reason, equity and justice, by a sense of duty to ourselves, and more especially to those faithful companions of the war, who served under our command, whose dispersed and embarrassed circumstances preclude them from application, & in whose behalf we are bound to appear by every principle of affection and gratitude.

Should it be objected that the claim has lain dormant and may have suffered diminution, we would observe, that if America had been conquered by Britain, neither life, liberty, or retribution would probably have been the lot of many of the present applicants.

To have preferred the application in any of the years of public embarrassment which succeeded the peace, when the government and finances of the country were set energy and even existence, would have composed neither with the interests nor character of the army. The records of the old government contain frequent and frequent acknowledgments that the services have been faithfully performed on one part, together with an universal disposition to commerate them. And the public inability is the true and only source to which the failure on the part of government can be attributed.

The present government was instituted for the establishment of justice among other great objects. To this end they possess the power and ability. And as we have every confidence in the liberality and justice of the existing administration, we solicit their decision on the merits of our cause.

To facilitate the object of our wishes we have judged it expedient to depute an Agent to Congress to attend and explain the nature of our application. On the 20th day of March next, he will be in Philadelphia for that purpose; and this communication, which we beg you to take the earliest opportunity to make known to the officers belonging to your state, is meant to acquaint you with our determination, that, if you should think it expedient to adopt correspondent measures, our attempt may receive the aid of your advice & assistance.

To form a convention of Officers from all the States in order to consult and agree on a joint application has been a favorite object with many; but taking every consideration into view, we have preferred the mode now adopted, and we hope it will meet with your approbation.

With sentiments of respect, we are,
Sir, your humble Servants,

Wm. HEATH,
HENRY JACKSON,
JOHN BROOKS,
Wm. EUSTIS,
JOS. CROCKER,
THOS. EDWARDS,

A true Copy.

Mr. Printer,

As the unfortunate situation of the Officers and Soldiers of the late American army, has become a subject of very general observation—as the compilations which have been made to them are acknowledged by every enlightened and honest citizen, to be inadequate, either to the nature and importance of their services or to the public engagements—as the general government was formed for the purpose *of establishing justice*—and as all other classes of citizens are successfully applying for satisfaction of their demands; it is become a very general inquiry, why the honest and hard-earned claims of this meritorious part of the community have not arrested the attention of Congress.

To satisfy the public, that this class of our fellow-citizens, have not relinquished their rights—that they consider themselves as public creditors, and have fair and equitable demand yet unsatisfied, you will please to publish the petition herewith inclosed.—The Petition is now before Congress.—The Officers and Soldiers of the States will immediately join in similar measures.

Not only every feeling which is honorable to human nature and every principle of private justice, but every consideration of public honor and policy will be interested in the application. Even the pride of the country will not rest satisfied, while services of this [illegible] remain unrewarded. Every individual wishes to share in the glory of the revolution—When those who were thus instrumental in the acquisition are satisfied, it then becomes the property of the community at large.

The demand is trifling, and the requisition invaluable—When so honorable a debt is discharged, *America* can then boast of a PATRIOT ARMY, faithful to their standard in the most trying exigencies, devoted at all times to the authority under which they had enlisted, willing to relinquish their arms, when the object was obtained, *and to acknowledge with gratitude the justice of their country.*

A SOLDIER.

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

The officers of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, in behalf of themselves, and the Soldiers of the said line, who were engaged to serve during the late war, beg respectfully to represent,

That in consequence of the resolutions of Congress, recommending to the serveral states to provide payments for the troops raised in them respectively for their services, until the expiration of the year 1780, they received promissary notes from the state of Massachusetts, for the arrears of pay due to them within that period. And although the time has expired in which the principal of the said notes became due, they have received but an inconsiderable part either of principal or interest, five years of interest being now due on a certain description of them.

From the commencement of January 1781, to the termination of the war, their accounts were settled by a Commissioner appointed from Congress. This Commissioner issued certificates after ascertaining the ballances due to them respectively, and declaratory of an interest of six *per centum* to be annually paid thereon.

Had it been possible for them to have received an actual payment at this important moment, when they were to re-enter life, under the disadvantages of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military pursuits, their property and connections deranged and lost, their families involved for a necessary support, it would have proved more advantageous to them than any subsequent relief, perhaps in the power of Government to afford them. Instead of this, they retired patiently from the field, possessing only the evidence of their claims, to contend with all the evils incident to their situation; in a confidence, strengthened by the assurance of their beloved General, that the time would come when they should receive "ample and complete justice."

From the imbecility of the Confederation no funds have been established to support the credit of their certificates; and they have been left to take their value from public opinion: The army have consequently realized no more from these evidences of their demands than the value so stamped on them by the public voice.

Under the government of the United States they engaged in the service of America. The records of this government contain the evidence that they have served with faithfulness. And as the people of America are now happy in a constitution, formed with the design, and endowed with the powers, to "establish justice," the prayer and the object of this petition is, that Congress will be pleased to consider, the nature and degree of compensation which your petitioners have received from their State and from the UNION, and take such order thereon as your wisdom shall direct, that the contract between the country and the army may be faithfully and honorably performed.

And as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Copy) B. LINCOLN.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1792.

From the Federal Gazette, *of March 5.*

I DID myself the honor to write to Major General Knox, secretary at war, the ninth of February, on the subject of his Excellency Governor St. Clair's P. S. to his letter dated from *Fort-Washington* the 9th of last November, and the Governor's explanation of that P. S. by a letter dated the 29th of January. Seeing my letter published in several newspapers, with some remarks thereon, by Captain Slough, I think it proper to mention that what I have asserted, does not rest upon my testimony alone, as shall hereafter appear.

I could have wished that Capt. Slough or the Governor had ventured to assert, as requested in my letter of the 9th ult. *the hour of the night* in which the Captain is said to have made the report to Gen. Butler, and *in whose presence* he made it. Why the gentlemen decline answering these inquiries, I can only conjecture; but I think that open, candid, explicit answers, to these simple questions, without studied delay, are due to General Butler's friends, and to the public.

My following correspondence with the Secretary at War, renders it improper for me to take further notice of Capt. Slough's publication *at present*. On any other occasion I might not take the liberty to publish an official letter, but on this I hold myself excusable.

War Department, February 21st, 1792

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 9th inst. was duly received, and has been submitted to the President of the United States, and shewn to Major Gen. St. Clair.

Altho' there is no desire of forbearing the evidence you offer, to controvert the statement made by the commander in chief, yet it is proper the subject should be well investigated, and considered, and in order to this it may be necessary for you to repair to this city; which you will do as soon as convenient.

I am, sir, your humble servant, H. KNOX.

To Ensign John Morgan, Prospect, New-Jersey. (Copy)

Indian Queen, Philadelphia, Feb. 5th, 1792.*

SIR,

I had not the honor to receive your letter dated the 21st inst. acknowledging the receipt of mine dated the 9th until this moment, it was returned to me from *Princeton* by post, as I arrived in this city the day your letter was put into the post-office here.

On the 23d in the morning, I did myself the honor to wait upon you at the War Office: And as you were long particularly engaged, I took the liberty to leave my name and quarters.

I cannot suppose, Sir, that you have any desire to express my proposed evidence, in justification of Gen. Butler's honor; and as I am now in town, I will wait your pleasure to prescribe the mode in which the subject shall be investigated, hoping that there may be no unnecessary delay; for his fame has suffered too much already, from the unjust report published by your authority through all the newspapers of the United States.

Having had the honor of Gen. Butler committed to my guardianship, by an act of Providence, no fears shall deter me to betray the sacred trust. I with sir, your letter had put it upon this footing: *And not as my desire to controvert the statement made by the commander in chief*, for whom I have a proper respect. But as you are pleased to make choice thereof, notwithstanding the declaration I made in my letter of the 9th inst. I submit to it. Being with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN,
Ensign 1st United States Regiment,
late brigade Major to Gen. Butler.

P. S. It may not be improper to inform you, having pledged *my honor* to Mrs. Butler, that I would pursue proper measures for the justification of Gen. Butler's, in consequence of your not having noticed my letter of the 9th inst. as I flattered myself you would, I transmitted a copy of it to her, and one to his brother, with my liberty to make such use of it as they should think proper.

JOHN MORGAN.

To the Hon. Major General Knox, Secretary at war. (Copy)

General Knox requests to see Mr. Morgan at one o'clock to morrow.

Saturday evening, 25th Feb. 1792. (Copy)

Mr. Morgan will do himself the honor to wait upon Gen. Knox agreeable to his request.

Sunday Morning.

To the hon. Major General Knox. (Copy)

In consequence of the above I was honored by Gen. Knox with a conference, in which I flatter myself we were mutually satisfied; and I now wait the mode to be prescribed, in which the business is to be investigated; when, I pledge myself to justify General Butler's honor, to the satisfaction of his friends, and to his country, whose faithful servant he was: *This alone is my object, and I will not depart it.*

—Would Capt. Slough NOW name the officers and gentlemen of the army, whose affidavits he says he will procure to prove, that he did make the report to Gen. Butler, &c. I am of opinion that his friends would not need the testimony of other gentlemen, had they no other. *This*, as a man of honor, I hope he will do without delay, and mention the circumstances of the evidence; candour and duty to the public, as well as justice to Gen. Butler's friends, require it of him.

Was Capt. Slough acquainted with military duty, he would know that Gen. Butler dared not to have sent a detachment for the purpose specified in the Governor's letter, without an order from the commander in chief, any more than Capt. Slough dared to have detached, or gone with his own company without orders; and the Governor will not say that he ordered General Butler to make the detachment. If then, Gen. Butler was not ordered to make the detachment, will any military man, or any other, believe that Gen. Butler would have presumed to give orders to that detachment?—As a time too when his well known, he thought himself very indelicately treated, if not insulted by the commander in chief?—Surely no—and Capt. Slough must be a novice in discipline, if he thinks himself justified, in having made his report to the commander in chief by whose order he was sent out; and to whom, or to the officer of the day, it was Capt. Slough's immediate duty to have reported, and not to Gen. Butler.

It is generally understood from Governor St. Clair's letter, the detachment under Captain Slough was sent out as a reconnitring party: *That* was not the case, as I shall hereafter prove by the officer who delivered him his orders.

JOHN MORGAN, Ensign 1st United States Regiment, late Brigade Major to Gen. Butler.

Philadelphia, Monday 5, 1792.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE, of March 6.

To the EDITOR

Philadelphia, Monday afternoon, 4 o'clock, March 5th, 1792.

SIR,

HAVING this moment received a note from his Excellency Major Gen. St. Clair, acquainting me for MUTINY, in publishing, as I suppose, my letter to the secretary at war inserted in your Gazette of the third instant, I beg the favor of you to mention it if you can in your Gazette of this evening; for, in consequence of this arrest, although I am proud of my situation in the cause of truth and honor, I may be precluded from giving further information, until after a general court martial shall be held. If this note shall come too late for this evening's paper, be pleased to insert it tomorrow and oblige,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign 1st U. S. R.
Late Brigade Major to Gen. Butler,

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Yesterday the Indian Warriors, lately arrived in this city, had an audience of the President of the United States.

March 14. Died, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. Peter Jaquette, one of the principal Sachems of the Oneida Nation of Indians.—This young Chief was educated in France; he accompanied Madame Fayette to that country on his return from the United States.

On Wednesday last his funeral was attended from Oellers' Hotel to the presbyterian burying ground in Mulberry street, where his remains were interred.

The corpse was preceded by detachments of the Light Infantry of the city, with arms reversed—drums muffled—music playing a solemn dirge. The corpse was followed by six of the Chiefs as mourners, succeeded by all the Warriors now in this city—the reverend Clergy of all denominations—the Secretary of War, and the Gentlemen of the War Department—Officers of the F. Army, and of the militia—and a great number of Citizens.—The concourse assembled on this occasion, is supposed to have amounted to more than 10,000 persons.

NORTHAMPTON, April 11.

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 4th inst. Mr. Timothy Pomeroy, in the 43d year of his age.

21 dollars reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the evening of the 1st inst. the following soldiers belonging to the 2d United States Regiment, viz. *John Kelly*, 25 years of age, five feet six inches and an half high, dark-complexion, large beard, black hair, born in Ireland, had on when he went away, a round hat, short blue sailors jacket, white woollen overalls—Also, *Charles Stimpson*, 33 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short black hair, scar over the left eye, born in England, last residence Boston, by occupation, a farmer, had on when he went away his soldiers uniform, supposed to be in company with Kelly—Also *Abraham Hollowell*, aged 19 years, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark grey eyes, scared with the small-pox, on the left leg, by occupation a farmer, last residence Greenwich, County of Hampshire, Mass. had on his soldiers uniform, but probably he has taken the facings from his coat—Any person who will convey the above described deserters to this rendezvous, or secure them in any goal within the United States, or deliver them to any recruiting officer belonging to the Federal Army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or seven dollars for either of them.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d. United States Regiment.

N. B. As the public contribute for the pay and bounty of the soldiers, they are desired to take up all straggling soldiers, who may be found without a pass, from their officer—in so doing they will not only render service to their country but be entitled to a reward.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

POWDER.

THE Subscriber has lately received a large supply of POWDER from the manufacture at East-Hartford, which he will sell by the Cask only. As the Manufacturers purpose to keep a Magazine of that article in this Town in future, they will send none but what they warrant to be of the very best kind, and fully equal to any that is imported from Europe, and will sell it as cheap as it can be procured any where in the United States.

Shop-keepers, who deal in that article, are requested to call on the subscriber at his house nearly opposite the gaol in Northampton. JOSEPH CLARKE.

April, 11, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Elezer, Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Oliver Allen, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of the widow Joanna Allen, in said Shutesbury, on the second Tuesday of May, June, September and October next, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, eleven months from the first day of March, being allowed to settle said estate.

RICHARD MONTAGUE,
ASA POWERS, } Commissioners.
SAMUEL JONES,

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Shutesbury, March 16, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR-Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT's, a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 13, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act to prevent appeals in certain cases, from the judgment of a Court of Common Pleas.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in the General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That upon any report of Referees returned into any Court of Common Pleas, in pursuance of an act for rendering the decision of civil causes as speedy and as little expensive as possible—and also upon any report made by Referees appointed by a rule of any Court of Common Pleas, wherein it is agreed at the time of entering into such rule, that the report of said Referees shall be final, the judgment of said Court of Common Pleas upon all such reports, shall be final and no appeal therefrom shall be allowed by said Court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding

In the *House of Representatives*, February 29, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 3, 1792.

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-two.

An Act to render valid the votes and proceeding of certain Town Meetings which have been assembled by virtue of a warrant signed by a Town-Clerk, by order of the Selectmen.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That all warrants heretofore signed by a Town Clerk, by order of the Selectmen of any town or a major part of them, and all proceedings of the legal voters of such towns, which have been had in pursuance of such warrants, be and hereby are ratified and confirmed in the same manner as if the said warrants had been signed by the Selectmen.

In the House of Representatives, March 5, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 6, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—

Attest

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH of *Massachusetts.*

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

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 act determining what transactions 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 years, without being warned to depart the same, should be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of such town or district.—And whereas it appears expedient, that the time of giving notice and warning to depart as aforesaid, shall 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 four years, from the time of passing the act to which this is an addition, without being warned to depart as aforesaid, the above recited act notwithstanding.

In the *House of Representatives*,
March 5, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 6, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved:

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act to continue an act, intitled "An act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

WHEREAS the said act will expire on the first day of June next, and it is expedient the same should be continued.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said act, be, and the same is hereby continued and shall continue in force until the end of the first Session of the next General Court, and no longer.

[*This Act passed March 9, 1792.*]

True—Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the 28th ult. LUTHER WRIGHT, soldier in the 2d United States Regiment, 18 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, grey eyes, long hair, almost black, has a scar on his left thumb, by occupation a Joiner, born and resided last at Northampton, Massachusetts, had on when he went away a round high crown'd hat, a mix'd coloured home made coat, a striped vest, brown or butternut coloured overalls. The above reward is offered to any person who will deliver the above deserter, to any officer in the service of the United States, or confine him in any goal within the same, by

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut
and United States Regiment.

Springfield, April 2, 1792.

120 Dollars Reward.

Stop Theif!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18379 Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to William Lynn. No. 1301 Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16259 Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16 No. 71 Octo. 1, 1781, £. 48 1 payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of 100 *Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precautions having been taken to prevent their ever being received and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

TO BE LET,

THIRTY-THREE Acres of improved Land, ten of which is mowing, and the remainder pasturing, in the town of Norwich, it being part of the farm lately improved by Capt. Oliver Lyman.——For further particulars, apply to

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, March 20, 1792.

To MOSES BLISS, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

WE the subscribers, three of the members of the corporation, entitled, "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river;" request you to grant a warrant, whereby the said proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of Mr. *Zebedee Parsons*, in Springfield, on Wednesday the second day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and any other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what number of shares the stock and property of the corporation, shall be divided into.

3d. To determine what deposit shall be made on each share, to discharge the expences of exploring and surveying Connecticut river and the Country adjacent, of purchasing lands and materials and other contingent expences, and when the same deposit shall be made.

4thly. To choose a committee to explore and survey Connecticut river, and the country adjacent, to purchase lands and materials for the use of the proprietors, and for regulating and ordering the affairs and business of the corporation.

5thly. To determine on the mode of calling future meetings of the corporation, and where the same shall be holden.

6thly. To transact all such other matters respecting the propriety as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DWIGHT.

March 1, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
HAMPSHIRE ss.

(L. S.) *To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners aforesaid, and one of the proprietors within mentioned.*

THE petition aforesaid, being preferred to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, you are hereby required to notify and warn the proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

MOSES BLISS, Justice of the Peace.

THE Proprietors above mentioned pursuant to the above warrant, are notified to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

WANTED, Immediately.

A *Single MAN, that is honest, sober, industrious, and capable of rightly managing a Farm. One that can be well recommended shall receive good wages in Cash.*

Enquire of the Printer.

March 26, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hatfield, viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Mr. Israel Williams, containing sixteen acres and an half nearly, of the best land, & under high cultivation; with a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with available orchard on the same.

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

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

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when united with the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy of Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has, by the spirited exertions of his townsmen, for which they will please to accept his most grateful thanks, been enabled so far to re-build his Malt-Works, as once more to begin that business. Those who have Barley still to deliver, are requested to bring it as soon as possible.

BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 28, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1792. [NUMB. 284.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two,

An Act incorporating the Hon. *John Worthington*, Esq. and others therein named, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut River passable for boats and other things, from the mouth of Chickapee River, northward throughout this Commonwealth, by the name of The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River.

WHEREAS removing the obstructions to the passing of boats and other craft made use of for the purposes of transportation upon Connecticut river, from the mouth of Chickapee river, so called, to the northern limits of this Commonwealth, will be of great public utility, and JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq. and others have petitioned this Court, for an Act of incorporation, to empower them to make such Canals and Locks, and perform such other operations as are necessary to remove the difficulties now attending such passing, and many persons under the expectation of such an Act, have engaged to subscribe to a fund for the effecting the aforesaid purpose.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Honorable John Worthington, Caleb Strong, Theodore Sedgwick, David Sexton, Samuel Lyman, and Samuel Fowler, Esquires; and Robert Breck, Jonathan Dwight, Thomas Dwight, Justin Ely, Dwight Foster, Samuel Henshaw, Ebenezer Hunt, John Hooker, Esquire; Messieurs Ebenezer Lane, William Moore, Benjamin Prescott, Levi Shepherd, William Smith, and Simeon Strong and John Williams, Esqrs. and their associates and successors, proprietors of such proposed Canals and Locks, and in the funds or real estate to be raised or purchased for effecting the purpose aforesaid, are hereby incorporated and shall be a corporation forever, under the name of *The proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River*, and by that name may sue and prosecute, and be sued and prosecuted to final judgement and execution, and shall be and hereby are vested with all the powers and privileges which are by law incident to corporations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said proprietors, or any three of them, may make their application to any Justice of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, requesting him to call a meeting of the said proprietors, to be holden at some convenient place within the town of Springfield, in the same County; whereupon such Justice is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to one of the said proprietors, directing him to warn and notify said proprietors to meet at such time and place, in said town of Springfield, as he shall therein direct, to agree on such method as may be thought proper for calling meetings of said proprietors for the future, to do & transact such matters and things, relating to the said propriety, as shall be expressed in said warrant; and the proprietor to whom such warrant shall be directed, shall give notice to the said proprietors, by causing the same or the substance thereof, to be published in the Springfield and Northampton news-papers, fourteen days before the holding said meeting, and make return thereof under his hand, to the same meeting to be lodged with the Clerk that shall be then and there chosen: And the said proprietors may also at any legal meeting chose a Clerk, Treasurer and other officer or officers of the corporation, that they may deem necessary, and also may chose a committee for regulating and ordering the affairs and business of the said corporation, and every proprietor shall have a right to vote in the proprietary meetings according to his share and interest in persons, or by representation in the following ratio: From one hundred to three hundred dollars inclusive, shall have one vote; from three hundred and one to six hundred dollars inclusive, shall have one vote more; from six hundred and one to a thousand dollars inclusive, shall have one vote more; and for every thousand above a thousand dollars, shall have one vote more,—Provided no one proprietor shall have more than ten votes. All representations to be proved in writing, signed by the person making the same by special appointment, which shall be filed with and recorded by the Clerk; and this Act and all rules, regulations and votes of the said corporation shall be fairly and truly recorded by the said Clerk, in a book or books for that purpose to be provided and kept.

Provided, That whereas it may become necessary in the prosecution of the foregoing business, that the property of private persons may (as in the case of highways) be appropriated for the public use, and in order that no person may be damaged in his property by the cutting or making Canals through his land, by removing mills or mill-dams, diverting water courses, or flowing his land, by the proprietors aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, without receiving adequate compensation therefor.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid. That in all cases where any person shall be damaged in his property by the said proprietors for the purposes aforesaid, in manner as is above expressed, or in any other way, and the proprietors aforesaid do not within twenty days after being requested thereto, make or tender reasonable satisfaction to the acceptance of the person damaged by them as aforesaid, the person so damaged may apply to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, to have a Committee appointed by said Court at his own expence, to estimate the damage so done; and the said Court are hereby authorized and empowered by warrant under the seal thereof, upon such application made, if within one year from the time of the damage done as aforesaid, to appoint a Committee of five disinterested freeholders in the same County, to estimate such damages, which Committee shall give reasonable notice to the persons interested, and to the Clerk of the proprietors aforesaid, of the time and place of their meeting, and they shall be under oath to perform the said service according to their best skill and judgment, which having done, they or the major part of them, shall make return thereof under their hands and seals to the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in said County, after the same service is performed, to the end the same may be accepted, allowed and recorded. And the Committee so appointed, are impowered and required to estimate the said damage, and make return thereof as aforesaid; and if the estimate of the Committee be accepted by the Court, the Clerk of said Court is hereby authorized and directed, on application therefor, to issue an execution against the property only of the corporation, or of any individual belonging thereto, for the sum so adjudged in damages, provided the same is not paid within the term of twenty days after the acceptance of said report; and likewise for the costs of the committee and fees of the Court, both to be allowed by the Court; Provided the sum of damages estimated by the committee, exceed the sum so tendered. But in case the proprietors actually tendered to the person complaining, before the complaint was exhibited, a sum as great as the sum allowed by the Court in damages, then nothing to be included in the execution for costs of the committee or court: The execution to be issued by the Clerk of the Court, to be in the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, and returnable in the same time as if judgment had been rendered against said corporation, for a like sum in damage, on process in the Court of Common Pleas. And if any person find himself aggrieved by the doings of the said committee in estimating damages, he may apply to the said Court of General Sessions; provided such application be made to the same Court at the next session thereof, in the same County, after the acceptance of such report; and said Court is hereby impowered to hear and finally determine the same, by a Jury under oath, to be summoned by the Sheriff or his deputy for that purpose, if the person complaining desires the same, or by a new committee if the person complaining and the proprietors can agree thereon;—and if the Jury or committee agreed upon as aforesaid, who are to be under oath, shall not increase the sum of damages, the person complaining shall be at the cost incurred on that occasion, to be taxed against him by said Court; otherwise such cost and increase of damages shall be paid by the proprietors, and execution to issue therefor, in manner as before expressed. And it shall be the duty of such Committee or Jury, on application of either of the parties, and reasonable notice given to all persons interested, to determine where and how many bridges shall be made and maintained by said proprietors, over the Canals aforesaid; and how the same shall be constructed, and what damages shall be paid by the proprietors for neglecting to make and maintain such bridges; and the report of such Committee, or the verdict of such Jury being returned into the same Court, and being allowed and recorded, shall be a sufficient bar against any action brought for damages as aforesaid—having only that where the sum of damages is not estimated at a sum in gross for the full satisfaction thereof, but a yearly sum is adjudged; in such case the complainant shall be intitled to an action of debt for the recovery of the same, so often as the same becomes due, during the continuance of the damages done or suffered as aforesaid, and also for the recovery of the damages for neglecting to make and maintain the bridges aforesaid, so often as the same is demandable.

And be it further enacted; That if any person or persons shall wilfully, maliciously, and contrary to law, take up, remove, break down, dig under, or otherwise damnify any dam, canal or lock-made use of for inclosing water, for the purposes aforesaid, or any part thereof, or shall divert or obstruct the waters of any stream running to or from any pond, canal or reservoir, used, adapted and designed for the purposes aforesaid, or shall cut down, damnify, carry away or set afloat to be carried away, any boards, plank, joist or other timber or materials used, or to be used in or about any of said works; or shall be aiding or assisting in any of the trespasses aforesaid, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the proprietors aforesaid, treble the value of such damages, as the proprietors aforesaid, shall (to the justice or Court and Jury, before whom the trial shall be) make appear that they have sustained by means of the same trespass; to be sued for and recovered in any Court proper to try the same, and such offender or offenders shall be liable to prosecutment by the Grand Inquest of said County of Hampshire, for any offence or offences against this law; and on conviction thereof, on such prosecutment, before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for said County, or before the Supreme Judicial Court, shall be liable to pay a fine to the use of the Commonwealth, of not more than twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, or be imprisoned for a term not more than three months nor less than thirty days at the discretion of the Court before whom the conviction shall be.

And be it further enacted, By the authority aforesaid; that the proprietors aforesaid, be and they hereby are authorized and impowered to purchase and hold to them and their successors forever, to much land and real estate as may become necessary for carrying into effect the purposes aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the purpose of reimbursing the said proprietors the money by them expended, or to be expended in building and supporting the dams, canals and locks, and in clearing the passages necessary for the purposes aforesaid, a toll be and hereby is granted and established, for the sole benefit of the said proprietors, according to the rates following:—

For every ton weight which shall be transported in boats or other vessels through the locks and canals between the mouth of Chickapee river in Springfield, and the mouth of Stoney-Brook, in South-Hadley, the sum of *four shillings* and *six pence*—for every thousand feet of boards passing through the same locks and canals, the sum of *five shillings* and *six pence*—for plank and square timber in proportion to the size last mentioned, and for all other lumber floated on raft or otherwise through the same locks and canals, in the same proportion—for every ton weight which shall be transported in boats or other vessels, through the locks and canals between the mouth of Deerfield river, and the head of Millers falls so called, the sum of *five shillings* and *six pence*—for every thousand feet of boards passing through the locks and canals last mentioned, *nine shillings* and *six pence*, and for other lumber in the same proportion; and every boat or other vessel passing through the same locks and canals, shall pay at the rate of one shilling for every ton burthen it is capable of conveying, whether the same be loaded or not.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be toll-gatherers and others, whose business it shall be to attend the locks in the day time, who shall give constant attendance at their respective stations, during the whole of the season for boats or rafts to pass, and on the toll being paid shall immediately permit passengers with their property to pass the locks; and the said toll shall commence on the day of opening said locks and canals for the purposes aforesaid, and shall continue 3 forever; provided that when fifty years from the first opening thereof are expired, the General Court from thence forward may regulate the rate of toll; and the same shall be collected in such manner as shall be prescribed by said corporation.

And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the proprietors aforesaid, shall erect, keep up and forever maintain such dams, canals and locks, and shall also so clear the passages of the river aforesaid, between the mouth of Chickapee river so called, in Springfield, and the mouth of Stoney-brook so called, in South-Hadley, and between the mouth of Deerfield river so called, and the head of Miller's falls so called, in Connecticut river, so that rafts and boats of timber not exceeding twenty feet in width or sixty feet in length, may pass securely down, and that boats and other craft usually made use of for transporting goods in Connecticut river aforesaid, within this Commonwealth, may pass securely up and down between the places abovementioned at all seasons of the year, when the other parts of said river are passable up and down by such boats or other craft for transportation.—And that they shall keep & expose to view when required, the rates of toll of the tollable articles fairly and legibly written or printed, at the several places where the toll shall be received.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect further space of four years after the passing of this Act, to build and complete such dams, canals, and locks, and to clear the passages of the river between the places first abovementioned, so as to be passable in manner as aforesaid, then this Act so far as it respects the same shall be void

and of no effect, & if the said proprietors shall neglect or refuse for the space of six years after passing this Act, to build and compleat such dams, canals, and locks, and to clear the passages of the river between the mouth of Deerfield river, and the head of Miller's falls aforesaid, so as to be passable in manner as aforesaid, then this Act shall be void and of no effect, so far as respects the locks and canals last mentioned.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 18, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE Feb. 22, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

By the Governor Approved, Feb. 23, 1792.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy,—Attest

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

MR. TUCKER, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, with the resolution entered into by the House on Saturday last, respecting the letter from the French King, —informing the House, that the committee had, according to order, acquitted themselves of that duty.

Message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that the Senate had passed the Representation Bill with amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House.

The order of the day being called for on the Georgia Election.

The House proceeded to the further hearing of the evidence adduced by General Jackson, who read the several depositions of James Gray, Abner Williams, and Samuel Hammond.—The first was admitted;—the two others were not.

G. Jackson, then proceeding to produce the impeachment of Mr. Osborne, in evidence,—objections were made, and a debate ensued,—which continuing to a late hour, the House adjourned without taking the question.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had, on their part, agreed to the report of the managers of the conference, on the disagreeing amendments of both Houses, to the "bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay and invalid pensions."

The order of the day being called for on the contested Georgia Election.

A motion of General Jackson's, "that the decision of the Senate of the state of Georgia, on the impeachment of Judge Osborne, so far as it respects the Camden return for a member to represent the state of Georgia, on the third day of January 1791, be received as evidence in the present trial of that election, to establish the corruption of Judge Osborne," was the subject of a lengthy debate, in which the extent of the right of the House, to judge in all cases of contested elections, was fully discussed; and the interference on the part of the Senate of Georgia was construed into an invasion of the privileges of the House.

The question being at length taken on the motion, passed in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 41.

Mr. Lewis, counsel for the sitting member, then proceeded to reply; and having canvased the evidence respecting the Effingham election, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House proceeded to the trial of the contested Georgia Election.

Mr. Lewis, counsel for the sitting member, spoke in reply to the evidence adduced by the petitioner.

General Jackson then arose and addressed the House in an elegant and animated speech, at the conclusion of which, a loud peal of applause suddenly rang from the gallery; whereupon, some honorable members called to have the gallery cleared. Several gentlemen, however, having opposed the motion, the audience were suffered to remain.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Bondinot rose, and adverting to the behaviour of the audience in the galleries yesterday, observed, that it is of the highest consequence to every citizen of the United States, that the freedom of debate in that house should be preserved inviolate; that although the conduct he alluded to (*that of applauding General Jackson*) might be considered only as the sudden effect of the involuntary impulse, and unattended with any premeditated design of insulting the House collectively, or any individual member of the House, it had nevertheless a tendency to infringe the freedom of debate:—Left therefore it should be drawn into a precedent on future occasions, he moved the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:—

"*Resolved*, that, whenever in the opinion of the Speaker, or of the chairman of the committee of the whole House, any disorderly or improper behaviour shall happen in the galleries, it be a standing rule of the House, that the speaker or Chairman do order the galleries to be immediately cleared without taking the opinion of the House or committee."

The House then proceeded to a decision, in the case of contested elections; and the following resolution was agreed to—Yeas, 58—Nays—none.

"*Resolved*, That ANTHONY WAYNE, was not duly elected a member of this House."

[Notwithstanding the unanimity of this vote, we must, in justice to General Wayne, observe, that it was, with equal unanimity on all sides of the House, that, although his election was clearly proved to be illegal; still his character stood unimpeached; as it did not appear from any part of the evidence produced on the trial, that the illegality of the proceedings was, in the smallest degree imputable to him.]

A motion was then made by Mr. W. Smith, that Mr. Speaker should transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Executive of the state of Georgia.

This occasioned some debate, which turned principally on two points, viz. whether General Jackson be not entitled to take General Wayne's seat? And whether the House ought not to pass a resolution formally declarative of a vacancy, before any notification can with propriety be sent to the State executive to issue writs for a new election?—Ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill were then taken up, and read; but as they totally alter the principle on which the bill was originally framed, their further consideration was postponed.

[The Senate propose to strike out every thing relative to a second enumeration and apportionment;—and to fix the number of representatives after the next election, at one hundred and twenty, viz. N. Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 18; Vermont 3; R. Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; N. York, 11; N. Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; N. Carolina, 12; South-Carolina, 7; Georgia, 2.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution, passed on the 8th inst. directing him to report to the House the *ways and means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums, necessary for the public service, ought to be raised.

The House then took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill, and after considerable debate they were all finally disagreed to.

LONDON, January 24.

Last week in the National Assembly, M. Isnard made use of the following expression:—"The traitors of every rank shall fall by your hands; the generous nation pardoned once, it will pardon no more; so KING and MINISTERS, take warning!"

The Turkish Ambassador to Vienna being complimented by the Clergy, returned an answer very singular, and not much to be expected from the mouth of a Mahometan:—"I commend myself," said Ratick, "to your prayer. We all have the same God, and only pray to him in different languages."

The number of M. d'Orleans's creditors is 818! Their demands consequently are immense. His revenues are about 67 millions of livres, but inadequate to defray his debts and expences. The recapitulation of the debts fills 45 folio pages of a pamphlet which has been two months preparing. It is to be hoped that EVERY PRINCE, seeing the degradation brought on royalty by luxury and extravagance, will take warning; and obtain the love of the people as the sure source of riches to the utmost extent of all virtuous wishes. M. d'Orleans's creditors have taken possession of his estates and effects, and allow him an annuity.

At one of the late meetings of the Duke of Orleans's creditors, when the Prince entered the apartment in which they were assembled, he found them all standing up and uncovered. One of the tradesmen, however, a greater democrat than the others, and knowing himself to be superior in some respects to him who had called the meeting, thus constitutionally addressed his fellow sufferers—"Good folks, by the first article of the Rights of Man, all mortals are born equal, why then should we stand with our hats off in presence of one who is not more than ourselves? For my part, I cannot think what *we owe him*, but am perfectly sensible of what *he owes us*; so let us sit down and be covered."

The spirit of toleration begins to penetrate into parts from which it has long been excluded. Letters from Vienna state, that the Grand Signior has caused an order to be published through the whole extent of his dominions, forbidding all mussulmen, under the most rigorous penalties, to insult any Christian, of whatever sect he may be, and especially not to make use of the opprobrious appellation of Christian dog.

By every account from Germany we learn, that the French princes are making very serious and active preparations——to whatever they may eventually lead, money they appear to have in plenty.

The princes have their publick offices, such as war office, secretary of state's office, &c. at which business is transacted with a national regularity. Regiments are raising in different quarters, which fill very fast—that of the younger Mirebeau is 1500 strong.

All letters received from abroad are now filled with accounts of the mighty preparations making by Ex Princes, for re-entering France. These may for the most part be considered as mere flummery to keep up the spirits of the party during the winter.—The season is certainly unfavourable to such undertakings. It is a fact, however, that considerable sums have been remitted to Coblentz, to the Ex-Princes. But the Comte d'Artois, considering the money as intended for his own use, and that of some others of the royal household, has dissipated the greatest part of it, which has alienated the hearts of many friends to the cause.

DUBLIN, November 23.

By permission of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

To be seen at No. 32, College-green, near the Post-Office, from 10 in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening, an extraordinary *lusus naturæ*, lately arrived from the Glaciers, in the grand mountains of Chamouni, the two *Wonderful Brothers*, called the *Albinos of Europe*, known and described by Monsr. Saussure, in his voyages to Chamouni, published in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and may be had in a pamphlet as above, 6d. They had the honour to be presented to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society in London, who was pleased to express his surprise and admiration, at the same time, with other gentlemen learned in natural history, pronounced them a perfect and new variety of man, and the greatest and most pleasing natural curiosity ever seen in England. They are allowed by gentlemen of the first science to be the most curious phenomenon of Nature's productions. The hair on their heads is as white as snow, and as strong as horse hair, it flows over their shoulders, and has a most beautiful appearance. Their eye lashes and beards are also perfectly white. The skin on their heads is of a fine pink colour, their eyes of a pale red, with a continual motion like the pendulum of a clock. They can hardly see by day, but have the advantage of seeing by night. They are remarkably fair and ruddy, and of a pleasant countenance, their manners sweet, and have a common education. Dr. Munro, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh, has minutely inspected these men, and allows them to be real natural curiosities, and worthy the attention of the curious. Admittance, ladies and gentlemen, one British shilling each. Ladies and gentlemen may see them at their own houses on the shortest notice.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 2d.

Capt. CASS of the 2d United States regiment, marched from this place, on Tuesday last with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin—this detachment will augment that garrison to 120 men, and of which Captain CASS is to take the command.

Captain HUGES with a fine company of men arrived here on Saturday last from the eastward.

We hear from Shortcreek, about six miles this side Wheling, that a party of Indians had stolen six horses from that neighborhood, that they were pursued some distance but not overtaken.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) MARCH 13.

On Sunday last the pilot Brothers was overset by a sudden squall of wind, in seven fathoms of water, and every person on board perished.—By this melancholy accident, the city of Charleston has been deprived of nine of its ablest branch pilots, and eight families of their only support.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship PERSEVERANCE from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 5th January. By this vessel we learn that at Bourdeaux all was confusion—that assignats were 50 per cent. below par; and that the people were in daily expectation of a counter revolution.

In the ship Perseverance, Capt. Bey arrived at this port yesterday from Bourdeaux, came passengers fix Catholic clergymen.

Official accounts have been received at the war Office, from lieut. colonel commandant WILKINSON advising of his having visited the field of action of the 4th of November last, and returned to Fort-Washington, without having seen any Indians.

He commenced his march from Fort-Washington the 25th of January, with two companies of the 2d regiment and 150 volunteers, militia of Columbia district, in the vicinity of fort Washington. The snow being deep, retarded the march of the party, so that they did not reach fort Jefferson, 68 and an half miles distant, until the 30th of January; where the snow was two feet deep on a level.

But weather prevented the march from Fort-Jefferson until the 3d February, when, from the path being excessively bad for the infantry, Col. WILKINSON ordered them to return to Fort-Washington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at ten o'clock the 4th of February, being twenty-nine miles from Fort-Jefferson. "A description of the spectacle which they field presented, though covered with twenty inches of snow, would be offensive to humanity."

The colonel buried as many of the dead as could be discovered. He found all the carriages, except three, rendered unfit for service; on one of which a four pound iron cannonade was mounted. The other cannon could not be discovered, being probably covered by the snow or ice, or buried in the victory. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron separated, which, with the three carriage and cannonade, were placed on sleds and taken to fort Jefferson, to which place the party returned on the 5th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the 4th of February.

Not a tree or bush, or scarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of the army, which had not been marked by a ball.

On the 17th February, after Col. WILKINSON had left Fort Jefferson, it appears that Capt. SHAYLOR, the commanding officer, Lt. BISSELL, Mr MASON, Mr. KIRBY, Mr FOWLER, with Capt. Shaylor's son, and a soldier, being about half a mile distant from the fort, were suddenly fired upon by a number of Indians dressed in blue coats. Mr. Mason and young Mr. Shaylor were killed upon the spot. The Captain escaped to Fort Jefferson, with an arrow sticking in him. Lieut. Bissel and two others (not named) escaped to Fort Jefferson, and one was still missing. Captain Shaylor is arrested and will be tried at a general court martial for leaving his garrison contrary to orders.

Extract of a letter from a French Gentleman in Bordeaux, to the Printer, dated Jan. 15th 1792.

"America, this day, believe me, is as happy as any country in the globe, and much more desirous, from the tranquility prevailing all over it. France is in a terrible situation struggling not for liberty, but to secure it. Her enemies are doing every thing to oppose her constitution. The high and low Nobility are now out of the kingdom—have embodied in an army which stands on the frontiers of Germany, and intend forcing their way into the country, and overturning the constitution; but we are decided to oppose them with all the perseverance possible, although they are assisted by Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Germany, Spain, and the Emperor; but it is expected the armies of these despots are appraised that they are brought on to fight against men, that are only defending their liberties, it is expected, that these very armies will turn their arms against the tyrants, who are pleased to make their lives against generous freemen, whose only wish is to abolish Slavery, Kings, and Tyrants."

A loan of three millions of guilders for account of the United States, has been effected at four per cent interest, in the city of Amsterdam.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Turks and the kingdom of Poland, in which the Polanders are allowed the free navigation of the Black Sea.

The French frigate, La Moselle, that arrived here on Friday last (commanded by Capt. Ferrarie, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th of March. Six thousand troops had then arrived, but were judged insufficient to recover the island speedily. The national civil commissioners had sent an urgent desire to France for fourteen thousand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought would be fully sufficient to reduce the revolters to immediate submission.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated Feb. 24.

"Commandant Wilkinson being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to the second United States regiment, about the middle of January, the firing of cannon, at Fort-Washington, announced to the inhabitants his arrival. His appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel, gave him the command of the Federal Troops.

"Our winter has been uncommonly severe; we have had snow on the ground upwards of six weeks, half of the time 18 or 20 inches deep, and the river Ohio being closed, the ice at Cincinnati, for near a fortnight, afforded a bridge to the Kentucky shore. Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, perhaps concluding business would be to be done early in the spring, improved the advantage of the snow to transport forage for the cavalry to Fort-Jefferson, and engaged all the teams and sleds that could be procured in the different settlements; and having determined upon an immediate enterprize, he detached himself to the militia at the different settlements in the Hon. Judge Symmes' Purchase; and on his march, visited Columbia, where he met the militia at Capt. Garno's; he made his appearance in an old hunting frock—he harangued them very feelingly, telling them he had some thoughts, if it should be found practicable, of visiting one of the Indian Towns; and proposed to them the expediency and necessity of bringing away the cannon from the place of the fatal defeat of the 4th of November last, as there was a probability that, unless that were done, they might be brought against at the approaching campaign; and dwelt a little upon the melancholy theme of their countrymen lying in the field of battle, calling upon *them* for the rights of sepulchre. These hints were sufficient—they struck the souls of the solid boys."

April 5. Lieutenant Turner, who was captured by the Indians in the late engagement under Gen. St. Clair, is we hear, arrived in town. Being closely pursued in the engagement by two Indians, and seeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or resist, he turned about and offered his hand. The Indians not only spared his life, but protected it from the vindictive madness of their companions. After the engagement they thought of conveying him to the scene where the savages were revelling over their spoils; but first, one of them took the precaution of paying a visit to the camp of the victors, and seeing them much intoxicated took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was sent to Detroit, where a private English gentleman paid his ransom, released him and took his note for the amount.

He says that about 1500 Indians were in the engagement.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman southward of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jamestown, March 5, 1792.

"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & coming up Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the time the messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they imagined were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them (being late in the evening) they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the shore, and discovering them to be Indians, were obliged to defend themselves as well as they could. The enemy fired upon them, killed my brother in law and the Captain the first fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, kept up so strong a fire, that they saved the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

APRIL 7.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 16.

"By the brig Minerva, Capt. Thomas Worth, I informed you of the melancholy news of the revolted negroes on the plains of Leogan: they began to leave their masters' service some time past, and embodied 3 leagues from Leogan, at a convenient place in the mountain, where they were headed by some whites, said to be priests from France together with some Spanish circuls; and on the 11th inst. there appeared to be a general revolt: the 12th about 4 o'clock in the morning, their whole force entered the town of Leogan, and began to plunder and destroy, but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, say whites and people of color, they were drove out of town.

The frigate then being at Leogan, with the commissary national and civil; the inhabitants immediately reinforced from the frigate, and the action became desperate; the negroes with such weapons as they were posst fired, mostly sharpened sticks, and the inhabitants with bayonets, &c.—Report says, that upwards of 2000 were slain before they retreated; and as soon as they retreated, they divided, and commenced putting fire to the habitations, as they passed along on their retreat to the mountains; and from the accounts we can receive as yet, we have reason to believe, that nearly one whole of 36 plantations have suffered more or less, many entirely burnt, and others the greater part."

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 24.

TO THE CURIOUS.

It is a fact, that a gentleman of this town has now in his possession a tame duck, which was hatched on the 3d of April last—the morning on which the eclipse took place, and resembled a luminous ring—and what is very extraordinary, which none can account for is, that every egg this duck has laid, bears the resemblance of the eclipse to perfection; it appears on the large end of the egg, and the moon looks to be about two thirds off the sun, and forms a beautiful semicircle. The place of the moon is of a bluish cast, & that of the sun, a much lighter colour.

WINDSOR, (VER.) MARCH 13.

On the 2d inst. the wife of Mr. CONDON, of Clarendon, Ottercreek, put an end to her existence, by plunging a large carving knife into her stomach. The circumstances of this melancholy transaction, are as follows:—For several months previous to her death, she appeared to labour under deep concern of mind, respecting her futurestate. At intervals she was very delirous—and often threatened to sever the thread of life, in the above unhappy manner. In this situation she continued until the morning of the abovementioned day; when, to the astonishment and regret of all her acquaintance, the was found dead, with the fatal blade sheathed in her breast. She had so far penetrated her inwards, as to make several gashes in her bowels.

WORCESTER, MARCH 28.

As our latest accounts from the Genesee country mention nothing of the melancholy disaster said to have happened to Lt. TAFT's and other families on *Hudson's* river, we are inclined to believe the report is without foundation, and that the person who handed us the intelligence must have been misinformed.

NEW-LONDON, April 11.

A child of Mr. Lebbens Maynard, of Montville, about 18 months old, fell into a kettle of hot water last Wednesday, and died the next day.

A London paper says—The American Bible is to have a *Quaker for the Editor*, and it to be *corrected* by a *gentleman of the law*.

An association has been recently formed in London for discouraging the use of sugar made in the West-Indies. The members of this association are known by the name of ANTI-SACCHARITES, (Sugar haters.)—They conceive that when the disuse of sugar shall become so general as to render the importation of it unnecessary, the slave trade will be at an end. They calculate that the slave trade would be entirely abolished were thirty seven thousand families to give over the use of sugar.

To day a list of *Twenty four failures* in the city of New York, has been circulating in this city.—*Spec. Spec.!*

HARTFORD, APRIL 16.

On Monday the 2d inst. Jabez Harger, of Granville, put an end to his life by hanging himself. He was in the 25th year of his age, and had supported the reputation of a sober and industrious young man; but had fallen into a melancholy state of mind for some months previous to his unhappy exit.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 18.

A vessel is said to have arrived at *Philadelphia*, from *Calcutta*, in a short passage; and brings accounts that Lord *Cornwallis* had met several heavy disasters in prosecuting the war against TIPPO SAIB—Disasters which indicate a second *Yorktown* scene not improbable.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES,

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

The following Resolution was moved:

RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open whilst the Senate shall be sitting in their legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force the first day of the next session of Congress.

It passed in the negative—Yeas 8, Nays 17.

The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Butler, Carroll, Foster, Hawkins, Johnston King, Lee, and Monroe.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bassett, Bradley, Cabot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Few, Gunn, Henry, Izard, Langdon, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.

The following resolution was adopted by the H. of Representatives of the United States, March 27.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the failure of the late expedition under Major General St. Clair; and that such committee be empowered to call such persons, papers and records, as may be necessary in effect their enquiries.

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Vining, Clarke and Sedgwick.

POLITENESS.

A Banker at Paris was lately plundered in the night, and a chest containing 25,000 livres in paper, changed its master; he was however infinitely surprised to receive a letter by a penny-post soon after, containing assignats to the value of 15,000 livres, with the following billet.

"*SIR,*

"*Among the assignats which have fallen into my hands I find in the amount of fifteen thousand livres to be forged. I send them back to you, as perhaps you may have means to get them off; I confess I dare not attempt it. Permit me to express to you the necessity of being more circumspect in receiving these bills, as the fabricators of counterfeit assignats are considerably encreased of late, both in number and skill; so indeed are all descriptions of thieves.*"

Earthquake at Lisbon.

European papers mention a severe earthquake at Lisbon on the 27th of November, which filled that city with terror and consternation.—There were five or six severe shocks which rapidly followed each other, succeeded by another, after an interval of five minutes, that mobbled the bells out of the steeples, and demolished the chimneys of many houses—Such was the terror inspired by this commotion of nature, that all business, as well as diversions, was prohibited for several days after.

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 6th inst. Mrs. ESTHER SHELDON, consort of Capt. EBENEZER SHELDON, in the 53d year of her age.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Post-Roads,

ON CONNECTICUT-RIVER.

1. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Northampton, to Brattleborough in Vermont—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield, every Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day, at five in the afternoon: Leave Brattleborough the next Saturday, at noon, and arrive at Springfield, the next Monday, by nine in the morning.

2. From Brattleborough, by Charleston and Windsor, to Hanover, in New-Hampshire—once a week. The Mail to leave Brattleborough every Wednesday, at Five o'clock in the morning—reach Windsor by Five in the afternoon—leave it on Thursday at one o'clock in the afternoon—and reach Hanover at five: Leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by Eleven on Saturday forenoon.

3. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Stockbridge, to Kenderhook, in the State of New-York—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield every Monday, at noon—arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon—and at Kinderhook on Wednesday by noon: To leave Kinderhook on Thursday noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday, at nine in the morning.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it should appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the Mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the first day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Post-Master General.

WILL COVER

THIS Season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in Hawley, the famous Horse called the

ROE-BUCK,

He is allowed by judges of Horses in different parts, to be an elegant a horse as any in the County. He will cover at the moderate price of 7/5 the single leap, and 15/ the season. Said horse was owned by Col. Longley the last season; those gentlemen that have a mind to feed their mares may depend they shall have good attendance.

Hawley, April 2, 1792.

ANDREW WOOD,
Post-Rider.

WOULD inform his customers, that this Week ends the present quarter—he therefore calls on all persons indebted to settle up to this time, without delay.

April 18, 1792.

WANTED 2 Apprentices to the Coopers business, two active lads, one 14 or 15 years of age, the other about 16 or 17—Enquire of

JOHN C. CLARK.

Northampton, April 16, 1792.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE BRUSH MAKER.

A NEW SONG.

THAT my calling is useful, I'll make it appear;
To every one present, I'll prove it full clear;
And hope to indulgy you'll all be inclin'd,
So pick, as you want them, a brush to your mind.

I've a brush for your coat, or a brush for your shoes,
A brush for a sweep, let him come if he choose;
I've a brush for the table, a brush for the floor,
A brush for a painter, what won'd you have more?

That we're all *brother-Brushes* 'tis certainly true,
And as well as we can we brush the world through;
For mark (if you please) and you'll find 'tis the plan,
With great and with small, *'tis brush as brush can.*

From his client, the lawyer he brushes his fee,
The doctor his patient, he brushes you'll see;
The poet and critic, still brush different ways,
But each brushes alike, to gain profit and praise.

The grave politician of wonderful weight,
With his wisdom and knowledge, will brush up the
Rate;
And the parson likewise, he is seldom perplex'd,
When found in the pulpit, to brush up his text.

Each rank and degree that would make a bold push,
To gain what they aim at, set out with a brush;
I'm happy with brushing your time to prolong,
So adieu, I'll now brush an end to my song.

SYLVIA AND MARIA.

A FRAGMENT.

"*To each his sufferings: All are men*
"*Condemn'd alike to groan;*
"*The tender for another's pain,*
"*The unfeeling for his own.*"
GRAY.

"AH unfeeling mortal that I am!" said SYLVIA, while the big tear stole down her lovely cheek—"He is gone—the lovely youth, to whom all my prospects of happiness centered, is drawing his last breath—Shall I never see him more?—Are we to part forever?—Ah no! I shall meet him again in another world—we shall yet be happy with each other.—Why then should I thus grieve?" The sound of my feet on the threshold started her,—she looked up, and not knowing that I overheard her moving colloquy, she endeavoured to hide her tears; she forced a smile as I passed her, but neither of us could utter a word, I went into the room where her lover lay "struggling in the pangs of death." The room was darkened—his mother sat by his bed side—

"*Wild was her tearless eye, and rolling spoke,*
"*Anguish unutterable.*"

His father walked slowly and softly across the room—his brothers and sisters weeping—the physician about to take his last leave of his dying patient.—Such a scene, who can describe?—It was too much for me to bear—I walked out of the room.—Well may SYLVIA weep, thought I—DAMON was handsome—was brave—was benevolent—was a man of genius and abilities, and had the advantage of a good education. He loved Sylvia with a fondness unknown to the fashionable tribe of the day—for he was a person of strict honesty and integrity—he was indeed a christian. But he is gone! Sylvia wept, and who could refrain from weeping! She, however, had christian hope and fortitude—she comforted herself that she should again see him. *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, said she, and blessed be the name of the Lord.*

—I walked, pensive and melancholy, towards my lodging.—Here another scene of distress presented itself.—"Lord have mercy!" said MARIA, "was ever poor girl so tormented as I am! I shall not go—I cannot go without the cap—O my grief! what a disappointment!"—Here she burst into tears.—What can be the matter, Ma'am? said I.—"O Mr.****," said she, "I am the most miserable of women; I have an invitation this wedding this afternoon, the b—ch of a milliner has not finished my cap—I would not for all the world have been so disappointed."—Alas Ma'am, said I, only think of Sylvia—Damon is dying, yet she comforts herself and appears serene and composed; while you for a trifling disappointment, distract yourself with passion.—"Ha," said she with a grim, "talk of losing a lover as a misfortune of such magnitude, it is a mere trifle—a nothing—why I can have a hundred of them for a wink, but to be disappointed of going to a wedding, when we do not have an opportunity of seeing one once a year, is too much—what woman can bear it! O that I was ever born to be so tormented!" Here she again burst into tears, and wept aloud.—I left her, and hastened to my room.—Alas, Maria! said I, thou art more to be pitied than Sylvia! the Lord has sent her affliction, and he has sent her fortitude and patience to support herself; thou afflicted thyself for nothing, where will thou find support, thy grief is greater than hers, though the cause of it, when compared with hers, dwindles to nothing, such difference is there between the chastisement sent us by our maker, and that we foolishly bring upon ourselves.

MAXIM.

Use no Oaths; but keep your word without Swearing.

REFLEXION.

THIS is what the Scythians said to Alexander the Great. We learn from that maxim, *that we should never swear, unless we are necessarily obliged to it.* When I hear any body swear, without any necessity, I am apt to believe that he does it, because his conscience tells him, that he does not deserve to be believed upon his mere word. I am never imposed upon by swearing men; I look upon them as men, who having got the habit of swearing do not consider the ill consequences of it, or care so little for it, that it is indifferent to them whether they be sincere in their oaths or not; for habits are commonly attended with indifference and want of attention. Do not we see some men, who having got such a habit, never speak without swearing, & without mixing the most sacred things with their oaths, who swear out of anger and debauchery, to pass away the time, without any reason, without any attention, aim, or design in it, and without being able to shew what advantage they get by it? Their oaths serve them instead of transitions, in their discourses; to swear and speak is the same thing to them; for if they were contented to speak without swearing, they would not be so much abhorred by wise men. Their oaths flatt the good things they say, and raise the indignation of honest men against them. I take every swearer to be a passionate, or an inconsiderate, or a loose man, or one, whose education has been very much neglected: Every one of those things, is odious to an honest man.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. PRINTER,

Some modern European Philosopher has furnished the American Papers with a comparative Sketch of the *Civilized man and the Savage*—you will please to publish as a counterpart,

The SAVAGE and the CIVILIZED MAN.

THE Savage rises in the morning and prowls thro' the forest for food—if he finds it, he returns loaded to his wife, who cooks it for him; her portion is, what he may leave of the hasty repast; if he is unsuccessful in hunting, he takes in an additional hole in his girdle, and his family pines in want.

The civilized MAN gets up with the sun—pursues his daily occupation—and the sure prospect of reward to his industry, lightens the burthen of life—while the arts of civilization afford a perpetual security against hunger, nakedness and cold.

The Savage has a precarious support—nature, it is true, provides the crystal stream, and his bow may slop the deer in its course—but the stream is often remote, and the track of the arrow is frequently untrue.

The civilized man may struggle with misfortunes; but he has a never failing resource in the benevolence of society.

The inhabitant of the woods has but few ideas, and few pleasures—these are of the ardent kind, and their acquisition often interferes with those of his fellow Savages—the consequences are fatal.

The civilized Man has a boundless circle of enjoyments—his views are expanded, his ideas ennobled; his hopes are excited by enumerable objects, and gratified ten thousand different ways. The legal restrains on his pleasures, appetite and passions, enlarge the sphere of his felicity.

The Savage, disengaged from the chace, or war, leads a life of stupid insensibility—there can scarcely be said to be any progress, or succession of events, in his existence—it is one perpetual *now*.

The civilized Man lives in himself—in his children—in the public; and, as he participates in his labors, he enjoys the happiness of his country and of mankind.

"The Savage feels no anxiety for the future welfare of his family, however numerous it may be"—he propagates his kind like the wolf of the desert, and his offspring are abandoned to a wayward fate. The cares, the solicitudes, the anticipations and pleasures of life, are equally unknown to him.

The civilized Man has his cultivated faculties continually employed to promote the happiness of his family—every addition to it is a new pledge of future enjoyment. He feels the protection of civil government, and cheerfully contributes to its support—protected in his acquisitions by law, he contemplates the transmission of his name, his inheritance, his rights and privileges to his posterity, with unspeakable pleasure.

The Savage has no abiding place—his only defence from the inclemency of the skies, is in his case hardened carcass.

The civilized Man, wisely calculating for the future contingencies of the seasons, in the retreat reared by the joint labors of associated industry, "smiles at the tempest, and enjoys the storm."

The Savage, while young, feels and glories in the vigour of his nerves; like the young colt, he snuffs the wind, and braves the tempest—but mark his declining years—time very early sears his village, and the hanging down brawn lip of the aged Savage, fully evinces that his last are not his best days.

The civilized Man preserves by temperance, the vigour of youth until an advanced period—his declining years are crowned with respect and veneration—and his last repose is in the arms of filial affection.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the 28th ult. LUTHER WRIGHT, soldier in the 2d United States Regiment, 18 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, grey eyes, long hair, almost black, has a scar on his left thumb, by occupation a Joiner, born and resided last at Northampton, Massachusetts, had on when he went away a round high crown'd hat, a mix'd coloured home made coat, a striped vest, brown or butternut coloured overalls. The above reward is offered to any person who will deliver the above deserter, to any officer in the service of the United States, or confine him in any goal within the same, by

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d United States Regiment.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

21 dollars reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield the evening of the 18 inst. the following men belonging to the 2d United States Regiment, *John Kelly*, 25 years of age, five feet six inches and a half high, dark complexion, large beard, black hair, born in Ireland, had on when he went away, a round hat, short blue sailors jacket, white woollen overalls. Also, *Charles Simpson*, 33 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short black hair, fear over the left eye, born in England, last residence Boston, by occupation, a farmer, had on when he went away his soldiers uniform, supposed to be in company with Kelly.—Also *Abraham Hollowell*, aged 19 years, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark grey eyes, scarred with the small pox, on the left leg, by occupation a farmer, last residence Greenwich, County of Hampshire, Mass. had on his soldiers uniform, but probably he has taken the facings from his coat.—Any person who will convey the above described deserters to this rendezvous, or secure them in any goal within the United States, or deliver them to any recruiting officer belonging to the Federal Army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or seven dollars for each of them.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d. United States Regiment.

N. B. As the public contribute for the payment of bounty of the soldiers, they are desired to take up straggling soldiers, who may be found without a pass from their officer—in so doing they will not only render service to their country but be entitled to a reward.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

POWDER.

THE Subscriber has lately received a large supply of POWDER, from the manufacture at Elk Hartford, which he will sell by the Cask only, as the Manufacturers purpose to keep a Magazine of the article in this Town in store; they will send none but what they warrant to be of the very best kind, and fully equal to any that is imported from Europe, and will sell it as cheap as it can be procured any where in the United States.

Shop-keepers, who deal in that article, are requested to call on the subscriber at his house nearly opposite the gaol in Northampton. JOSEPH CLARK.

April, 11, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Oliver Allen, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of the widow Joanna Allen, in said Shutesbury, on the second Tuesday of May, June, September and October next, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, eleven months from the first day of March, being allowed to settle said estate.

RICHARD MONTAGUE,
ASA POWERS,
SAMUEL JONES, } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Shutesbury, March 16, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Administrators, to the estate of Lt. JOHN MILLER late of West-Springfield, deceased. Hereby request all indebted to said estate to bring in their accounts for settlement. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

JOHN MILLER, } Adm'rs.
ABNER MILLER. }

West-Springfield, April 2, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT'S a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 11, 1792.

WANTED as apprentices to the JOINERS business, two active LADS, one 15 or 16 years of age, the other about 13 or 14. Enquire of

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, April 5, 1792.

Calicoes and Chintzes.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of CALICOES & CHINTZES, are now on hand and for sale cheap for Cash, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 11, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,
Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*): PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1792. [NUMB. 295.

LAW *of the* UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS barred by the Limitation hereafter established, and to regulate the Claims to INVALID PENSIONERS.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *in Congress assembled*, That the operation of the resolutions of the late Congress of the United States, passed on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and the twenty third day of July, one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of the widows or orphans of any officer of the late army to the five years half pay of such officer, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be suspended for and during the term of *two years*.

And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, not having received the commutation of half pay, and any non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life, or the continuance of such disability, and shall also be allowed such father sum for the arrears of pension, from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate of the annual allowance, in consequence of his disability, as the circuit court of the district, in which they respectively reside, may think just. *Provided*, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say: *First*. Every applicant shall attend the court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the circuit court, the following proofs, TO WIT: A certificate from the commanding officer of the ship, regiment, corps, or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect. The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town, or county, in which he resided; ascertaining of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor, or means for support such applicants for the last twelve months.—*Secondly*. The circuit court upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to examine into the nature of the wound, or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same, and transmit the minutes of their enquiry, in case, in their opinion, the applicant should be put on the pension list, to the secretary at war, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner aforesaid:

And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the district court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the Judge of the district court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall give like information of the times and places of holding the circuit courts in such district. And in districts, wherein a circuit court is not directed by law to be holden, the judge of the district court shall be, and he hereby is authorised to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective circuit courts.—And it shall be the duty of the Judges of the circuit court respectively, during the term of *two years* from the passing of this act, to remain at the places where the said courts shall be holden, five days at least, from the time of opening the sessions thereof, that persons, disabled as aforesaid, may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary at war, upon receipt of the proofs, certificate and opinion as aforesaid, shall cause the same to be duly filed in the office, and place the name of such applicant of the pension list of the United States, in conformity thereto: *Provided always*, That in any case, where the said secretary shall have cause to suspect imposition or mistake, he shall have power to withhold the name of such applicant from the pension list, and make report of the same to Congress, at their next session.

And be it further enacted, That all non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, whose disability and rate of all allowance have been ascertained, pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the late Congress, and have not applied to be placed on the pension list, until after the time, limited by the act of Congress for that purpose, was expired, shall now be placed on the pension list, and be entitled to demand and receive their respective pension, according to the allowances ascertained as aforesaid, any thing in this act or any act of the late Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole or any part of the pension or arrearages of pension, payable to any non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, before the same shall become due, shall be valid. And every person claiming such pension or arrears of pension, or any part thereof, under power of attorney or substitution, shall, before the same be paid, make oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace where the same is payable, that such power or substitution is not given by reason of any transfer of such pension, or arrears of pension, and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, March, the 5th, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AFFECTING PICTURE OF THE DESTITUTE CONDITION IN WHICH THE FAMILIES OF THE AMERICAN CLERGY ARE FREQUENTLY LEFT.

[Extracted from an elegant SERMON, delivered in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on the 19th of June 1791, before the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, by the Rev. JOHN BISSETT.]

A YOUNG man of a liberal education and an ingenuous mind, whose heart glows with the love of evangelical truth, and with a desire to communicate the same noble feelings to others, follows the dictates of conscience and the spirit of God, in devoting himself to the service of the altar. Innocent himself, he apprehends neither guilt nor ingratitude in the world. Inflamed with a noble ardor in the cause of truth and godliness, he hopes that for his work's sake, he will meet with an honorable reception when he enters upon the theatre of life; he hopes his talents are such—[and who would not forgive a little vanity in a youth, especially when it takes such a laudable direction?] that the world will respect his labors, as well as profit by them; that he will obtain some eminence among men, as well as promote the cause of his heavenly master. Who would not weep to think that such generous purposes should be frustrated—that a sun thus rising in splendor, should be obscured by the mists of sorrow and disappointment? He studies to attach his flock to him by a blameless, and unwearied zeal in the discharge of his important duties. And, though such conduct will ever command the esteem and friendship of the reasonable part of his hearers; yet the sources of trouble from the rest will be many. One dislikes his public services. The tongue of slander is hushed above his private deportment. The enthusiast calls in question the sincerity of his religion; and those who embrace different tenets, the soundness of his faith. The unbeliever dislikes him for his opinions: the profligate, for the strictness of his life; and from the proud and wealthy, his indigence will draw contempt.

That support which he fondly hoped gratitude, as well as justice, would secure, comes slowly in; and it is well if it be not year by year withheld.—Meanwhile he finds himself surrounded by a wife and craving offspring; and his anxiety for their sustenance points out to every thorn of life.

I would not be understood as charging the distressed condition of the Clergy entirely upon their hearers. We likewise are men; and many of us, no doubt, fall short in the arduous duties of our station; and it is doing no more than justice to my brethren of the laity when I say, and as far as my limited experience and observation extend, I think myself authorised to say it, that if a pastor conducts himself with propriety, they will, if not universally, yet generally, respect him. My object, in the foregoing remarks, was to shew how impossible it is for him, supposing circumstances the most favourable, to say a maintenance for his family, in case they should be bereft of his help. For while his support is to be procured from so many different persons, some of whom are dissatisfied, and some lukewarm; some withdrawing to other societies, and some leaving themselves down contented without any religion, or even the appearance of it; the widow has no hope for in a frugal, decent competence from year to year.

Suppose, then, it should be the will of God to call him off in the midst of his days, to enter upon the reward of his patient and faithful labors; how forlorn must be the state of his surviving family. Mysterious heaven! support thou the weakness of thy creatures, & help them to submit to thy righteous, though severe dispensations! little do those who bask in the sunshine of prosperity know the pangs that rend the breast of many of their brethren—pangs which, in such a case as this, are doubly keen, from the sudden fall from competence and respect, to that train of woes which attend indigence; and from that delicacy of feeling which is inherent in souls refined by religion and humanity. View the contracted and poorly furnished tenements in which they must now make their abode, and in which they are assembled after their dear protector's interment; and if we wish to indulge that sweet glow of sympathetic sorrow by which the heart is made better, let us not disdain to enter. Poverty, we see, is become an inhabitant; but her slings are little heeded, for a severer loss than that of worldly goods sits heavy at their heart, and occupies their thoughts in silent grief. Sweet is the memory of his endearments and tender affections; but it wrings from them the dropping tear; for he is gone, and will no more return to bless their longing eyes.—Grateful is the meditation on his virtues; but it fosters the heart, that the arrows of distress may next moment pierce the deeper. Pleasing is the recollection of their former bliss; but the pleasure only gleams for an instant, and gives way to the dark cloud of sorrow. The bereaved widow dries up her tears. Her heart expands towards her offspring. The thought of her hapless state draws her sighs and tears afresh; for now she beholds them abandoned to a rugged world. The timorousness of a female heart suggests dangers innumerable. Tyranny may oppress, wealth may insult them; or, which is far more to be dreaded, poverty may tempt them into the forbidden walks of vice; for alas! she hath not wherewith to raise her tender infants to the age of providing for themselves by honest manual labour; for except the small remains of a scanty fortune, and her own skill and industry, she hath nothing to procure for them a supply of the necessaries of life.

My brethren! were an angel sent to this earth to indulge the benevolence of his nature, and to perform what might most recommend him to God; we should certainly see him in the dwelling of such a family as this, administering comfort and relief."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

AMONG a variety of private petitions, which were presented and read, was one from Capt. John M'Pherson, setting forth, that he has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining the longitude to a degree of precision, far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretensions; and requesting that Congress, for the purpose of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will send him out, in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the King of the French. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the house, that he had this day approved and signed, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodeslland and Providence Plantations, as far as the same respects the states of Georgia, and Rhodeslland and Providence Plantations."

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had agreed to the proposed conference on the subject of the disagreeing amendments of both houses, to the Representative bill, and had, on their part, appointed managers; also, that they insisted on some, and had receded from others of their amendments, to the bill for the relief of widows, and orphans, invalids, and other persons; and also, that they had passed a bill for the erection of a lighthouse on Montaugh Point, in the state of New York, to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Otis delivered a second message, notifying, that the Senate had, with amendments, passed a bill (sent to them from the house) providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established.

The order of the day, on the Georgia election, being called for, Mr. W. Smith, withdrew the motion he had made on Friday last, for transmitting to the Executive of Georgia, a copy of the resolution respecting General Wayne's election: And in lieu thereof, proposed one to the following effect:

"RESOLVED, That the seat of ANTHONY WAYNE,

of this house, is, and the same is hereby declared to be vacant. Ordered, That the Speaker do transmit a copy of the preceding resolution, and of this order, to the Executive of the State of Georgia, to the end, that the said Executive may issue writs of election to fill the said vacancy."

Mr. Giles (with the consent of Mr. Smith who had waved his motion for the purpose) moved the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the petitioner, James Jackson, is entitled to a seat in this house, as a member, for the lower district of the State of Georgia; and that the right of petitioning against the election of the said J. Jackson, be referred to all persons, at any time during the term for which he was elected."

A lengthy debate took place, respecting the right of the house to pronounce a decision on Gen. Jackson's election, and how far the illegality of one part of an election may operate to the invalidation of the whole.

Without taking the question, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

A bill, received yesterday from the Senate, for the erection of a lighthouse on Montaugh Point, in the state of Newyork, was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day, tomorrow.

The amendments, proposed by the Senate to the "bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitation heretofore established," were agreed to, as were also their amendments to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other persons."

A message, from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, stating a deficiency of officers, in the military establishment, of the rank of brigadier general, and suggesting the propriety of making provision for an increase of the number.

The order of the day on the Georgia election, being called for, the following motion was taken up.

RESOLVED, That the petitioner, J. Jackson, is entitled to a seat in this house; and that the right of petitioning against the election of said J. Jackson, be reserved to all persons, at any time, during the term for which he may be elected."

The subject was debated until a late hour, when the house, without coming to any decision, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Several petitions were presented, read, and referred to the Secretary of the War, and Treasury Departments.

The petition of the merchants of Rhodeisland was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The right of the Attorneygeneral on the petition of Andrew Jackson was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had passed a bill for compensating the doorkeepers of both houses, for extra services, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the house of Representatives.

The message received yesterday from the President respecting a Brigadiergeneral, was referred to a select committee to report by bill.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the motion for declaring General Jackson duly elected, &c &c.

The debate was continued on the propriety of admitting the certificate of Mr. Gibbons, the Mayor of Savannah, to be read——this was offered yesterday by Mr. Boudinot as an evidence, against some votes, which were given in favor of Gen. Jackson at the Georgia Election; after considerable deliberation the motion for reading the paper fell through, and the resolution for admitting Gen. Jackson to a seat, recurred, as stated by Mr. Giles——and after some further debate it was determined by calling the yeas and nays.

Yeas 29—Nays 29.—It was then determined in the negative by the Speaker's casting vote.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

By publishing the following extract of a letter from a friend, you will oblige one of your constant readers.

"WHOSO findeth a wife, findeth a good thing, was the opinion of the *wise King of Israel*. Encouraged by this, some years since I married a woman whom I thought a person of merit. I was pleased with her easy address, and decent deportments, but paid less attention to her sentiments and economy. But should have scorned the person and his words, who would have disputed either. My bosom glowed with the most sanguine hopes of future bliss; and for some months I enjoyed all the happiness which could result from a new married state. We lived in perfect domestic felicity. The soothing charms of my wife alayed the cares and labors of the day, and sweetened the repose of night.

But as the unavoidable troubles and cares of life began to appear, she did not discover that magnanimity which I expected. Instead of lessening the cares and labours of domestic life, with easy words and soothing address, she augments them by fretting, and repining at misfortune, and aggravating every disagreeable occurrence in life.

Judge, Sir, how great must be the disapointment; instead of the accomplishment of the most sanguine expectations, to see my wife in the morning longing about the house slip shod at the feet, and indeed all over; the house in perfect confusion, and every ear wounded with her incessant thunder. In such tumultuous hours, (between which there is no interim;) I am almost tempted to call in question the veracity of the *wise King of Israel*.

As my wife was never acquainted with subjection in her youth, it is not strange to find her now set in her way, and very tenacious of her own sentiments. Whatever differs from the time and place she was born, she condemns as absurd; & supposes that the novelty of a proposition, is a sufficient reason for its being rejected! She thinks herself greatly injured if all the parish will not conform to her! Even the affairs of State she thinks are not conducted so well as in former times, when her father was in publick business; and is often ready to exclaim with *Cicero*, O tempora! O Mores!

As it is generally the case with those who marry late in life, she is so extremely fond of her children, that she is in a perpetual tease lest some mischief should befal the little fondlings. She permits & even encourages them in a thousand little familiarities which render them ridiculous; and by diminishing the respect which is due to her station, destroys all her authority. And being ruled by a parental and blind affection, she indulges them in all their romantic wishes, however trifling and foolish.

Thus, instead of being the mistress of her house, she has become the dupe of her children. Every one in the family must pay the strictest attention to the least nod of the little tyrants. When they are at school, her mind is in perpetual anxiety, lest they should not have that attention paid them which *she* supposes their importance deserves. And if they are not caressed as little deities, she thinks they are greatly injured. Their instructors are obliged wholly to relinquish their authority, or incur the displeasure of one whose anger they dread. I heard her the other morning accosting the school-master as he passed the streets; and with an insulting tone earnestly desired they might not be spoiled while under his tuition; observing, that they were very easily governed.

Perhaps you will say, it is my province to superintend the affairs of my own family, &c. But Sir, I have been obliged patiently to resign every thing to my wife's management, the breeches only excepted; and the last long since usurped them.

I have often heard it observed, that women who marry late in life, generally make scolds, but not so often flirts. But *modern* possesses these qualities in perfection. When I am at home, my ears tortured with a perpetual scold, and my eyes wounded with the sight of a house and furniture in perfect confusion, & besmeared with dirt every apartment. And when abroad, I cannot say I "hear her praise with a secret delight, tho' I believe" I am known in the street."

But I would by no means be understood to suppose that this is observable of all women, or of women in general. For there are many who are virtuous, modest, and good economists. Nor would I dissuade you from marrying; for tho' "marriage has many pains, yet, celibacy has no pleasures."—The inselicities of marriage, are not to bear'd against its institution; as the miseries of life would prove equally that life cannot be the gift of heaven. But Sir, you will be pleased to look before you leap. Let not judgment, the peculiar faculty of man be injured; nor suffer fancy to usurp its prerogative. As women are destined by nature to preside over domestic affairs, whatever paradox they may make abroad, their *real* worth is known only at home. The behaviour of servants, the neatness of furniture, the order of a table and the regularity of domestic affairs, are the decisive evidences of female worth."

AMICUS.

LONDON, February 6.

NEW MODE OF COMMITTING BURGLARY.

THE following extraordinary attempt to commit a robbery was made at Deptford, and which it would certainly have succeeded, had it not been for the uncommon sagacity of a dog, upon circumstances as these:—A gentleman residing at the above place, had who had a son that is hourly expected home from a voyage to the West-Indies, received a letter a few days ago, informing him that the ship in which his son was, had arrived the preceding day at Gravesend; that his son was in health, but had hurt his right hand, which prevented the letter being in his writing, & that he had got the Captain's clerk to write it for him; and as the ship would make some stay at Gravesend, he had sent his chest up by the Gravesend boat the night before, and should himself come home by land the day following; the date of the letter. This every thing had the appearance of truth;——and to confirm it, in the evening of the day on which the letter was received, two men brought a large chest to the gentleman's house saying, they had brought it from Gravesend, for that purpose. The gentleman suspected them very handsomely for their trouble; and the chest (tho' with difficulty) carried up stairs, it appearing very heavily loaded, and what particular the first expectation, it had remained there but a short time; when a fine newfoundland dog found his way into the room, and notwithstanding he barked considerable time, though repeatedly called by his master. Finding it impossible to get the dog down, the gentleman went up with a stick, and on entering the room the dog increased his barking, and bit and tore at the chest as if anxious to get at something in the inside; the gentleman however, at first suspecting what was the cause of the dog's barking, beat him down stairs and shut the dog up; and in some present going in, he immediately saw the chest, and seemed more enraged than ever, and all efforts to drive him away proved fruitless. Some gentlemen who were in the house on a visit proposed breaking open the chest to see what was the cause of this extraordinary conduct in the dog. This at first was refused, by the gentleman of the house, but on their being held of the chest the dog was silent, and they thought they heard something rattle, on which it was broke open, and a man was found, armed with every implement for burglary, breaking a pair of pistols and a quantity of phosphorick matches. On being interrogated he acknowledged it was a plan laid by eight of the men who he was then apprehending, to rob the house; he said he was the principal, & that he had made the employed masters of every circumstance relative to his son, before they attempted it, and he should let them in about three o'clock in the morning, to strip the house. On being asked how he came to be in the chest, which was strongly corked and locked, he produced the key of the lock, which opened by a false board and by which he could come at the rope fast to the key of the lock he had in his pocket, and which was made to open in the inside as well as the out. He was taken before a magistrate, and committed for trial; as they are in great hope of being able to apprehend the rest of the gang, who, by this man's conduct have been guilty of a great many robberies.

Head Quarters, Boston, Feb. 6, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Commander in Chief having taken into consideration the application of Maj. Gen. Sterling of the fourth Division, relative to several alterations in the arrangement of that division, and having had the advice of Council, he therefore orders that a new Regiment, be formed in the first Brigade, to be called the fifth in the Brigade, and to be composed of the militia in the towns of Holland, Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield, and Palmer, detached from the first Regiment, and the town of Ware, to be detached from the third Regiment, making in the whole eight companies.

That the east company in the town of Belchertown, at present commanded by Capt. Green, be added to the first Regiment, and that the company in the town of Leverett, be added to the third Regiment.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
Wm. DONNISON, Adj. General.

Westfield, April 16, 1792.

DIVISION ORDERS.

IN Conformity to the above arrangement, the Major General orders the Captains and Subalterns of the first and fifth Regiments, as they are above established, to convene on Monday the fourteenth day of May coming, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the former at Capt. Reuben Sikes's, Innholder, in Wilbraham, the latter in Brimfield, at Dea. Israel Trasks, for the purpose of choosing their field officers, agreeable to the Militia law, and make report to the Major General of their proceedings immediately thereafter.

The field officers of the first Brigade, including those that are to be chosen in the first and fifth Regiments, will assemble together at Mr. Zenas Parsons's, in Springfield, on Monday the fourth day of June coming, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making choice of a Brigadier General, in the room of Gen. Porter, (whose resignation his Excellency has accepted,) and report to the Major General, their proceedings.

By order of the Major General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

Bacon's Abridgment.

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With firm and respect, I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Jan. 10, 1792.

VIENNA, JANUARY 21.

It is certain that 21 battalions of infantry and 28 squadrons cavalry have received orders to be in readiness for marching.——These troops amount to 20,000, and when united to those which Field Marshal Bendar can spare from the Netherlands, will form a corps of 50,000 men, which are esteemed sufficient to cope with 100,000 Frenchmen, who, intoxicated with their supposed liberty, have forgotten what military discipline and subordination are.

Requisitorial letters have been sent to the different Princes and States of the empire, for the passage of those troops.——Considering, however, the moderation of the Emperor, there is still reason to hope that war will not be commenced between France and the Empire. Our Court will certainly do whatever it can to prevent coming to blows, unless the French should flatly refuse to indemnify the Princes and States injured in their possessions in Alsace and Lorraine.

A long conference has been held at the Duke de Polignac's, at which were present Prince Nassau, the Dukes de Richelieu and Laval, and Field Marshal Count Lascy.——The result remains a secret; all that is known being, that Prince Nassau, on his return from Berlin to Coblentz, will take the command of the troops destined to serve against France.

Some national disputes have arisen on the Frontiers of Hungary, which proceeded to blows. The stronger party surprised the weaker, and left 50 of his latter dead on the place; these then procured assistance, and attacked the former, when about the same number was slain in return; these animosities it is feared, may produce a greater effusion of blood.

M. Halden, Aid-de-Camp to the late Marshal Laudohn, a man of very moderate temper, was chosen as Mediator, and has happily adjusted all difference between the two parties for the present.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following singular article may be depended on: Mr. Balisario the celebrated Jew, so well known for his skill in the Hebrew, Arabic, and other languages, died on Friday last, in the 80th year of his age.——A few moments prior to his dissolution, he rang the bell at the head of his bed, and desired that all his family might attend him, for (although he was apparently in good health, yet he was certain he should not live an hour longer;) he then lamented that he had not been able to make the least provision for his children, but told them, that if they could procure the money to purchase a ticket in the present Irish Lottery, the number of which he mentioned, (and stated that he had either dreamt, or it was so impressed on his mind) that he was satisfied it would afford them a trifling fortune——his sons treated the production very lightly: He died within the time stated.——They purchased the ticket, and it has since been drawn a prize of 10501.

The following singular and melancholy case occurred about 3 weeks since in the neighborhood of Drumcondes in Ireland; Miss L. Sandwich, the only daughter of an opulent farmer, was bitten by a mad cat. The animal was killed, and long time escaped without any apprehensions being entertained of the consequences. At length, however, symptoms of the hydophobia appeared, and in about a week after, she died. During her illness, the scene was truly melancholy; at times, she appeared in full exercise of her senses; at others, the mewed like a cat, and seemed with the poison, to have imbibed the propensities of that animal. During a period of her disorder, she seized the hand of her mother, and bit it in so shocking a manner, that immediate amputation was deemed necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

THE Statue of FRANKLIN, was last Saturday fixed in its niche, over the new library in fifth street.

Francis Lemarrie is the sculptor, *Carrara* the name of the place where it was executed. If the intrinsick merit of this matter piece of art did not speak its value, the name of the artist whose he is known, would evince it. Here perhaps its price may give the best idea of its worth. We have heard, but not from such a quarter, however, as positively to warrant the assertion, that it cost above 500 guineas.

The following message was delivered to the House of Representatives on Thursday last.

United States, April 7th, 1792.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives!

I HAVE maturely considered the act passed by the two houses, entitled, "An act for an apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration:" & I return it to your house, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

1st. The constitution has prescribed, that representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers; and there is no one proportion or divisor, which, applied to the respective numbers of the states, will yield the number & allotment of representatives proposed by the bill.

2d. The constitution has also provided, that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000; which restriction, is by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the states; and the bill has allotted to eight of the states more than one for 30,000.

G. WASHINGTON.

In consequence of the above message, it became necessary to take the sense of the house on the subject. Notwithstanding the negative of the President, if two thirds of each house agree to the bill, it becomes a law. However, on putting the question yesterday in the house of representatives, the yeas and nays were, for the bill 28, against it 33. The bill was accordingly lost.

Extract of a letter from Major M'Cally, the commander of three defensive companies, dated Greensburgh, March 31, 1792.

"Capt. Paul, with a beautiful company, marched from Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 28th, to cover the Southwest frontier of Washington County. Captain Smith, with his company (wanting six privates) are over the Alleghany, scouting with as many as are armed. Ensign Murphy marched on Thursday the 29th with twenty eight men of Captain Guthrie's Company, completely armed, to join some who had been sent out before to cover the frontiers of Westmoreland County. I am now at Greensburgh, on my way to the frontiers of Westmoreland, and shall hurry Captain Guthrie out with the remainder of his Company, with all possible haste. As soon as the blank returns arrive, I shall forward them mostly to his Excellency Governor Mifflin.

"There has not any discovery of Indians been made, on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. They have made their second appearance near Wheeling, and have taken away four horses."

HARTFORD, April 9.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated March 22.

What surprizing changes take place in the course of a few days? You can scarcely conceive of a more flourishing City than New-York was twenty days ago. To give you some faint ideas of the enterprise of the citizens in acquiring property and accumulating fortunes, I need only mention the astonishing purchases and sales of every species of publick paper; nay,, fir, such was the spirit of merchandize, that shares of subscriptions to any undertaking, sold at an amazing advance. You have doubtless heard of the extravagant price given for bank scrip, continental scrip, manufacturing scrips, &c, but still greater speculations have been made in other objects. For instance, about the 1st of inst. March, a plan of a lottery for raising one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expense of the Indian war, was projected, and the following singular scheme adopted. 100,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, is 1,000,000 dollars.——One prize of 1,000,000 dollars, and 999,000 blanks——The prize subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. Col. D——r and Mr. W——, two celebrated speculators, were so hawk-eyed as to purchase up the whole of these tickets at once, and the next day they were selling at an advance of 50 per cent. in the coffee house.

"A farmer on Long-Island, proposed to dig a ditch across his land of 100 rods in length, and four feet in width. This was immediately noised through our city; a speculator rode post haste, to the farmer, purchased up the right of digging the ditch, and the next day *Ditch Scrips*, were struck off, at Auction, for fifty dollars each. To make payment for purchases, some of these speculators borrowed money at four per cent. per month. But alas! the scene is totally changed. All now is dulness and despondency—the bells are continually tolling, the drums of our militia are muffled, and beat a solemn dirge—countenances of all classes of men, have fallen surprizingly, and the amazing length of faces is truly astonishing.—The Butcher and Baker, the Barber and the Truckman, have lent their hard earnings at four per cent per month, to a celebrated Speculator, who now offers them six pence cents at 50/. when they can sell in the market for only 18/. Those who have made their thousands at a single bid, will now consent to yield their profits for the painful task of acquiring property by shillings. Indeed, sir, I fancy we shall soon see other bankruptcies more distressing than those already experienced, and which will involve hundreds in their ruins. The Mississippi and South Sea schemes, will shortly be realized among us to the mortification of all classes of men."

BOSTON, APRIL 19.

NEWS from the West-Indies.

Since our last, several vessels have arrived from Port-au-Prince; all of which brings the most gloomy accounts of the situation of that Island; the distress of which appear to be owing, more to the revolt and devastation of the slaves, than to the enmity prevailing among the freemen, and the want of subordination to any government.

About the 13th of March, the Negroes attacked the town of Leogane, set fire to the plantations on the plain, and were joined by the negroes thereon, who had till then been in quiet servitude: after much fighting and burning, the negroes retreated. Many were killed on both sides—the lowest number, including all parties and colours, is stated at 1000

Capt. Wellman of Salem, who failed from Port-au-Prince the 23d of March, at evening, informs, that 1000 Militia and 500 Regulars marched out that morning, said to be on account of the insurrection of the Negroes on several plantations on the plain, who had drove their masters into town.——That they were met and opposed by the Mulattoes, whose head quarters were only 4 miles from the town.——That he saw numbers of wounded brought into town while he was on there——That the battle continued all day——and that its issue was unknown when he failed.

A detachment of the regular troops had been called for, by the Municipality, to go to Leogane, at the time of the negroes attacking that place, and boats were prepared to transport them; but the officers refused to embark, as they said their orders were to defend the town of Port au-prince——they therefore could not answer for their quitting their station. For the same reason, they had also refused to march to the plains around Port-au-Prince. But the clamours of the populace, and of the private soldiers, being for action, the Municipality caused the officers to be arrested, and sent to the Cape, in order to be carried to France. After this, new officers being substituted, the troops, marched out, as before mentioned.

Extract of a letter from the House of Otis and Mackay, at the Cape, dated March 22.

"The Troops begin to arrive, and we are in hopes something decisive will soon be done."

Capt. Slewman, in the brig St. John, arrived at Salem from Cadiz last Saturday, in 45 days passage. A little before he sailed, orders were received at that port for 40 ships of the line to be made ready for sea immediately: this order was executing, and several were already manned and equipped when Capt. Slewman sailed.——The objects of this armament was not known. The disturbance with the Moors could not require it.

The French National Colours were permitted to fly in the harbour; but the French Officers were not suffered to wear the National Cockade on shore: which will probably be the case, till the King of Spain formally acknowledges the legitimacy of the present government of France.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 25.

In the FEDERAL GAZETTE, 29th March, is the following Note:—

Philadelphia, March 25th, 1792.

SIR,

THE deposition of Col DARKE to be offered as testimony on my trial before a court martial, will be taken tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, before *Hilary Baker*, Esq. at his office; where, if you think proper, you will attend.

I am Sir, your humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign 1st. United States Regiment.

To his Excellency Major-General St. CLAIR.

Then follows part of Col. DARKE's deposition—which is given in answer to questions put by Mr. MORGAN—the whole of which are fully in favor of the cause undertaken by Mr. MORGAN, and some of them flat contradictions to assertions of Gen. St. CLAIR—the following is an instance:

In Gen. St. CLAIR's disputches to the Secretary at War, November 9th, he writes, "*Lieut. Col. DARKE was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy.*"

Did you receive any such order?

ANSWER. I did not receive such order. I did apply to him for that purpose, his answer was evasive, and seemed to imply that I might or might not, at my own risk. I never received any direct order from Gen. St. CLAIR.

Col. DARKE gives as his opinion, That if Gen. St. CLAIR had given orders for a general charge wherever the enemy appeared, that the Indians would have been defeated with comparatively little loss to our army——That the army, formed in ranks, and without shelter, were exposed to inevitable defeat——That the Indians in the battle did not exceed 500——That the general, with his armed troops, retreated in front, while the lame and wounded were left unprotected in the rear——That the General was on the left horse in the cavalry on the retreat, which was picked out of a walk——That instead of the harmony which the General, in his letter to the Secretary at War, said subsisted, he never saw to great a want of harmony in an army——and that the Gen. did not treat his officers with due respect.

DIED]—At Deerfield, on the 19th inst. Col. DAVID FIELD, in the 81st year of his age.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Thomas Phillips, late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of Paillip Phillips, Esq. in said Ashfield, on the second Tuesday of June and August next, and the last Wednesday of October next, from one to six o'clock on each of said days, six months from the first day of May, being allowed to settle said estate.

FRANCIS MANTOR,
SAMUEL ANNABLE,
DAVIS BUTLER. } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, Adm'r.

Ashfield, April 23, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer, Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased: (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of the Widow Ruth Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said Days.

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN,
CALVIN RICE. } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH REED, Administrat'x.

Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, suitable for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Cummington through said Windsor,——will keep 15 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Baldwin, or of Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, or by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT's, a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

ODE TO HYMENI

BY PETER PINDAR

GOD of ten million charming things,
Of whom our Milton so divinely sings,
Once down-tail'd to a devil of a wife—
Hymen, how comes it that I am so slighted?
Why with thy myrtles am I not delighted,
Which I have try'd to perch on half my life?
God of the down-clad chaire, dispel the mist—
O put me speedily upon thy list:
A civil list, like that of King's, I'm told,
Bringing insuelling bags of glorious gold!
What have I done to lose thy good opinion?
Against three wives I never known to rail;
And say (abusing thus thy sweet dominion)
"Curse me! if this Boy's trap shall catch my tail!"
No! No!—I praise thy knot with bellowing breath,
Which, like Jack Ketch's, seldom slips till death.
"Lo! whilst the hollow sounding vault of night,
Peep coughing by the taper lonely light,
While hopeless Hottie rolls his eye-balls, sighing:
"Sleep on," he cries, and drops the tend'rest tear;
Then kisses his wife's cherub cheek so dear:
"Blest be thy slumbers, Love! tho I am dying,
Ah whilst thou sleepest with the sweetest breath,
I pump, for life the putrid well of death!
I feel of life's hard hand th' oppressive pow'rs
I count the iron tongue of ev'ry hour,
That seems in Fancy's startled ear to say—
Soon must thou wander from thy wife away.
"Dread sound! to fellow for the soul to bear,
Murm'ring deep melancholy on my ear:
And sullen—lingering, as if loth to part,
And ease the terrors of my fainting heart.
Yet, tho I pant for life, sleep thou, my dove,
For well thy constancy deserves my love.
And, lo! all young and beauteous, by his side,
His soft, soft blooming, incense-breathing Bride,
Whose cheek the dream of rapt'rous kisses warms,
Anticipates her spouse's wish so good;
Feels love's wild adventuring through her blood,
And pants amidst a second husband's arms;
Now ope her eyes, and turning round her head,
"Wonders the filthy fellow is not dead!"

ANECDOTE of Mr. Anstee, Author of the New Bath Guide.

SOME years ago Mr. Anstee was returning home with some social companions through Bath, about three in the morning, they accidentally met the watch, who was regularly crying the hour.—In the mirth of heart they were in, this was construed by some of the bucks to be a sort of satire upon them for keeping bad hours. Mr. Anstee therefore insisted, that the fellow should cry past eleven o'clock instead of three, and in spite of corporal punishment—After some remonstrance the poor man was obliged to comply;—but before he had finished his oration, suddenly recollecting himself, he said sprightly, I know the hour I am to call; but pray gentlemen, what sort of weather would you chuse to have?—Sunshine, you scoundrel, to be sure—sunshine.—Upon which, notwithstanding its raining at that time violently, the accommodating watchman gravely cries out in the proper key—Past eleven o'clock, and by particular desire, a sunshining night.

GENUINE ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN amusing himself in the gallery of the Palais, in Paris, observed, while he was carelessly looking over some pamphlets at a bookseller's there, a suspicious fellow standing too near him; the gentleman was dressed, according to the fashion of those times in a coat with a prodigious number of tags and tassels, which the thief, for such he was, began to have a design upon; and the gentleman, not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way, on purpose to give him an opportunity; the thief immediately set to work, and in a trice received offence to right of the silver tags; the gentleman immediately perceived it, and slyly drawing out of his pocket a knife which cut like a razor, catched the fellow by the ear, and cut it off close from his head. "Murder! murder! cries the thief. "Robbery! robbery!" cries the gentleman: Upon this, the thief in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, cried "There are your tags and buttons." Very well (said the gentleman, throwing it back in the like manner) and there is your ear."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act to prevent damage by mischievous Dogs.

WHEREAS many persons in this commonwealth, have been greatly exposed by being suddenly assaulted by mischievous dogs; and many have also sustained great damage by such dogs, worrying, wounding and killing neat cattle, sheep and lambs, and in various other ways; for prevention of which,

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 passing this act, it shall and may be lawful, for any person or persons in this Commonwealth, to kill any dog that shall suddenly assault them while they are quietly and peaceably walking or riding any where out of the inclosure of the owner or keeper, of such dog; and it shall also be lawful for any person to kill any dog that shall be found out of the inclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper, worrying, wounding or killing any neat cattle, sheep or lambs.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be assaulted by any dog, in manner as aforesaid, or if any dog shall hereafter be found strolling out of the inclosure, or immediate care of its owner or keeper, by day or by night, and the person so finding such dog, shall at any time within forty-eight hours after such an assault, or the finding such dog, strolling as aforesaid, make oath thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, for the county, or Clerk of the town where the owner of such dog shall dwell, (who are hereby empowered to administer said oath, and to certify the same) and shall further swear, that he really suspects such dog, to be a dangerous or mischievous dog, and shall give notice thereof, to such owner or keeper, by delivering him a certificate of such oath, signed by such Justice or Clerk, it shall be the duty of the owner or keeper of such dog, forthwith, to kill or confine the same; and if he shall neglect so to do, for the space of twenty-four hours after notice is given as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of *forty shillings*, to any person that shall sue for the same, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt, before any Justice of the Peace, in the county in which such owner or keeper dwells, reserving liberty of appeal to either party, from such Justice's judgment, as in other civil actions.

And be it further enacted, That if after such notice, such dog shall not be killed or confined, but shall again be found strolling out of the inclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill such dog; and if sued therefor, (or for killing a dog, as in and by the first enacting clause of this act is provided) to plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter in evidence under it.

And be it further enacted, That if any dog, after notice is given as aforesaid, shall by any sudden assault, in manner as aforesaid, wound or cause to be wounded; any person, or shall worry, wound or kill any neat cattle, sheep or lambs, or do any other mischief, the owner or keeper, shall be liable to pay to the person injured thereby, treble damage, to be recovered with cost, by action of debt, before a Justice of the Peace, in the county where such owner dwells, if such treble damage, doth not exceed *four pounds*, but if it doth exceed that sum, then before the Court of Common Pleas, in such county, reserving liberty of appeal, to either party, as in other civil actions.

And be it further enacted, That all laws heretofore made, for preventing damage being done by unruly dogs, (except such as are enacted to prevent damage being done by dogs in the Island of Nantucket) be, and they are hereby repealed, except so fair as they shall respect any suit already commenced.

[*This Act passed* Feb. 25, 1792.]

Approved:

JOHN HANCOCK.

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

Calicoes and Chintzes.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of CALICOES & CHINTZES, are now on hand and for sale, cheap for Cash, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 11. 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Post-Roads,

ON CONNECTICUT-RIVER.

1. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Northampton, to Brattleborough in Vermont—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield, every Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day, at five in the afternoon: Leave Brattleborough the next Saturday, at noon, and arrive at Springfield, the next Monday, by nine in the morning.

2. From Brattleborough, by Charleston and Windsor, to Hanover, in New-Hampshire—once a week. The Mail to leave Brattleborough every Wednesday, at Five o'clock in the morning—reach Windsor by Five in the afternoon—leave it on Thursday at one o'clock in the afternoon—and reach Hanover at five: Leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by Eleven on Saturday forenoon.

3. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Stockbridge, to Kenderhook, in the State of New-York—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield every Monday, at noon—arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon—and at Kinderhook on Wednesday by noon: To leave Kinderhook on Thursday noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday, at nine in the morning.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it should appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the Mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall be, to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the first day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Post-Master General.

21 dollars reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the evening of the 1d inst. the following soldiers belonging to the 2d United States Regiment, viz. *John Kelly*, 25 years of age, five feet six inches and a half high, dark complexion, large beard, black hair, born in Ireland, had on when he went away, a round hat, short blue sailors jacket, white woollen overalls.—Also, *Charles Stimpson*, 33 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short black hair, fear over the left eye, born in England, last residence Boston, by occupation, a farmer, had on when he went away his soldiers uniform, supposed to be in company with Kelly.—Also *Abraham Hollowell*, aged 19 years, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark grey eyes, scared with the small pox, on the left leg, by occupation a farmer, last residence Greenwich, County of Hampshire, Mass. had on his soldiers uniform, but probably he has taken the facings from his coat—Any person who will convey the above described deserters to this rendezvous, or secure them in any goal within the United States, or deliver them to any recruiting officer belonging to the Federal Army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or seven dollars for either of them.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d. United States Regiment.

N. B. As the public contribute for the pay and bounty of the soldiers, they are desired to take up all straggling soldiers, who may be found without a pass, from their officer—in so doing they will not only render service to their country but be entitled to a reward.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

POWDER.

THE Subscriber has lately received a large supply of POWDER, from the manufacture at Elk-Harford, which he will sell by the Cask only. As the Manufacturers purpose to keep a Magazine of the article in this Town in future, they will send none but what they warrant to be of the very best kind, and fully equal to any that is imported from Europe, and will sell it as cheap as it can be procured any where in the United States.

Shop-keepers, who deal in that article, are requested to call on the subscriber at his house nearly opposite the gaol in Northampton. JOSEPH CLARK.

April, 11, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Oliver Allen, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of the widow Joanna Allen, in said Shutesbury, on the second Tuesday of May, June, September and October next, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, eleven months from the first day of March, being allowed to settle said estate.

RICHARD MONTAGUE, } Commissioners.
ASA POWERS,
SAMUEL JONES,

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOANNA ALLEN. Administratrix.

Shutesbury, March 16, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1792. [NUMB. 296.

Head Quarters, Boston, Feb. 6, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Commander in Chief having taken into consideration the application of Maj. Gen. Shepard of the fourth Division, relative to several alterations in the arrangement of that division, and having had the advice of Council, he therefore orders that a new Regiment, be formed in the first Brigade, to be called the 4th in the Brigade, and to be composed of the militia of the towns of Holland, Brimfield, Monson, Southfield, and Palmer, detached from the first Regiment, and the town of Ware, to be detached from the 2d Regiment, making in the whole eight companies. That the east company in the town of Belchertown, present commanded by Capt. Green, be added to the first Regiment, and that the company in the town of Leverett, be added to the third Regiment.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
Wm. DONNISON, Adj. General.

Head Quarters, Westfield, April 16, 1792.

DIVISION ORDERS.

IN Conformity to the above arrangement, the Major General orders the Captains and Subalterns of the 4th and fifth Regiments, as they are above established, to meet on Monday the fourteenth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the former at Capt. Reuben Sikes's, in Holden, in Williamsburgh, the latter, in Westfield, at Dea. Israel Trafts, for the purpose of making their field officers, agreeable to the Militia law, and make report to the Major General of their proceedings immediately thereafter.

The field officers of the first Brigade, including those lately to be chosen in the first and fifth Regiments, are to assemble together at Mr. Zenas Parsons's, in Springfield, on Monday, the fourth day of June coming, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making choice of a Brigade General, in the room of Gen. Porter, his resignation his Excellency has accepted, and report to the Major General, their proceedings.

By order of the Major General.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

A LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accepting and fixing the destination of the claims of Officers and other non-commissioned officers, and Privates, and their representatives, to the benefits of the provisions of the act of the United States, passed on the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of any officer, soldier, artificer, sailor or marine of the late army or navy of the United States, for personal services rendered to the United States, in military or naval department, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be suspended, for and during the term of two years. And that every such officer, soldier, artificer, sailor and marine having claims for services rendered to the United States, in military or naval departments, who shall exhibit the same for liquidation, at the Treasury of the United States, any time during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an adjustment, & allowance thereof, on the same principles, as if the same had been exhibited, within the term prescribed by the aforesaid resolutions of Congress: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to extend to claims for rations or subsistence money.

And be it further enacted, That no balances hereafter to be certified, as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name, than that of the original claimant, or of his heirs, executors or administrators; and such balances shall be transferable only at the Treasury, by virtue of powers actually executed after such registry, expressing the sum to be transferred, and in pursuance of such general rules, as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, March, the 27th, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*

FROM THE BRUNSWICK GAZETTE.

HALF MILLION OF POTATOE BANK.

AS I have long been of opinion the establishing a Potatoe Bank in some central part of this State, would be of very great utility to the public in general; I therefore submit the following plan to their consideration. In the first. I would have subscriptions immediately opened in different parts of this State for establishing a Bank, to consist of five thousand shares; each share to be one hundred bushels of good merchantable potatoes of the red sort as they are found to keep best: no check to be drawn for less stock for less than five bushels, or more than five thousand: as soon as the subscription shall be complete, the subscribers to have a meeting for the purpose of petitioning our Legislature for incorporation; and as the buildings necessary for lodging the deposits in together with offices for clerks, &c. will be attended with very considerable expence, I therefore think it would be advisable to petition our Legislature to grant us a lottery for promoting the above plan, and I make not the least doubt, if we do but tell them it will have a vast tendency to advance the landed interest of this State, as only an act of incorporation, but a lottery will also be granted.

Shire banking is in fashion we want nothing so fear,
Should the season prove good for potatoes this year;
Not Deer nor Whippo, shall cash speculators,
Can a check cause a fall of a *Bank of Potatoes*;
Those balloons of New-York are falling space,
By St. Patrick I believe they have near won their race.

PATRICK BANKER.

New-Brunswick, March 17, 1792.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES

IN THE INTERIOR

AMERICA

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A LATE TRAVELLER.

BESIDES those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have been often mentioned, there are others no less remarkable many hundreds of miles farther west, and particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, tho there are others which I am inclined to believe were raised in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcasses of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, something like mother lime and glass in mixtal, extending in all probability several yards, and perhaps nearly the whole base. This substance, I think, is sufficient reason to believe, this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons, buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operation of the elements into their present state.

Many tokens remain, on both sides of the Mississippi, of that country being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the Italians have been too hasty in denominating America a *new world*, or an original present to the Europeans from the hands of rude nature.

A copper mine was opened some years since, farther down the Mississippi, and, to the great surprize of the laborers, a large collection of mining tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and fire brands, which for aught we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

Not long since, at a spot on the shore of the Ohio, where the bank had been washed by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures;—This does not appear to be a *lusus naturæ*, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a fair spring in the bed of the river, which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages thereabouts till the river is considerably fallen.

In several places circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country: there, are constantly enclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breastwork.——From these, and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than it has been commonly imagined. Aristotle affirmed it to be eternal; and on arguments have ever been brought to confute him. Several tribes on the western side of the great river abovementioned, date their national existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the eastern world go immensely farther into the depths of time, tho both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

DISMAL SWAMP

In VIRGINIA.

THE Dismal is a very large swamp, or bog, extending from north to south near 30 miles; and from east to west, at a medium about 10: It lies partly in Virginia, and partly in North-Carolina. No less than five navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of it; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the south branch of Elizabeth, and the south branch of Nansemond rivers; and three into North-Carolina, viz. North River, North-West River and Perquimonds—All these, hide their heads, properly speaking, in the Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the soil is replete with this element, drained from the higher land that surrounds it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies. This is most probable, because the ground of this swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with water. We could run a long stick up to the head, without resistance; and whenever a fire was made, so soon as the spark of leaves and trash were burnt thro' the coals sunk down into a hole, and were extinguished.

The skirts of the Dismal towards the east, are overgrown with reeds, ten or twelve feet high, interlarded every where with strong bamboe briars, in which the men's feet were perpetually entangled. Among these, grows here and there a cypress, or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the south end of it is a very large tract of reeds, without any trees growing amongst them, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea. In many parts, especially on the borders, grows an ever-green shrub very plentifully, that goes by the name of the gall bush. It bears a berry which dyes a black colour, like the gall of an oak from whence it borrows its name.

Near the middle of the Dismal the trees grow much thicker, the cypresses as well as the cedars. These being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind and easily blown down, in this boggy place, where the soil is soft, and consequently affords but slender hold for the roots that shoot into it. By these the passage is in most places interrupted, they lying piled in heaps, and riding on one another; not to this all, for the frags left in them point every way, and require the utmost caution to clamber over them.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the years of this horrible desert, no beast or bird approaches, nor so much as an insect, or reptile. This must happen, not so much from the moisture of the soil, as from the everlasting shade occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes, so that the friendly beams of the sun can never penetrate them, to warm the earth: nor, indeed, do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of dirt and nastiness. These noxious vapors infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighboring inhabitants.

On the western border of the Dismal is a pine swamp above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee-deep: however, the bottom is firm, and tho' the pines growing upon it are very tall, yet they are not easily blown down by the wind; so that the people waded thro' this part of it without any other hindrance but what the depth of the water gave them. With all these disadvantages the Dismal is in many places pleasant to the eye (tho disagreeable to the other senses) because of the perpetual verdue, which makes every season look like spring, and every month assume the aspect of May.

REMARKS ON DUELLING.

Taken from Dr. Berry's New Book of Essays, Theological, Philosophical, and Moral.

IF in defence of Duelling it be asserted, that the practice of it prevents bad manners and preserves good, it is in that view but held out as a sort of birch or bugbear to naughty boys, and seldom rectifies the principle; good minds require it not: and bad ones are seldom amended by it: For these laft presume on the experience of past rencountres, which, while it hardens and familiarizes them to such danger, gives them at the same time skill and superiority in the practice; and hence denies, in a great degree, what is often urged in support of Duelling, that it is, to both parties a fair mode of defence.—But the grand objection of all this is, that this mode of redress strikes at the very root of justice.

Correction was not intended for the innocent but for the guilty. Duelling makes no distinction, nor can it discriminate between them; it points vengeance to both, and equally expises both to a violent and immediate death.

The villain who has assaulted the virtue of a wife or a daughter, and made the vilest attacks on character, is allowed to heal the wound, by giving to the injured person and his family the unspeakable satisfaction of murdering him afterwards with a pistol! Is this bravery? Is this honour? Nearly about the same as bravery? Is this honour? Nearly about the same as though a man, who had been ill treated by another, should presently demand the satisfaction of cutting lots, which of the two should be turned off at the gallows! So cruel, so absurd a sport, therefore, of life and honour, as Duelling certainly is, ought resolutely to be op-

pised and shunned by every manof sound understanding and manly good principles; and a very few pernicious examples and authorities would very soon render Duelling as approbious and blood thirsty, as it is now considered fashionable and courageous.

But then, say the advocates of Duelling, if you censure this practice as base, and wholly set it aside, you throw the doors wide open to perpetual insult, and take away all restraint on good decorum and manners; and as the preservation of honour is equally dear to a man as life itself, Duelling is the only redress when that is invaded: But if the preservation of this sort of honour, which neither law nor equity can relieve, be of such moment, surely the acquisition of it may be equally so; and where men have no real title to it besides, they may seek occasion to purchase it in this way.

But to ascertain, in some degree, how far honour is concerned in Duels, we must go back to the more frequent of their causes, and they will appear nine times out of ten, to originate either from jealousy, gambling, or intoxication! Honour is studded round with all the virtues of the human soul, and does not herd with the debauches of a brothel, or the plotters of female ruin—is not acquainted with the tricks of a gaming table, nor the squabbles of midnight revelling—is neither envious, injurious, cruel, nor defaming—but abhors them all, and will not have her name called in question by any of them; as she is of too high descent, too chaste, and too amiable to be related to the causes, so she disdains to acknowledge the consequences, and too proud to associate with their abettors; but the Duellist will go on to produce a case, where honour, and that only, is so aggrieved and so circumstanced, that no suitable redress can be had elsewhere, and therefore has recourse to the pistol for that satisfaction, which neither law nor equity have provided for. If even this were the fact, what satisfaction to a reasonable man does a duel afford?—Will it purify his character if contaminated before? And if it be only for the sake of punishing the transgressor, he cannot do that without involving himself in the same correction, (a fatal one perhaps too) and true honour does not allow such gross injustice, and unprovoked cruelty.

LONDON, February 6.

ON the fifth and last special jury that was tried before Lord KENYON, the single question was, whether Jesho Hull was an insurable life in the month of September, 1790? There was a great deal of evidence on both sides. He was described by Mr. Bearcroft who was Counsel for the Defendant, to have swallowed three glasses of gin every morning before breakfast, by way of foundation. After it, in order to prevent the tea from griping him, he drank 18 glasses of gin. He never eat any dinner, but had a brandy bottle on one side of him, and a bottle of wine on the other. He wore two under waistcoats, three pair of stockings, and four pair of breeches. The jury found that he was not a good life.

BIRMINGHAM, Monday Feb. 13.

Many of the inhabitants have been much alarmed for some days past for fear of another riot; for the workmen in several branches have turned out, in order to raise their wages, and have assembled in various parts of the town.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Information has just been given to the peace officers, that an attempt will be made this evening, by the men who have turned out to raise their wages, to destroy the brass-house.

Every precaution is taken to prevent a riot, and the Blues are ordered to keep within their quarters, and to be ready at a moment's notice.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

It does not appear that any attempts was made last night to break the peace. The men are not yet returned to their work; but the terror of the military will certainly prevent them becoming riotous; and necessity must soon compel them to return to their business.

NORTHAMPTON, (ENGLAND) Feb. 17.

This morning, about one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the Shoulder of Mutton Public house, on the Market hill, in this town, which in a short time entirely destroyed the same, together with all the furniture, &c. and what is more shocking to relate, out of nine people, who were in bed, only one (Henry Marriot, the landlord) escaped the fury of the flames. The family consisted of the said H. Marriot, his wife and five children, and a man and his wife (lodgers) who only came the proceeding evening. This fire began in the cellar, where they had been brewing yesterday; and had communicated to the rooms on the first story before it was discovered by the watch, who immediately gave the alarm, but too late to save the unhappy sufferers.

HALIFAX, January 5.

Extract of a letter from Gen. BOWLES, to a gentleman in this town, dated Nassau, New-Providence, August 31.

"This is the 3d letter I have directed to you since I left Halifax. By virtue of an act worthy of the British Parliament, I have this day hoisted the flag of the Creek nation, on board our new armed brig the Union, which flag received all the honours, by salutes, &c. that could be possibly given by the Governor, and who likewise gave a very sumptuous entertainment to a vast concourse of respectable characters, who attended upon the occasion. This evening or to-morrow morning we intend to sail for our nation, where I hope to see you shortly after my arrival.

"We still continue in the opinion, to build our new town, for the seat of Government, at the forks of the Apalachacola, where vessels of considerable burthen may come to, from the Bay of Mexico.

"From the goodness of the land, healthfulness of the climate, and the great emigrations that are taking place, I am in hopes our country will, in a few years, rise with, if not exceed, the progress and rapid strides of the States of America."

WILMINGTON, April 7.

On Sunday last the following melancholy accident happened a few miles from this town; a Mr. Crawly, in crossing Christiana creek opposite Mr. George King's with four young ladies, (misses Patterson, all sisters) the boat unfortunately filled with water, and were all drowned.

BOSTON, April 18.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR *versus* Ensign MORGAN.

[Ensign Morgan of the 1st United States regiment in attempting to justify the character of the late General Butler, has lately been arrested for mutiny by Gen. St. Clair. The following letters, and Ensign Morgan's concluding remarks give suspicion that the subject will not bear the scrutiny of an impartial public; but that the conduct of certain great men will receive an electrical shock in the investigation.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Philadelphia, 29th of March, 1792.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 27th instant has been received.

There cannot be assembled at this place consistently with the public service, a competent number of officers, to constitute a court-martial for your trial, upon the charge exhibited against you, by Major General St. CLAIR.

It is therefore the orders of the President of the United States, that you repair to Head Quarters, at Fort-Washington, for the purpose of being tried at that Post.

A reasonable time will be allowed you, to collect such evidence as you may require; and you shall also be furnished with such copies of public papers, as are on the files of the War Office, and which may be essential in your trial.

I am, Sir,
your humble servant,
H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.

Ensign Morgan, 1st U. S. Reg.

Philadelphia, Walnut street, No 47.
March 30th, 1792.

SIR,

Last evening I had the honor, to receive your orders to repair to Fort Washington, which shall be obeyed without unnecessary delay—But, I take the liberty, Sir, to recommend to you, to re-consider that order; as, not only your private honor but your official character, is essentially involved in my undertaking to justify the character and conduct of Gen. Butler; and to account for the delay imputed to him at Pittsburgh; and other matters relating to the ill conduct of the campaign, which, few perhaps, are so well acquainted with as myself; nor without my presence, in behalf of Gen. Butler will the committee of Congress know on whom to call for information—that information the evidence can respectively give—so that the investigation of the business may be rendered ineffectual, and we are not without a former example of such a consequence.

It is well known, Sir, that there are now, and have daily been in this city, a sufficient number of officers to constitute a court-martial—nay double the number necessary, ever since the day of my arrest, doing no duty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect, your
most obedient humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign,
1st. U. S. Regiment.

To the honorable Major General H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.

Concluding REMARKS.

Major Gaither is now in this city; and to him I appeal for testimony, that he did report to his Excellency General St. Clair, in the night of the 3d of November, *the material intelligence* mentioned in his Excellency's P. S. to his letter to the Secretary at war, dated the 9th of November; which his Excellency in that P. S. declares was never imparted to him, and that he did not hear of it until his arrival at Fort-Washington.

Col. Butler's letter to me, from Pittsburgh, dated the 25th ult. and his testimony on oath, will disprove General St. Clair's explanation of that P. S. in the Gazette of the United States, February 4th.

Here, therefore, I close my undertaking; satisfied that the noble spirit of my deceased friend has accompanied me in this investigation, smiled on the success of it, and after dropping a tear over Gen. St. Clair, retired to the enjoyment of endless bliss. As to my own part, I have now only to repair to Fort Washington, for my trial, 900 miles from hence, to experience an honorable decree in my favor; and if I survive the next campaign, and am not ordered to some forlorn hope, I expect to return and experience that redress which a virtuous administration will owe to me, for the arbitrary treatment I am now made to suffer.

JOHN MORGAN Ensign
1st. U. S. R.

Observations on the above—
From one of our Correspondents.

WHETHER the conduct of Ensign Morgan, ought not to be severely censured for presuming to vindicate the honor and reputation of a deceased soldier, and daring to confront such exalted personages as appear against him, is a question on which some may probably hesitate to decide—but every independent American, who feels for the sufferings of a disconsolate widow, or who possess one spark of benevolence, cannot but resent the arbitrary measure of ordering a man, who comes forward to vindicate the reputation of his friend, 900 miles, for the purpose of being tried; a distance so great, that in the nature of things, he must be ended of many essential matters relative to his trial—is this Indian business, which costs so many lives to the States, involved in such a cloud of mystery that when it is debated in Congress, the gallery cleared—and when a trial is to be had on the facts it is to be carried 900 miles into the defendants—are St. Clair and the Secretary at War desirous of ordering Morgan at this distance?—If the charge on Butler is just, why should it not be publicly made?—Why is St. Clair, or his friends backward to investigation?—On the other hand, is not the honor of Butler, as dear to his connections, as St. Clair's is to them? Is it not equally as dear to every American? Butler has given the most undeniable proof of his patriotism, having sealed his attachment to his country with his blood:—Why then should not the reputation of this Patriot and soldier, be publicly vindicated? The manes of Butler demand it! His family children and his grateful Country cannot deny this tribute to his Memory: Though his Corpse lies buried in the Wilderness, yet his reputation is too dear to his countrymen, to suffer it to perish in like obscurity.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Yesterday, Mr. Seton, cashier of the bank of New-York, came into market and purchased stock to a considerable amount (it is supposed for the secretary of the treasury of the United States) at the following prices: 6 per cents at 20s.—3 per cents at 12s and 6d red debt and 12s. 6d. It is said, private sales were made yesterday, prior to the above, at 19s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

The house of representatives of the United States on Monday last, passed a new representation bill, by which the ratio of one to every 33,000.

The president of the United States, by and with the advice of the senate, has appointed general ANTHONY WAYNE, commander in chief of the American army, vice, general St. Clair, who has resigned his command.

It is said, that the following gentlemen are candidates for brigadier generals, under major-general Wayne:——Morgan, Virginia; Brooks, Massachusetts; Wilkinson, Kentucky; and Willet, New-York.

A letter from Philadelphia, says—"*The Bottle* (for great man would be) is not a little *bewitched* to and in the eyes of the discerning, falls lower and lower, every day, even *Cæsar's countenance* cannot support him. General *Arthur* too, has got himself troubled waters, and richly deserves it, for using a Scotch court (as he hath of late done) to *the bellows* bag of wind pomposity, whom in his heart, he must despise for his sullome *palaver*, and total want of honor and sincerity." !]

The legislature of Pennsylvania have, by law, established a library in each of the counties of that state, to each of which the state is to contribute from 8 to 1200l. By the same law a free school is established in each county, the teachers of which are paid 70 to 150l. per annum. This is an example highly worthy the serious consideration of the legislatures of every free country—an example which, it is hoped, will be followed by this state in particular, that the lest of mankind, and even the poor, may enjoy an equal chance in acquiring literary knowledge, and eventually be eligible, in their turn, to places of honour and profit and become literary combatants, though Cicero should encounter.

We learn from George Town, on the Potomack, Maryland, that the commissioners have contracted with Mr. Harbaugh, the celebrated mechanic of Baltimore, to erect an elegant Stone Bridge over Rock Creek, on the spot where its waters are discharged into the Potomack, and at the west end of the street marked on the plan of the city of Washington for the post road.

The Washington city commissioners have also offered 500 dollars, or a medal of that value, for the most approved plan of a President's house—And a less sum, or a medal, for the plan of a City Hall—and 500 dollars, or a medal of the value, for the plan of a Capitol; and 250 dollars, or a medal of the value, for the plan next in merit. This building of which is to consist of a conference room, & a room for representatives, sufficient to accommodate 3000 persons each; a lobby to the latter; a senate room of 1200 square feet area, with a lobby: all of full elevation; and twelve other rooms, of 600 square feet area each, for committee rooms, and clerks offices, of half elevation.

APRIL 17.

MARINE REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from on board the ship Sampson, Capt. Howell, of Philadelphia, dated Canton, Nov. 20, 1791.

"We arrived at Canton the 8th of September, after a disagreeable passage, accompanied with continual gales and head winds. We had the misfortune of losing our steward overboard in a gale; the ship at that time was under double reefed topsails, and going at the rate of 6 1-2 miles an hour; we did every thing in our power to save him, but he not knowing how to swim, our endeavours were in vain. We picked up a wreck in the China seas, on which were fourteen China men, who had been cast away in a China Junk, which had 69 men on board, all of whom were lost, except those we picked up; thirty of them got on the wreck, fifteen of whom were washed off, and perished with hunger, those we picked up had been thirty days on the wreck without sustenance, except a few boobies that alighted on the wreck, which they devoured raw, and drank the blood instead of water; to have been thus overjoyed these poor creatures were at their delivery would have done your heart good; they seemed to have forgot their troubles; their joy was so great that it overcame two, who died in a few hours after they were on board, the rest we landed safe at Macao.

"I will now relate a few circumstances that happened just before, and while we lay at the Mauritius. Politics run so high here, that they are cutting one another's heads off, as for instance, they cut Capt. M'Namara's head off in the street; he was commander of a forty-four gun ship here; since which, they came to the governor general, Conway, under the gallows, and there threatened to behead him if he did not side with the National Assembly.—The national standard arrived here from France: on its going ashore, it was accompanied by the first gentlemen and ladies in the place, in elegant barges, colours flying, and a grand band of music playing, with continual firing, from the shipping and forts, where it was received by the soldiers, and conducted through the town, with a grand procession of the people in general."

SPECULATION!

SPECULATORS stand a poor chance in the *moral world*, says a correspondent, for all classes of *moral men* attack them. Yet, how can they expect other from this metropolis, which has long been suspended on a BUBBLE, that now has BURST and overwhelmed it, by its *inflammable* contents. A Connecticut writer computes them, among other things, to a *prostitute*: He says—"The girl who from 16 to 25, devotes herself to the acquisition of a good husband, with a fortune, and finally obtains him, *speculates* well, she is equal to stock at 6 per cent. If however, she continues too highly her qualities & rejects tolerable offers, under an idea of being able to captivate any beau of fortune, until her bloom of youth decays, she is not a deep *speculator*—her situation is like three *per cents*. & after 25, she is *deferred stock*, and after 30, possessed of *irredeemable* qualities."

WINDSOR, (Ver) April 3.

Perfidy! Cruelty! Avarice!

We hear from Clinton country, in the state of New-York, that three Indians had been hunting the last season, and had procured a large quantity of fur; when they of the Indians agreed to take a tour of hunting for three days with two white men belonging to a town near Plattsborough, and left the third Indian at the old hunting camp, to guard their skins and fur; and at the end of the three days, when they returned to the camp, to their surprise, they found the Indian murdered, and the camp robbed and plundered of all its contents. Enraged as the horrid deed, they pursued their course to the nearest settlements, which was about seven miles, where they met a man, of whom they enquired if he had seen two men with large packs of fur? &c. The man gave them such an unsatisfactory answer, that they determined to turn about and follow him a little way, to see if he was not carrying provisions to the two men they were in pursuit of. They had not followed him far, when they came upon them, feeding upon the provisions which the man had just brought them. Here was a time for revenge—they immediately fired upon the three men, and killed one of them dead on the spot, named *Sampson Bean*, formerly of Stratford, in this state; the other two men made their escape, and have left the country. The Indians, in their return, loaded themselves with the peltry and deposited, after cutting and hacking poor Bean to pieces in a most shocking manner.

The most probable conjecture is, that Bean and his partner, being determined to rob the Indians' camp, said, the plan to get them from it, in the manner heretofore related.

KEENE, March 22.

A singular fact.

We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this country, that as two men were crossing a pond in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made hold to snap at it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a Trout which weighed three pounds four ounces.

SALEM, April 24.

GLOUCESTER, April 17, 1792.

Mr. CUSHING,—*By inserting the following facts you will oblige a number of your Customers.*

THIS week arrived here two vessels from *Surrinam*; the captains of which inform, that on the eleventh of February, being the birth-day of our beloved PRESIDENT, the flags of every ship from AMERICA, in port, were hoisted (except those of eleven sail from *Rhode-Island*, who refused paying any attention to the day)—an elegant entertainment was given by the French AMERICANS to the governor of that place, and the officers of every other foreign ship in the harbour—thirteen patriotic toasts were drank—and the day concluded with that becoming mirth and festivity which we hope will ever characterize AMERICANS. The inhabitants of the abovementioned state, however, peremptorily refused partaking in, or countenancing, a worthy an entertainment—but we can add, that there was a weak set upon them by the governor and the principal merchants of the place, for their conduct, which will not be easily wiped off.

BOSTON, April 21.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The session of Congress is drawing near to a close, and they have, as to the case of all Legislative Bodies, the most important business yet to finish. We were in hopes Congress would have proved an exception to the general rule.

The question for Assuming the Residue of the STATE DEBTS, was obtained, was afterwards by the accidental absence of some of its friends, negatived, in Committee of the whole; but the issue is very doubtful.

The subject of the Mint has occupied the attention of the citizens here considerably, and the majority dislike the figure of LIBERTY being struck on the coin, in preference to the Head of THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

The first words in the Constitution of the United States are, WE THE PEOPLE, &c.—Now, sirs, if any, is the Representative of the Sovereignty of the people? Is Presidents chosen by them, most surely, is the person? If, therefore, the coinage is to bear the impress of the sovereignty of the People, his figure ought to be stamped.

The affair between St. CLAIR and MORGAN, is enveloped in uncertainty. The latter is very fond of seeing his name in the newspapers; and the former has, perhaps, been imprudent in neglect—There is, however, some information, which can be given by several brave officers, who served in the action, which will give the issue an aspect more favourable to St. Clair, than his conduct now wears. It is said, if all things come out, that officers who now are celebrated will appear at deep in "the mud as St. Clair is in the mire." It will be impossible, if an investigation of the conduct of the principal conductors of the campaign, is the object, to try Morgan in this city, as the evidence of a number of officers now at Fort Washington is indispensably necessary.—Those officers who have, on furlough (whose furloughs are nearly expired, will unanimously be ordered to that fort, to give their testimony there.—This, if I understand any thing of military etiquette, is the proper mode of doing business, though it gives opportunity for ignoramuses to swell and roar.—But so used have we been to rearings of late, that the fable of the boy and the wolf experiences daily verification.

Bubbles of Speculation Broken.

Col Platt says in an advertisement of Monday last, that "owing to the many late failures in New-York, he thinks it his duty to stop payments, &c.

Col. Richard Platt, we learn, previous to his failure, remitted to Philadelphia, for the benefit of the company, all the monies in his hands as Treasurer of the Ohio Company; amounting to near half a million of dollars!

It is said, that a reward of 500l. has been offered for apprehending Mr. W. one of the arch speculators lately absconded from New-York.

A pilot boat, it is said, has been dispatched from New-York for Falmouth, to stop payment of certain bills drawn on England, by several of the Stockholders who have failed.

It is said, Mr. M——b of New-York, has failed for 1,500,000 dollars—900,000 on his own account—and 600,000 by endorsement.

April 26.

Extract of a from Wheling, dated March 27, 1792, to a Gentleman in Pittsburgh.

"*We have the following intelligence by a party of men from Muskingum, that at a small station between Belleprè and Belleville, on the west side of the Ohio, the Indians killed the wife and three children of one Deliverance Brown—who, being some distance from the house with his son, made their escape. The Indians only scalped the woman.*

"*The same accounts say, that a house occupied two or three days before by one Samuel M'Cullough, opposite the mouth of Pesson creek, thirty miles below this place, was burnt by the Indians. We have reason to believe from discoveries made by our scouts, that this will not be the only mischief our frontier inhabitants will sit.*

Extract of another letter to the same, dated Fort-Franklin March 26, 1792.

"*I this day returned from the Cornplanter's town, being ordered there on public business, and as a particular request of the Cornplanter you will please to publish the following, viz.*

"*My people having been charged with committing depredations on the frontier inhabitants near Pittsburgh, I hereby contradict the assertion, as it is entirely without foundation, and pledge myself to those inhabitants that they may rest perfectly secure from any danger from the Seneccas residing on the Allegheny centers, and that my people have been and still are friendly to the United States.*

CORNPLANTER."

WORCESTER, April 26.

Late accounts from England inform us that the demand for British manufactures, owing in a great measure to the extravagance of the Americans, is so great, that goods of most kinds will come charged much higher than usual. It is not to our credit to have all our solid circulating cash drained from us for foreign gewgaws. It seems that nothing but poverty will keep us in our senses. This is one of the effects of Speculation: It has introduced pride and foppery, and kicked industry and economy out of doors; but we shall soon find that a flood of paper money will not fill an hungry belly.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 2.

Net amount of Duties arising on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st October 1790, and ending the 30th Sept. 1791.

States.	*Dlls.*	*Cents.*
New-Hampshire,	27,000	29
Massachusetts,	420,707	17 5-12
Rhode-Island,	107,102	35 1-4
Connecticut,	166,351	53 1-4
New-York,	619,534	16 1-2
New-Jersey,	6,590	68 1-2
Pennsylvania,	707,955	29
Delaware,	18,282	86
Maryland,	322,964	92 1-2
Virginia,	334,995	83 2-16
North-Carolina,	58,861	42 1-2
South-Carolina,	234,082	23
Georgia,	42,285	09 1-2
Total,	3,006,722	85 7-12

The legislature of the State of New-York, have passed "An Act to prevent the pernicious practice of stock-jobbing," &c.

MARRIED]—In Virginia, the Hon. PAUL CARRINGTON, Judge of the High Court of Appeals, in the 65th year of his age, to Miss STARKE, of Halifax county, aged 15; a lady of many amiable qualities, and a genteel fortune.

May he such praise, still find his days
Advance the common weal:
She find, each night, his JUDGMENT right,
And wish for no APPEAL.

DIED]—At Hatfield, on the 25th ult. Mr. JAMES PORTER, in the 78th year of his age.

——At Hadley, on Friday last, of a Cancer, Mr. Phinehas Lyman.

——At Southampton, on the 27th ult. Mr. PHINEHAS SEARL, aged 27 years.

——In this Town, on Saturday last, Widow ESTHER POMEROY, relict of the late Capt. Elisha Pomeroy, aged 71 years.

New Establishment *of the* American Army.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS, who served in the late war with reputation, and have an inclination to commence Soldiers again,—And all young MEN, whose spirit and ambition leads them to a more noble employment than supporting themselves by hard labour, are hereby informed, that an opportunity now offers them to engage in the military service of their country.—Those who have an inclination to engage, are directed to call on the subscriber, who will attend at the rendezvous, in Springfield, or on Lieutenant Cornelius Lyman, at Northampton, where they will receive every information necessary, respecting bounty, pay and cloathing.

THOMAS HUNT, Capt.
2nd United States Regiment.

Springfield, May 1, 1792.

WILL BE KEPT FOR COVERING,
AT THE STABLE OF
WILLIAM MOORE,
THE
ROE BUCK,

A HORSE of good size, and in every other respect extremely well calculated for this part of the country. He was bred in the State of New-York, and kept there as a *SIRE*, from whence his *abilities* come well recommended.

He will Cover at Nine Shillings the leap, Twelve Shillings the season, and four dollars to warrant a Foal; to be paid in CASH, or any kind of GRAIN, within four months from the time of service.

Greenfield, April 9, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC *VENDUE*,
(By Order of Law,)

ON THURSDAY the seventh day of June next, at the House of SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—One half of four House Lots, in Ashfield; being Lots No, 25, in the second, third, fourth and fifth division, containing in all 150 acres, being the real estate of JAMES WOOD, of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, Gent.

HENRY WOOD.

N. B. The other half of the same lots may be purchased at the same time. May, 2, 1792.

FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, at the house of Capt. Bortwoon, Innholder, in Conway, or at a private sale before—

A GOOD FARM,

LYING in CONWAY, containing Two Hundred and Twenty ACRES, well watered; with a variety of Fruit Trees; a convenient Dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings: lying a Mile West of the Meeting-house.

FOR further particulars, previous to, or at the time of sale, apply to the Subscribers.

AMZI CHILDS,
THOMAS W. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL CHILDS, 2d.

Deerfield, April 16th, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the pasture of *Oliver Wright*, in Westampton, on the 22d inst. a light forrel MARE COLT, about 14 hands high, coming two years old, natural trotter, with a white streak in her face, lately docked,—Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

THOS. BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, April 30, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer, Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased: (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of the Widow Ruth Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said Days.

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN, } Commissioners.
CALVIN RICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH REED, Administratrix.

Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, suitable for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Cummington through said Windsor,—will keep 15 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Baldwin, or of Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, or by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT's, a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 2, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act providing for the due observation of the Lord's Day, and repealing the several Laws heretofore made for that purpose.

WHEREAS the observance of the Lord's day is highly promotive of the welfare of a community, by affording necessary seasons for relaxation from labour and the cares of business; for moral reflections & conversation on the duties of life, and the frequent errors of human conduct; for public and private worship of the Maker, Governor and Judge of the World, and for those acts of charity which support and adorn a Christian Society: And whereas some thoughtless and irreligious persons, inattentive to the duties and benefits of the Lord's day, profane the same, by unnecessarily pursuing their worldly business and recreations on that day, to their own great damage, as members of a christian Society, to the great disturbance of well disposed persons, and to the great damage of the community, by producing dissipation of manners and immoralities of life:

Be it therefore 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 keep open his, her or their shop, ware-house, or work-house, nor shall upon land or water, do any manner of labour, business or work, (works of necessity and charity only excepted) nor be present at any concert of musick, dancing or any public diversion, shew or entertainment, nor use any sport, game, play, or recreation on the Lord's day, or any part thereof, upon penalty of a sum, no exceeding *twenty shillings* nor less than *ten shillings* for every offence.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no traveller, drover, waggoner, teamster, or any of their servants, shall travel on the Lord's day, or any part thereof (except from necessity or charity) upon the penalty of a sum, not exceeding *twenty shillings* nor less than *ten shillings*.

Be it further enacted, That no vintner, retailer of strong Liquors, innholder, or other person keeping a house of public entertainment, shall entertain or suffer any of the inhabitants of the respective towns where they dwell, or others, not being travellers, strangers or lodgers, in such houses, to abide and remain in their houses, yards, orchards, or fields, drinking or spending their time, either idly or at play, or doing any secular business on the Lord's day, or any part thereof, on penalty of *ten shillings*, payable by such vintner, retailer or innholder, or person keeping such house of entertainment, for each person so entertained or suffered; and every person so drinking or abiding (except as aforesaid) shall pay a fine not exceeding *ten shillings*, nor less than *five shillings*; and every such licenced person upon any conviction after the first, shall pay a fine of *twenty shillings*, and having been three times convicted, shall be debarred from renewing his licence forever after.

And although it is the sense of this Court, that the time commanded in the sacred scriptures, to be observed as holy time, includes a natural day, or twenty-four hours; yet whereas there is a difference of opinion concerning the beginning & ending of the Lord's day, among the good people of this Commonwealth, and this Court being unwilling to lay any restrictions which may seem unnecessary or unreasonable to persons of sobriety and conscience;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the foregoing regulations, respecting the due observation of the Lord's day, shall be construed to extend to the time included between the midnight preceeding and the sun setting of the same day.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall be present at any concert of musick, dancing, or other public diversion, nor shall any person or persons, use any game, sport, play or recreation, on land or water, on the evening next preceeding or succeeding the Lord's day, on pain of *ten shillings*, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public house, shall entertain, or suffer to remain, or be in their houses or yards, or other places appurtenant, any person or persons (travellers, strangers or lodgers excepted) drinking or spending their time on the said evenings, on penalty of *ten shillings*, for each offence.

And whereas the publick worship of Almighty God, is esteemed by christians an essential part of the due observance of the Lord's day, and requires the greatest decency and reverence for a due performance of the same;

Be it therefore enacted, That any person being able of body and not otherwise necessarily prevented, who shall for the space of three months together, absent him or herself, from the public worship of God, on the Lord's day, (*provided* there be any place of worship, at which he or she can conscientiously and conveniently attend) shall pay a fine of *ten shillings*.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall on the Lord's day, within the walls of any house of public worship, behave rudely or indecently, he or she shall pay a fine not more than *forty shillings*, nor less than *five shillings*.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, either on the Lord's day, or at any other time, shall willfully interrupt or disturb any assembly of people met for the public worship of God, within the place of their assembling, or out of it, he or they shall severally pay a fine not exceeding *ten pounds* nor less than *twenty shillings*.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall serve or execute any civil process, from midnight preceeding to midnight following the Lord's day; but the service thereof shall be void, and the person serving the same, shall be as liable to answer damages to the party aggrieved, as if he had done the same, without any such civil process.

And be it further enacted, That the Tythingmen chosen, or which shall be chosen in the several towns and districts within this Commonwealth, shall be held and obliged to enquire into, & inform of all offences against this act, and all such Tythingmen as shall be hereafter chosen, shall take the following oath.

YOU being chosen a Tythingman, for the town of , for the year ensuing, and until another shall be chosen in your room, do solemnly swear, that you will diligently attend to, and faithfully execute the duties of the said office, without partiality, and according to your best discretion and judgment. *So help you GOD.*

And every such Tythingman, is hereby authorized and empowered, to enter into any of the rooms and other parts of an inn, or public house of entertainment, on the Lord's day, and the evening preceeding and succeeding; and if such entrance shall be refused to any Tythingman, the landlord or licenced person, shall forfeit the sum of *forty shillings*, for each and every offence. And the said Tythingmen are hereby further authorized & empowered, within their respective towns, to examine all persons whom they shall have good cause, from the circumstances thereof, to suspect of unnecessarily travelling as aforesaid, on the Lord's day, and to demand of all such persons the cause thereof, together with their names and places of abode; and if any person shall refuse to give answer, or shall give a false answer to such demand, he shall pay a fine not exceeding *five pounds*, nor less than *twenty shillings*; and if the reason given for such travelling, shall not be satisfactory to such Tythingman, he shall enter a complaint against the person travelling, before a Justice of the Peace in the county where the offence is committed, if such person lives in such county, otherwise shall give information thereof, to some Grand Juryman to be by him laid before the Grand Jury, for their consideration and presentment.

And be it further enacted, That the oath of any Tythingman shall be deemed full and sufficient evidence, in any trial for any offence against this act, unless in the judgment of the Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated by other evidence that may be produced.

And be it further enacted, That the special authority given by this act to Tythingmen for preventing the breaches thereof, shall not be construed or understood to exempt any Sheriff, Grand Jurors, Constables or other officers or persons whatsoever, from any obligations or duty, to cause this act to be put in execution, but they shall be held to take due notice and prosecute all breaches thereof, such special authority notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and fines, incurred and paid for any of the offences aforesaid, shall be for the use of the Commonwealth: And that all said offences, the penalties against which exceed *forty shillings*, shall be prosecuted by presentment of the Grand Jury, before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the county where the offence may be committed: But all offences, the penalty whereof does not exceed *forty shillings*, (except the offender lives out of the county in which the offence may be committed) shall be prosecuted by complaint before a Justice of the Peace in such county:—But when the offender lives out of such county, he may be prosecuted by presentment aforesaid, although the penalty does not exceed *forty shillings*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws heretofore made, so far as they relate to the due observation of the Lord's day, be, and hereby are repealed and declared null and void.

In the House of Representatives, March 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 8, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True—Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

WILL COVER

THIS Season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in Hawley, the famous Horse called

ROE-BUCK,

He is allowed by judges of Horses in different parts to be as elegant a horse as any in the Country. He will cover at the moderate price of 7/6 the single leap, and 15/the season. Said horse was owned by Col. Lengley the last season; those gentlemen who have a mind to send their mares may depend they will have good attendance.

JOSEPH LONGLEY.

Hawley, April 2, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Administrators, to the estate of Lt. JOHN MILLER, late of West-Springfield, deceased. Hereby request indebted to said estate to bring in their accounts for settlement. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

JOHN MILLER, } Administrators.
ABNER MILLER. }

West-Springfield, April 2, 1792.

WANTED as apprentices to the JOINERS business, two active LADS, one 15 or 16 years of age, the other about 13 or 14. Enquire of

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, April 3, 1792.

WANTED as Apprentices to the Cooperage business, two active lads, one 14 or 15 years of age, the other about 16 or 17—Enquire of

JOHN C. CLARK.

Northampton, April 16, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Thomas Phillips, late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we will attend said business at the dwelling House of said Phillips, Esq. in said Ashfield, on the second Tuesday of June and August next, and the last Wednesday of October next, from one to six o'clock on each of said days, six months from the first day of May, being allowed to settle said estate.

FRANCIS MANTOR, }
SAMUEL ANNABLE, } Commissioners.
DAVIS BUTLER. }

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate are desired to make immediate payment to

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, Adm.

Ashfield, April 23, 1792.

CASH paid for any quantity of Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1792. [NUMB. 297.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT establishing a MINT, and regulating the COINS of the United States.

SECTION 1. 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 a mint for the purpose of a national coinage, be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States, for the time being: And that for the well conducting of the business of the said mint, there shall be the following officers and persons, namely—a director, an assayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, a treasurer.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the director of the mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the respective functions and duties of the officers above mentioned, shall be as follow:—The director of the mint shall have the chief management of the business thereof, and shall superintend all other officers and persons who shall be employed therein. The assayer shall receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined, shall assay all such of them as may requisit, and shall deliver them to the chief coiner to be coined. The chief coiner shall receive the coin'd all metals which shall be received by him for that purpose, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed by this or any future law. The engraver shall sink and prepare the necessary dies for such coinage, with the proper devices and inscriptions, but it shall be lawful for the functions and duties of the chief coiner and engraver to be performed by one person. The treasurer shall receive from the chief coiner all the coins which shall have been struck, and shall pay or deliver them to the persons respectively to whom the same ought to be paid or delivered: He shall moreover receive and safely keep all monies which shall be for the use, maintenance and support of the mint, and shall disburse the same upon warrants signed by the director.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every officer and clerk of the said mint, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said assayer, chief coiner and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid as compensations for their respective services—to the said director, a yearly salary of two thousand dollars; to the said assayer, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the said chief coiner, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars: to the said engraver, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; to the said treasurer, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly salary not exceeding five hundred dollars; and to the several subordinate workmen and servants, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the officers and persons employed in and about the said mint, and for services performed in relation thereto, and all other accounts concerning the business and administration thereof, shall be adjusted & settled in the treasury department of the United States; and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the said mint shall be rendered at the said treasury for settlement, according to such forms & regulations as shall have been prescribed by that department; and that once in each year a report of the transactions of the said mint, accompanied by an abstract of the settlements which shall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be laid before Congress for their information.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the authority vested in the President of the United States by a resolution of the last session, touching the engaging of artists, and the procuring of apparatus for the said mint, the President be authorized, and he hereby is authorized to cause to be provided and put in proper condition such buildings, and in such manner as shall appear to him requisite for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said mint; & that as well the expenses which shall have been incurred pursuant to the said resolution, as those which may be incurred in providing & preparing the said buildings, and all other expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and support of the said mint, and in carrying on the business thereof, over and above the sums which may be received by reason of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, shall be defrayed from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time shall be therein, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz. EAGLES—each to be the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. HALF EAGLES—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and twenty-five grains of standard gold. QUARTER EAGLES—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. DOLLARS OR UNITS—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains, of standard silver.—HALF DOLLARS—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. QUARTER DOLLARS—each to be of one fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. DIMES—each to be of the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains & three fifth parts of a grain standard silver. HALF DIMES, each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. CENTS—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper. HALF CENTS—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny-weights and half a penny-weight of copper.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon the said coins respectively, there shall be the following devices and legends, namely, upon one side of each of the said coins, there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, there shall be the figure or representation of an Eagle, with this inscription,—"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity & weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States, shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the Director of the mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the President of the United States, until further provision shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to making of such further provision, it shall be the duty of the Director of the mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the said mint, to report to Congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reasons for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy, and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy nine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold & silver bullion, in order to their being coined; & that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought. And as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight, of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the Director of the said mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent from the weight of the pure gold or pure silver, contained in the said bullion, as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in the coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the said mint from time to time whenever the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, with such sums as may be necessary for effecting the said exchanges, to be replaced as speedily as may be out of the coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one half per cent. shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said mint.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the bullion which shall be brought as aforesaid to the mint to be coined, shall be coined, and the equivalent thereof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which the said bullion shall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any person or persons; and if any preference shall be given contrary to the direction aforesaid, the officer by whom such undue preference shall be given, shall in each case forfeit and pay one thousand dollars; to be recovered with costs of suit. And to the end that it may be known if such preference shall at any time be given, the assayer or officer to whom the said bullion shall be delivered to be coined, shall give to the person or persons bringing the same, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineness and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the mint.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck and stamped from the said said mint, shall be lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to their respective values herein before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the respective officers of the said mint, carefully and faithfully to use their best endeavours that all the gold and silver coins which shall be struck at the said mint shall be, as nearly as may be, conformable to the several standards and weights aforesaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents aforesaid may be composed, shall be of good quality.

SEC. 18. And the better to secure a due conformity of the said gold and silver coins to their respective standards. Be it further enacted, That from every separate mass of standard gold or silver, which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney-General of the United States (who are hereby required to attend for that purpose at the said mint, on the last Monday in July in each year) or under the inspection of any three of them, in such manner as they or a majority of them shall direct, and in the presence of the director, assayer and chief coiner of the said mint; and if it shall be found that the gold and silver so assayed, shall not be inferior to their respective standards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty four parts, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and the said officer or officers shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint shall be debased or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the directions of this act, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the money of account of the United States, shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths and milles or thousandths, a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings of the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, April the 2nd, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 22.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Public Debt.—(Mr. Seney in the chair)

The report being read, Mr. *Fitzsimons* read in his place nine resolutions, which provided for the several objects specified in the report :—Three resolutions being read by the Clerk.

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A letter from the Secretary of State was communicated by the Speaker, referring to a report pursuant to order of the House, on the subject of the committee of the United States with foreign nations; and suggesting to the House the propriety of his suspending that report till the next session—ordered to lie on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee, on the memorial of the Directors of the Ohio company of Associates.

The report was read—which concludes with a resolution to this *effect* :

That a committee be appointed to report a bill for confirming to the directors of said company, the lands purchased by them of the late board of Treasury, and to relinquish on the part of the United States their demand against the said company, the balance due from them of 500,000 dollars.

This resolution, after a long debate, was disagreed to.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* then proposed sundry resolutions—the first of which was agreed to.

That a title be granted to the Ohio company for the lands already paid for.

The second was to grant the Company a right of pre-emption for ——— years, to the residue of their purchase at the price at which Congress may dispose of their vacant lands.

This being opposed, the committee rose without deciding, and reported progress.

Mr. *L. Smith*, of the committee of enrolled bills, reported two bills as duly enrolled "An act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, and other persons"—the other, "An act for the relief of sundry persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established." The Speaker signed the above bills.

Mr. *Madison*, of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate, respecting the Representation bill, reported, that the committee of the two houses had met and conferred——but did not agree.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate insist on their amendments to the Representation Bill.

FRIDAY, *MARCH* 23.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that they have passed a bill for ascertaining the times of holding certain circuit courts, and for other purposes; in which they request the concurrence of the House. The bill was read the first time.

Another message from the Senate, informing the House, that they have passed a bill entitled an act supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers of the United States.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that the President has this Day approved and signed a bill providing for the claims of widows and orphans barred by limitations heretofore established—and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

The message from the Senate received yesterday, in which they informed the House that they insist on their amendment to the representation Bill, was taken into consideration.

Mr. *Vining*, moved, that the house should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, considerable debate ensued on a point of order, whether a subsequent question should be taken, in case the motion to recede should be carried in the affirmative—The speaker gave it as his opinion that such subsequent motion might be made—An appeal was made from this decision of the chair to the House—The House determined that a subsequent question would not be in order.

After further debate the question on receding was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 31—Nays 29.

Here a question was started, whether the vote just passed was for a general recession from the disagreement of the house to all the amendments of the Senate.

The Speaker said he considered the vote as referring to all the amendments. An appeal being made to the House, it was determined that all the amendments were involved in the vote to recede.

A bill received from the Senate was read the first and second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint such number of Brigadier Generals as the public service may require.

The report of a select committee on the petition of sundry merchants trading to India—which report proposes an execution of the time allowed by law for the payment of the duties on teas imported from India, was taken into consideration—agreed to : and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

SATURDAY, *MARCH* 24.

An engrossed "bill for finishing a light house on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in the state of North Carolina" was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence—the blank for the sum appropriated, being filled with *four thousand dollars*.

A "bill (from the Senate) to alter the times of holding the circuit courts, in certain districts of the United States, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on Monday next.

In committee of the whole house, (Mr. Sehey in the chair) the "bill supplemental to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the United States," was considered and amended.

The house adopted the amendments and passed the bill, as follows :

"*Be it enacted &c.* That it shall be lawful for the President, of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such a number of Brigadier generals, as may be conducive to the good of the public service : *Provided the whole number appointed, or to be appointed shall not exceed four.*"

A memorial from sundry merchants of the city of Philadelphia, importers of dry goods, petitioning against an increase of the import duties, and praying that a longer term may be allowed for the payment of the duties.—was referred to the committee of the whole on the Secretary's report of ways and means.

A "bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of the duties on certain teas imported after the third day of March, 1791"—was twice read, and ordered for commitment on Wednesday next.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Seney in the chair)—on the bill, sent from the Senate, to establish a mint and regulate the coins of the United States ;—and having made one amendment, rose and reported the bill, as amended.

The House immediately proceeded to consider the report of the committee, and having amended the amendment, on the question for adopting it, as amended, a division was called for ; and

The question being first taken on striking out a clause directing the gold and silver coins to be impressed on one side with a "Representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being with an inscription expressing the initial or first letter of his Christian or first name, and his surname at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically, and the year of the coinage,"—it passed in the affirmative ;—Yeas, 26—Nays 22.

The question was then taken on substituting an emblematic figure of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'LIBERTY',—and passed also in the affirmative ; Yeas 42—Nays 6.

The bill was then ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

The chief objection to having the coins marked with the head of the President for the time being, was, that it favors too much of monarchy, and would ill become the majesty of an independent people enjoying a free republican government, thus to idolize the features of an individual ; and would besides be holding out an additional temptation to ambitious men, whose pride might be flattered by the prospect of having their faces configured to immortality, in gold and silver.

Those gentlemen, on the other hand who coincided in opinion with the Senate thought it by no means derogatory to a republic, to have their money stamped with the likeness of their chief magistrate :—that by agreeing with the Senate, they would give our President as well as our coin a greater degree of respectability in foreign countries, and would pay him a compliment which could not give umbrage to any citizen of the United States.

Our present chief magistrate (it was answered) has indeed a just title to every mark of respect ; nor would any objection be made to stamping his image, as the mark of respectability, on our coins, provided his features were forever to be retained. But the framers of the bill intended no further compliment ; on the contrary, they had expressly provided, that his head should, in the common course of events, make room in a short time, for that of—nobody knows whom,—a Nero perhaps, a Caligula, or Heliogabulus.

Mr. *S. Bourne*, from the committee of enrollment, presented the Representation Bill duly enrolled ; and Mr. Speaker signed the same.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *MARCH* 26.

Mr. *Giles* laid on the table the following resolution, declaring at the same time, that it was far from his intention to criminate or reflect upon the character of any concerned :—

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to institute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of Major General St. Clair : and also into the causes of the late detentions or delays which attended the money, clothing, provisions, and military stores for the use of the said army ; and into other causes, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat.

The "Bill (from the Senate) establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, was read a third time, and passed, with the amendment substituting an emblematic figure, LIBERTY, device on one side of the gold and silver coins.

On passing of the bill, the Ayes were 28—Nays 14.

The bill and the amendments were then sent to the Senate, and in some time after,

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had concurred in said amendment, and disagreed to the rest.

A motion was made to recede from the amendment.

Hereupon ensued a debate of considerable length, in which the advocates of the President's head urged a variety of arguments, some in a serious nature, others, jumbled together ludicrous ; and took much pains to convince gentlemen of opposite sentiments, that the point in dispute was a mere *bagatelle*, and hardly worth contending about :—Whilst, on the other hand, it was strenuously maintained that, trifling as the matter might seem in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on Republicanism, calculated to sap the principles of the people, and gradually to reconcile them to monarchy.

On the question for receding, the Yeas were 34—Nays 37.

A motion being then made that the House should adhere to their amendment, the question was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house that the Senate had agreed to the proposed amendment to the bill respecting the Brigadier Generals.

The committee of enrolement reported, that they had this day presented the Representation Bill to the President of the United States, for his approbation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Gen. St. CLAIR has resigned the command of the army, and we have been favoured with the following copies of letters that passed between the President of the United States and the General upon the occasion.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you, unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the Army of the United States the last campaign. Though that campaign was unfortunate, I am not conscious that any thing within my power to have produced a more happy issue was neglected. And was prompted to accept that command by no motive of ambition nor interest, but by a fervent wish to be of service to my country, and a belief, perhaps too fondly entertained, that I could be so ; that I am led to decline it in future, proceeds neither from disgust nor disappointment.

Having been much assisted with sickness during nearly the whole of the campaign, though I flatter myself the publick interest, did not suffer by it, and that my health is now tolerably restored, my constitution has received a very severe shock, and I might not again be able to go through the weight of business which necessarily follows the command of an army.

Although, Sir, I am myself purfuaded that every thing was done, in the course of the last campaign, that could be done on my part, fully to answer the public expectation, yet it is denied by some, doubted by many, and known to but few out of the army. A wish to rectify the public opinion and a duty that I conceive I owe to myself, induces me to request that an inquiry into my conduct may be instituted : when that is over, I may be permitted to resign the command of Major-General, which I now hold. Should the result of the inquiries be that in any instance, the duties of my station were neglected, or that I did not improve every hour and every opportunity to the best advantage, or that the operations of the army, after it was in a condition to operate, were delayed one moment in consequence of my illness, I shall patiently submit to the merited censure.

To whoever may be appointed my successor, I shall be happy, Sir, to give every light and information my situation, as General of the army, or Governor of the Western Territory, put in my power to obtain, and to evince to you, Sir, and to the world, that the confidence you were pleased to repose in me, was not misplaced.

With every sentiment of gratitude, of respect, and allow me to add, of affection, I have the honour to be,

SIR, Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

UNITED STATES, March 28th, 1792.

SIR,

Your knowledge of the country north west of the Ohio, and of the resources of an army in its vicinity, added to a full confidence in your military character, founded on mature experience, induced my nomination of you to the command of the troops on the frontiers.

Your desire of rectifying any errors of the public opinion, relatively to your conduct, by an investigation of a court of enquiry, is highly laudable, and would be readily complied with, were the measure practicable. But a total deficiency of officers, in actual service, of competent rank to form a legal court, for that purpose, precludes the power of gratifying your wishes on the occasion.

The intimation of your readiness to afford your successor all the information of which you are capable, although unnecessary for my personal conviction, must be regarded as an additional evidence of the goodness of your heart, and of your attachment to your country.

I am, Sir, with esteem and regard,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, March 31.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th inst. While I lament that circumstances prevent an investigation into my conduct, by a court of enquiry, I cannot but acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned for it cannot take place ; and I beg leave to express you my thanks for your desire to have gratified me, had it been practicable, which you have been pleased to suggest.

In my letter of the 26th, I expressed an intention of retiring from the army, when the inquiry should be over, for the only reason I had for wishing to retain my commission until that time was, that if any misconduct should appear in the course of the enquiry, I might be amenable to a court-martial, which a resignation would have precluded. The House of Representatives, Sir, have ordered an enquiry to be made by a committee of their own, and my resignation to be made by a committee of their own body.—The same reason that influenced me when a court of enquiry was contemplated, operates now with equal force and therefore it may be proper that I should retain my commission ; but as it will soon be resolved that some person should be at the head of the army who is to continue to command it, it is necessary that I should inform you explicitly, which I shall do, of my fixed resolution to resign the moment the enquiry is finished, should no fault be found, that would be a sufficient cause, if such exist with respect to my character, to induce a successor for me, may be removed.

Permit me, Sir, to observe that my sole object is to obtain a full and public justice, as the usual way by a court martial, should it appear that *in any manner whatever*, the unfortunate issue of the last campaign can be attributed to me ; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal, where military crimes and misconduct can be enquired into and punished ; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public service however, require that another officer of the same rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the resignation forthwith, notwithstanding that it may seem to proceed, and resignations will be supposed to have arisen from a sense of a volume of calumny and defamation, invented by malice, which is daily pouring from the press to the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet—but I think from the consequences and chuse to shew myself in a private station : I am ready, Sir, on this occasion, as I have been upon all others, to sacrifice every private and personal feeling and consideration to the public good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

UNITED STATES, *April* 4th, 1792.

SIR,

I have read and duly considered your letter of the 31st inst.

The reasons you offer for retaining your commission until an opportunity should be presented, if necessary, of investigating your conduct in every mode prescribed by law, would be conclusive with me, under other circumstances than the present.

But the establishment of the troops allows only one Major General. You have manifested your intention of retiring, and the essential interests of the public require that your successor should be immediately appointed in order to repair to the frontiers.

As the House of representatives have been pleased to institute an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, I should hope an opportunity would early be afforded you of explaining your conduct, in a manner satisfactory to the public and yourself.

I am Sir, with esteem and regard,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General *Arthur St. Clair.*

Philadelphia, APRIL 7, 1792.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant.

Although I was very desirous, Sir, to hold the commission of Major-General until the enquiry by the committee of the House of Representatives should be over, for the reasons I assigned, and which you are pleased to think have some weight—yet the necessity of the office being appointed, who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers is certainly decisive, and ought to silence with me every wish for a further personal nature. I do therefore, Sir, now formally resign the appointment of Major General.

I have never, Sir, entertained a doubt that an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly either to my conduct, or to that connected with causes that may have existed in whatever way it might be conducted, would prove honorable to me, and satisfactory to the public as far as I was concerned with it ; but setting, as I do, a due value upon the public opinion, and desirous not to loose that place in the esteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under existing circumstances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there should be an inquiry but that every thing capable of being misconstrued, should be avoided on my part. I owe to you, Sir, that the desire of *honest fame*, is ever been the strongest passion in my breast ; I have thought that I have merited it, and it is all that I have to compensate for the sacrifice of a very independent situation, and the best years of my life devoted to public service, and the faithful talents, such as they were, in every situation in which I have been placed, with zeal bordering upon enthusiasm. I trust, I still enjoy it, while those who have attempted to blast it will be forgotten or remembered with execration, and in their bosoms, if they have feelings, reflections may arise something similar to what Milton described to have seized upon Satan when he discovered our first parents in Paradise.

With every sentiment of respect and duty, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 14.

On Sunday the first of April two lads were missing from the waters of Wheelen, and three parties in a short time went in pursuit of them. One party, the first out, had crossed the Ohio, and were on the opposite bank, at the place where the Indians intended to cross, at the same time the Indians had reached the river, and our people were unfortunately discovered by them. The Indians fired down the river. Capt. Paul at this time (the second party) was about half a mile in the rear, and the third party lower down the river. Coming up to the place which the Indians left when discovered, found they had tomahawked and scalped the two boys, and also had tomahawked on the left side of the head, another lad which they had taken, but who had not been missed—they had scalped him and cut his throat, but so high under the chin as not to be mortal, and though he will loose an eye he will recover. This lad had come to himself, and left the place where he was wounded in this desperate manner, before our people came up, and had got upon one of the horses which the Indians had stolen, and which they were obliged to quit, and had rode three miles into Gravecreek settlement.

On Wednesday following, a woman was killed and scalped near Mr. Brice's meeting house, within two hundred yards of the great road leading from Washington to Wheelen, and fifteen miles within the settlement. In consequence of the above information, Absalom Baird, Esq. Lieutenant of Washington, county, has ordered out a party of militia.

A man whose name I do not recollect being on Thursf. the 5th inst. at the house of a family of the name of Edgar, they were talking of removing to another house of the name of Humphreys ; going back to Edgar's on Friday about noon, he found the family gone, and supposing they had gone to Humphrey's, went over there, and when within some small distance of the house, saw a number of mangled carcasses, instantly made his retreat, and brought in the intelligence—These families consisted of upwards of 20 persons, young and old. This settlement is under a general alarm, and Wolf's old fort is talked of as the place of stand. This is within five miles of the town of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

We hear that *David Rittenhouse* Esq. is appointed Director of the MINT of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Muscongebela, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, dated April 9.

"We are all in tolerable peace and quiet here, altho' there are some rumours of disturbance in the wilderness, a women and several children killed, down the Ohio, some scattered houses burnt by straggling Indians, &c. On the 28 day of this month some Indians made their appearance near Wheeling, and took a woman and two boys prisoners. They were pursued, but to no purpose ; it is feared they killed the woman and one of the boys. The other has since returned to the settlement, with the loss of his scalp, and a bad cut on the throat, which however missed the windpipe.—The Indian war has much injured the boat building business at present, but am in hopes the army will make up, in some measure, that loss.—This goes by Mr. ——, who came about year ago to this country to settle. Unhappily, he some time since met a certain person named Hardwork, with whom he has had a falling out ; and in consequence thereof, returns rather in disgust."

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that the manufacture of paper must soon decline in this state, unless the generality of people can be induced by some means or other, to preserve their rags. The great complaint at all the paper mills is want of rags ; the failure of the necessary supply of which must soon raise the price of home-manufactured printing paper so much as to cause a renewal of the importation of this very necessary article from France, Holland, and Great Britain.

Gen. William Hull, an officer of the Massachusetts line of the late army, now in this city, has been commissioned by the officers of that line, to present their memorial to Congress on the subject of a further compensation for themselves and the soldiers who served during the late war. Finding this memorial cannot be attended to by Congress during the present session, he has addressed, a circular letter to the officers of the lines of other states, urging the necessity of their coming forward at the beginning of the next session and petitioning for the payment of that debt from the public to them, which *actually existed at the time when the funding system was adopted*—This demand, however, is confined, in the memorial mentioned, to those who enlisted in the year 1777 for three years, or during the war ; other classes of the army being considered as already compensated.—This class, officers and soldiers, received certificates in payment, and returned home in an embarrassed situation, being soon after obliged, thro' necessity, to part with their certificates for the price that was going.—From the provision made by the present government, the purchasers received an immense advantage—part of the debt, however, originally due, was saved by the public, the two per cent for ten years on the principal of the whole debt, and half the interest which had accumulated ; which remnant is still in the hands of the public, and will no more than discharge the original debt.

We hear from Ireland, that the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in that island, lately presented to the Irish House of Commons, has been thrown out by by a great majority.

Accounts from New-York say, that the failures in that city may be fairly stated at *three millions of dollars*. —The city is in a languishing condition—vessels laying at the wharves without any one to receive their cargoes—the speculators either in jail, ruminating over bushels of loose papers, locked up in garrets, or fled into to remote and desolate parts of Jersey ! *—Verily, brethern, ye ought to have foreseen these things, and avoided them.*

Late letters from the westward inform that the Kentucky side of the Ohio river in those parts, is infested with multitudes of Indians—this greatly alarmed the inhabitants, many of whom had moved off, and others were preparing to follow ; the beginning of March, 14 persons were killed by the Indians on that part of the frontier. Maj. Butler had arrived at Winchester from Fort Washington is a weak and decripid state, owing to the wounds he received on the 4th of November.—This gallant officer has since arrived at his farm, near Carlisle.

Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. is appointed Governor of the state of Maryland, in the room of Governor Plater, deceased.

All the late accounts from India agree that the utmost vigour of the British force in India was to be exerted the next campaign against Tippo Saib. It is reduced to a certainty that the views of the English are to extirpate this prince, and rid themselves of an enemy who is the main obstacle to their complete conquest of that part of India. Persons of cool judgment, however, in India, have given it as their opinion that this tyrant (as he is called by the British) will not be an easy conquest. He is at the head of an immense army, is a great general and politician, bred to war from the cradle, and perfectly acquainted with European military discipline ; and is besides at home, fighting for life and empire.

The King of Sweden, after receiving the King of France's notification of his acceptance of the constitution, was so dilatory in making a reply, that the French envoy, tired out with the tedious procedure of his Swedish Majesty, departed without it. On the 19th of December, however, a Courier was dispatched with the answer, and certain other communications to be made to the European courts, as well as to the French Princes. It is certain that Russia acts, in the matter in concert with Sweden, their being a constant correspondence kept up, and messengers continually on the road between Stockholm and St. Petersburgh.

The regency of Algiers have fixed their price of peace with Sweden of forty thousand ducats—Mr. Stalebrand, intended Swedish consul for that state, is now about setting out to negociate a peace with those Barbarians.

(*Lond. Gaz.*)

Letters from Mayence, inform that the elector has notified the Prince of Conde in the most positive manner to quit his dominions within the empire.—The religious proceedings of the National Assembly and the declaration of the King of France have reduced the French Princes to so very critical a situation, that they have sent to ask the answers of the different courts in what they may expect. (*Lond. Gaz.*)

Petitions have been handed in to the house of Commons, from almost every county in England, for the abolition of the African slave trade.

NORTHAMPTON, May 9.

On Tuesday the 1st. inst. the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town and proceeded to business, and on Saturday following finished their session.—During their sitting, several persons were convicted of theft, forgery, &c. and received sentence accordingly—one, by the name of *Trask*, after sitting on the Gallows one hour, and receiving the discipline of the whip, goes to the Castle for ten years.

WILL COVER, At the Stable of ASAHEL POMEROY,

THE LARK,

A noted English Horse of good size, bred in Virginia ; whose credit is equal to any in this part of the County.

Also,—To be Sold or Let, a young covering Horse, four years old, very likely, fired by the LARK.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 9, 1792.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Tinney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 18/. to ensure a foal ; that beautiful Horse called the

R O V E R,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BOHNET, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chestnut colour. As for his Pedigreeit is needless to descend in to it, as he is an immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut ; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his notedness for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient indorsement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him——All favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILL COVER,

THE present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, the Horse called the

BRIGHT BAY,

Four years old, rising of fifteen hands high, was fired by that elegant horse called the CHANDLER HORSE, and by good judges is allowed to be equal to his Sire, in any respect, was the foal of one of the best mares in the County of Worcester ; terms of covering are only 3/. the leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to warrant a foal.

Also, For covering at the same stable, a likely JACK, of a large size. Four pounds for each Male will be given in cash or neat stock, at four or five month old, and the use of the Jack gratis. J. WARE.

N. B. The public are informed that the small JACK, I kept for covering the last season did very well as far as I can learn.

Norwich, May 7, 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a white MARE, one black ear, shod all round, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ELIHU STRONG.

Southampton, April 29, 1792.

lings, for each offence ; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, unless in the judgment of the Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned*.

STANZAS.

Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor.

WHILE strong convictions are the heart,
We see, we feel the bitter smart;
Adjust the bounds of Right and Wrong,
With all the truth of Moral Song:
Touch'd keenly with the generous flame,
We glow with virtue pant for fame
Blush at our recollected faults,
And arm with firm resolves our thoughts.

Say, in temptations trying hour,
Will virtue still retain its pow'r;
Will these resolves in future last,
Which passion conquer'd in the past?
Again we err—ourselves we blame,
And feel revived Remorse and shame;
Again our firm resolves renew,
And prov'd as quickly changeful too!

Blest they, who look superior down,
On Pleasure's smile, Misfortune's frown;
Who strong in Virtue, can defyse
The calls of passion, lures of Vice;
Who never know the guilty fear,
Remorseless pang, repentant tear;
But calmly Duty's path pursue,
And tread on earth with Heav'n in view!

But sure some mansion in the sky
Shall shelter frail Humanity;
Which, erring oft by Vice assail'd;
Yet, still returning Virtue hail'd;
And while it prov'd the heart sincere;
O'er all its weaknesses dropt a tear,
There shall the painful conflict cease,
And the Poor Heart shall be at Peace!

New London, February 21, 1792.

PROPOSAL,

BY TIMOTHY GREEN & SON,

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In six Volumes, demi duodecimo, Containing about 350 pages each:

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HYMNS.

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For the information of those who are unacquainted with this author and his writings, the editors would observe, that in the early part of his life he was a sea Captain in the African trade, and an avowed enemy to divine revelation—but being convinced of his errors and reclaimed of his enormous vices by the grace of the gospel, he became a strenuous advocate and fervent preacher of the Christian religion, of the episcopal order—and in his letters, giving an history of himself, and his correspondence with christian friends, as well as in his practical SERMONS, breathes such a mild, candid, catholic spirit, as must endear him to professing christians of every denomination.

* * SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above work are received by the Printer hereof.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

Bacon's Abridgment.

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BY MATTHEW BACON, Esq.
Of the Middle Temple.

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To the Gentlemen of the LAW.

DESIROUS to forward, as much as in my power, the printing of all valuable professional Books, that we may save in our country the money annually sent to Europe for their purchase, I have ventured to issue a proposal for printing BACON's ABRIDGMENT; and doubt not, should I be encouraged by a liberal subscription, to execute the work to your approbation. This being the largest work in common use, among your profession, should it succeed, all other Law Books, necessary in this country, will no doubt be re-printed here, and gentlemen may speedily have the satisfaction of being supplied with Law Libraries printed in the United States. Permit me, gentlemen, to solicit your aid, to this undertaking, by giving it such attention as the advancement of the useful arts in your country demands, and such encouragement to the subscription as your influence can readily effect.

With esteem and respect, I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Jan. 10, 1792.

Head Quarters, Boston, Feb. 6, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Commander in Chief having taken into consideration the application of Maj. Gen. Shepherd of the fourth Division, relative to several alterations in the arrangement of that division, and having had the advice of Council, he therefore orders that a new Regiment, be formed in the first Brigade, to be called the fifth in the Brigade, and to be composed of the militia in the towns of Holland, Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield, and Palmer, detached from the first Regiment, and the town of Ware, to be detached from the third Regiment, making in the whole eight companies.

That the east company in the town of Belchertown, at present commanded by Capt. Green, be added to the first Regiment, and that the company in the town of Leverett, be added to the third Regiment.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
Wm. DONNISON, Adj. General.

Westfield, April 16, 1792.

DIVISION ORDERS.

IN Conformity to the above arrangment, the Major General orders the Captains and Subalterns of the first and fifth Regiments, as they are above established, to convene on Monday the fourteenth day of May coming, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the former at Capt. Reuben Sikes's, Innholder, in Wilbraham, the latter in Brimfield, at Dea. Israel Trasks, for the purpose of choosing their field officers, agreeable to the Militia law, and make report to the Major-General of their proceedings immediately thereafter.

The field officers of the first Brigade, including those that are to be chosen in the first and fifth Regiments, will assemble together at Mr. Zenas Parsons's, in Springfield, on Monday the fourth day of June coming, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making choice of a Brigadier General, in the room of Gen. Porter, (whose resignation his Excellency has accepted,) and report to the Major General, their proceedings.

By order of the Major General.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Thomas Phillips, late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of Phillip Phillips, Esq. in said Ashfield, on the second Tuesday of June and August next, and the last Wednesday of October next, from one to six o'clock on each of said days, six months from the first day of May, being allowed to settle said estate.

FRANCIS MANTOR,
SAMUEL ANNABLE, } Commissioners
DAVIS BUTLER.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, Admn'r.

Ashfield, April 2, 1792.

New Establishment of the American Army.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS, who served in the war with reputation, and have an inclination to commence Soldiers again,—And all young men whose spirit and ambition leads them to a more employment than supporting themselves by hard labour, are hereby informed, that an opportunity offers them to engage in the military service of their country.—Those who have an inclination to enlist are directed to call on the subscriber, who will attend at the rendezvous, in Springfield, or on Lieutenant Cornelius Lyman, at Northampton, where they will receive every information necessary, respecting their pay and cloathing.

THOMAS HUNT,
Lt. and United States Recruiting Officer.

Springfield, May 1, 1792.

WILL BE KEPT FOR COVERING,
AT THE STABLE OF
WILLIAM MOORE,
THE
ROE BUCK,

A HORSE of good size, and in every other respect extremely well calculated for this part of the country. He was bred in the State of New-York, and kept there as a STALLION, from whence his *abilities* come well commended.

He will Cover at Nine Shillings the leap, Twenty Shillings the season, and four dollars to warrant a mare to be paid in CASH, or any kind of GRAIN, within four months from the time of service.

Greenfield, April 9, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC *VENDUE*,
(By Order of Law,)

ON THURSDAY the 14th. day of June next, at the House of SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—One half of four House Lots, in said field; being Lots No. 25, in the second, third, fourth and fifth division, containing in all 150 acres, being the real estate of JAMES WOOD, of Ashfield, in the County of Worcester, Gent. HENRY WOOD.

N. B. The other half of the same lots may be purchased at the same time. May. 2, 1792.

FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, at the house of Capt. BOLTWOOD, Innholder, in Conway, or at private sale before:

A *GOOD FARM*,

LYING in CONWAY, containing Two Hundred and Twenty ACRES, well watered; with a variety of Fruit Trees; a convenient Dwelling house, Barn, and other Buildings; lying a Mile West of the Meeting-house.

FOR further particulars, previous to, or at the time of sale, apply to the Subscribers.

AMZI CHILDS,
THOMAS W. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL CHILDS, 2d.

Deerfield, April 16th, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the

pasture of *Oliver Wright*, in Westampton, on the 5th inst. a light forrel MARE COLT, about 14 hands high, coming two years old, natural trotter, with a white streak in her face, lately docked,—Whoever will bring up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

THOS. BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, April 30, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer, Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased: (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of the Widow Mary Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said Days:

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN, } Commissioners.
CALVIN RICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH REED, Administrix.

Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, fit for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Cummington through said Windsor; will keep 15 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Wright or of Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, or by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.

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lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, unless in the judgment of the Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII. WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1792. [NUMB. 298.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY ADVERTISER. APRIL 16.

(CIRCULAR.)
PHILADELPHIA APRIL 14, 1792.

SIR,

IN CONFORMITY to an appointment and instructions from the officers of the Massachusetts line of the late American army, I have attended at the seat of government from the 20th of March to the present period.

The object of my commission was to obtain a decision on the memorial which they had heretofore presented to Congress, on the subject of further compensation for themselves and the soldiers who served during the war. Although in the first instance similar applications were expected from those in the different states who were interested, yet that expectation was defeated by a delay of the communication contained in the circular address of the 28th of February, and an idea that an earlier announcement of Congress would take place.

Finding myself thus disappointed, and considering that the officers and soldiers through the United States were equally interested in the question, I deemed it a mark of respect and attention due to them, not even to attempt a consideration of the subject until they had a fair opportunity of becoming active applicants in the measure we had adopted, and of affording us the aid of their advice and assistance.

As a proper investigation and decision of this question is of the highest importance, as it will afford relief to a large number of our companions of the war, whose distresses are only equalled by their patience; as a union of sentiment and of measures will be most likely to produce the object of our reasonable wishes, I have in particular command from the officers of Massachusetts, to request a co-operation of the officers of your line, at the opening of the next session of Congress.

They will attend, at that time by their agent, or agents, and a final decision will doubtless be obtained.

As my brother officers in Massachusetts have entrusted this business to my care, and as I have devoted some attention to the consideration of the subject, I flatter myself you will not deem my improper intrusion, in this communication, to make some general observations thereon.

The claim of the army on the publick, in my opinion, is fixed in the unalterable principles of justice, that they ought to feel the fullest confidence of success.

The people of America know, and the publick records will ever perpetuate the services which have been compensated.—An attempt to prove that a demand of a small farthing nature, still remains uncancelled, would only serve to shew that a part is less than the whole; or, perhaps, three, four or five, are not equal to twenty.—The ground point is a stronger than any which can be adduced, in its support, and the feelings of every honest heart will oppose every argument sophistry can devise or ingenuity invent, in opposition to the claim.

Were I to attempt an investigation of the subject, it would appear from the most authentick documents that the publick engagement to the army was a certain sum in specie.—That certain military services were to be rendered in consequence of this engagement. That there has been a full acknowledgment on the part of the United States, that the services have been faithfully performed.—That the publick neither discharged the demand in specie, or in other property equivalent in value to specie.—That the certificates, being unsupported by funds, had no other value than what was stamped on them by public opinion.—That this value was sanctioned by the uniform adjudications of the courts of law through the United States, in causes relative to this kind of property.—That the same principle has been recognized by the Legislatures of the different states, in a variety of instances.—That Congress themselves under the confederation, were impressed with the same sentiments, particularly in the instance of the sale of the lands in the Western Territory, for a price greatly enhanced, in consequences of payment being made in certificates.

From these facts it most conclusively follows, that the claim of the army is not chimerical but founded in the clear and eternal principles of justice.

If these facts, and the conclusions which follow from them, be true, what possible reason can be given, why we should not, in a decent and manly manner, ask for our rights? The present government is not only endued with the ability, but was founded for the express purpose of "establishing justice." While the services of those men who cheerfully endured every toil, hardship and danger, which are incident to a military life, who persevered in the services of their country until peace and happiness were restored, remain unrewarded, it can never be said that this purpose has been obtained. The pleasure which every honest American must feel from a reflection on the present prosperous situation of his country, must necessarily be checked by a consideration that those services are unrewarded which modesty need not blush to say, greatly contributed to the attainment of the publick felicity which is now enjoyed. Nor is this all—many of the men who performed those services, are now from the want of the first compensation which was promised to them, pining in indigence, languishing in goals or compelled to seek a subsistence in the neighbourhood of savages, upon the frontiers of the United States; while people every thing they eat, drink or wear, in these distressing situations, is taxed to pay the difference between former low and the present high value of their certificates to the present holders of them.

To shew that those characters who are entitled to the public consideration can easily be distinguished, that a further compensation can be made only by paying the debt which actually existed at the time when the funding system was adopted, that in doing it no new debt will be created, and the purchasers of alienated securities will not be effected, or any interference be made with any systems which have been adopted, I beg leave to present the following statement:

The army may be divided into four classes—

1. Those whose terms of service expired the 1st of January, 1776.

2. Those whose terms of service expired the 1st of January, 1777.

3. Those who inlisted in the year 1777 for three years, or during the war. The term of service of those who enlisted for three years expired in the year 1780.

4. Those who inlisted in the year 1780.

The first and second class have no well-founded claims, because, there was no depreciation on the money at the time they were paid.—The fourth class, perhaps have no claim in equity, because the large bounties they received, were a full equivalent for their services.—The third class, with the officers, remain only to be considered.—They depended wholly on the stipulations of Congress.—This class having served during the principal part of the war, received certificates in payment, the value of which has been fully considered.—They remained those under the disadvantages of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military pursuits, their property and connexions deranged and lost, and their families involved for a necessary support.—Thus circumstanced, necessity compelled them to dispose of their certificates for the current prices in the market.

After the present government was established, provision was made for these certificates, wherever they were found.—By that provision the purchasers received an immense advantage. The publick however saved a part of the debt which was originally due,—two per cent. for ten years on the principal of the whole debt, and half the interest which had accumulated.—This remnant now remains, and in paying it no more than the original debt will be discharged.

The rival pretensions to this remnant will be the original holders, who earned the whole, by the sweat of their brow, and the present holders, who have already received seven or eight hundred per cent on the money which they advanced.

In the name of justice, equity, and good conscience, which claim is to be preferred? Every man will answer, that of the soldiers; unless his feelings are steeled against every principle of honour, good faith, and gratitude.

This remnant therefore, so far as it extends to our original claims, may be appropriated with great propriety to relieve the sufferings of the foregoing description of men. In addition to this, there can be no doubt but Congress will be disposed to make a liberal grant of land in the western territory, for the same purpose—for it is to not to be forgotten that those vast possessions, on which has been founded the pleasing expectations of sinking the whole of the publick debt, are the fruits of those toils which the government is now called upon to compensate.—I have only, sir, to request you to take the earliest opportunity to make this communication known to the officers of your line, and I sincerely hope at the opening of the next session of Congress, they will think proper to make the application.—I am, with every sentiment of respect, in behalf of the officers of Massachusetts line of the late army

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
WILLIAM HULL.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *MARCH* 27.

MR. S. BOURNE, from the committee of enrollment, presented to Mr. Speaker, duly enrolled, a "Bill, supplemental to the act making further provision for the defence of the frontiers of the united States;" Mr. Speaker signed the same; and before the House rose, Mr. Bourne reported, that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the said bill for his approbation.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that the President of the United States had this day signed an "Act providing for the settlement of the claims of particular persons, barred by limitations heretofore established;" and also an "Act for the relief of widows, orphans, invalid pensioners and certain other persons."

A resolution laid yesterday on the table by Mr. Giles, was taken up, and amended, as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of Major Gen. St. Clair; and also into the causes of the detentions or delays, which "are suggested to have" attended the money, cloathing, provisions, and military stores for the use of the said army; and into such other cases, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat."

After a debate of some length, a division of the question being called for,

The question was taken on the first part, as far as the words, "Major General St. Clair," which passing in the negative—Yeas 21; Nays 35—the remainder of the resolution was left of course.

The following resolution was then adopted; Yeas 44; Nays 10.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under Major General St. Clair; and that such committee be appointed to call for such persons, papers, & records, as may be necessary to assist their enquiries."

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Vining, Clarke, and Sedgwick.

In consequence of the passing of the act, by which a general provision is made for claims to invalid pensions, many of the petitions, heretofore referred to heads of departments, not requiring now to be particularly reported on, the following order was proposed by Mr. Sturges, and adopted by the House, viz.

"Ordered, that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, return the petitions presented to this House by invalids and others whose cases are comprehend in the provisions of any act of the present session—with the papers accompanying the said petitions, which have been referred to them, and are now in their offices; and that the several petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions."

The report of the select committee on the memorial of the officers of the Levies, late in the service of the United States, was taken up for consideration; and on a motion that the House should agree to the report, the question passed in the negative.

Mr. Madison, who had voted with the majority, for the appointment of a committee of enquiry moved for a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose of substituting the following resolution, instead of the one adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make enquiry into such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under the command of Major General St. Clair, as may be proper to be reported for the information of this House."

Some objections, however, being made, the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *MARCH* 28.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, was read, containing an abstract of the exports of the United States, and also of the import and tonage duties, during one year, ending with September last.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee on the specie account of the treasurer of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Madison moved, "that it be an instruction to the committee of seven, appointed yesterday, to consider the inquiry committed to them, as confined to such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under Major General St. Clair, as may be requisite for the information of the House."

The question, on this motion, passed in the negative.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had concurred with the house in passing the bill for building the lighthouse, on Bald head, at the mouth of Cape fear river, in the state of North-carolina.

Mr. Otis delivered a second message, informing the house, that the President of the United States had returned the Senate of his having this day approved and signed an act supplemental to the late Act for the defence of the frontiers.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Sewey in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt.

"The first of the resolutions proposed on the 22d instant by Mr. Fitzsimons, being taken into consideration—as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt, of the United States which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of September next, on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States."

The word "*September*" was struck out, leaving a blank, to be afterwards filled up.

Two other amendments were proposed, which were warmly debated until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. L. Smith, from the committee of enrolled bills, reported that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented to him, for his approbation, the "bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill in conformity to the resolutions adopted on Monday last respecting the Ohio company.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 29.

Mr. Virgin, from the committee to whom were referred sundry memorials of the Trustees of several seminaries of learning, praying compensation for losses and injuries sustained during the late war, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring sundry petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt.—a proposition which was debated yesterday being withdrawn.

Mr. Giles proposed a clause to be added to the first proposition offered by Mr. Fitzsimons, the object of which was to preclude the admission of the redeemable principal in the debt hereafter to be subscribed to the loan of the United States.

The motion, after a lengthy debate, was negatived—33 to 25.

The first and second propositions were then severally put and agreed to.

The third proposition being read, Mr. Key moved that it should be struck out; this was succeeded by a motion to amend it, by inserting *at their liquidated value*, after the words *United States*; this was agreed to. Another motion of amendment was made and negatived; and then a motion for the committee to rise and report progress, being carried, a decision on the proposition as amended, was prevented.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, as duly enrolled, a bill for finishing the light house on Baldhead, Cape fear River; and the Speaker signed the same.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *MARCH* 30.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom was referred the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying returns of the amount of duties arising on imports and tonnage, for the year, ending the 30th of September last, and a return of exports for the same period, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Select Committee, to whom were referred the memorials of the Trustees of Wilmington Academy, &c. was adopted, so far as respects an indemnification to the said Academy; and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

Pursuant to an order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt.

The third of Mr. Fitzsimon's nine resolutions was, with the amendment made yesterday, adopted as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the holders of loan office certificates issued between the first day of September, 1777, and the first day of March, 1778, be entitled to receive interest thereon, according to the liquidated value, at the same rate, as other nonsubscribing creditors of the United States, without being obliged to exchange such certificates."

The fourth resolution was also agreed to, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the terms for receiving on loan part of the debt of the individual states, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as provided by the act making provision for the public debt."

The fifth resolution was under discussion, when the committee rose reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they had passed the militia Bill, with sundry amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 2.

The report of a select committee on the "Abstract (received by the Secretary of the Treasury) of the returns of the duties on imports and tonnage, and the amount of the exports from the United States to foreign countries," being taken up—ordered that the said abstract be printed;—and also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the house, during the course of the present session, the quantity and value of the exports from each state.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house that the President of the United States had this day signed an act "for finishing a light house on Baldhead, at the mouth of Capefear River, in the state of Northcarolina."

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the President had notified the Senate of his having approved and signed an "act to establish a MINT, and regulate the coins of the United States."

The house, pursuant to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt.—Mr. Seney in the chair.

The eighth of Mr. Fitzsimon's resolutions, was amended, and agreed to, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the interest on so much of the domestic debt as has been or may be purchased for the United States, or as shall be paid into the Treasury, and so much of the sum appropriated for the payment of the interest on foreign and domestic debt, as shall be over and above what may be sufficient for the payment of such interest, shall be appropriated "for the payment of the public debt." The said funds to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, by the commissioners hereafter mentioned, under the approbation of the President of the United States."

The ninth and last of the resolutions was also agreed to as follows:—

RESOLVED, That be commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and that a precise account of all the debts redeemed, and of all purchases by them made, be laid before the legislature within Months after its first meeting in every year.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolutions as amended; and the house immediately proceeded to consider the same.

The first resolution being read, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States."

Mr. Giles renewed his motion for amending it, by the addition of the following:

"Except that condition in the act, which renders the debt so far subscribed, subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account of both principal and interest, a proportion of eight dollars upon the hundred, on any certificate which shall be issued according to the terms herein specified;—which condition, so far as it relates to any part of the debt which may be hereafter subscribed, shall be abolished."

The question being taken on this amendment, passed in the negative—yeas 27—Nays 30.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and passed in the affirmative.

The two following resolutions were also agreed to, viz.

RESOLVED, That provision ought to be made for the payment of the interest on the unsubscribed part of the domestic debt of the United States, to the first day of 179, on like terms as was provided by the act aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the debt of the individual states, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as is provided by the act making provision for the public debt.

The next of the resolutions, providing for a further assumption of the state debts, was under consideration when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 3.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the memorial of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, made report, which was read a first time.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanying the petitioners of sundry persons, whose claims are provided for by acts lately passed; which petitions, with the documents annexed, the secretary returned in obedience to a recent order of the house.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions, reported by the committee of the whole on the public debt.

The resolutions, providing for the further assumption of the state debts, being under consideration, as follows:—

RESOLVED, That a subscription for a further loan in the debts of the individual states, be opened and continued to the first day of next, not to exceed in the whole millions of dollars, in proportions following, that is to say—

In the debt of New-Hampshire,
Massachusetts,
Rhode-Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Northcarolina,
Southcarolina,
Georgia,

Provided, that the interest on such loan shall not be payable before the day of And provided, that when the sum to be assumed for any state shall not be subscribed by the holders of any of the evidences in which the same is made receivable, the state shall not be entitled to receive interest on the residue.....

A motion was brought forward by Messrs. Sheredine and Mercer, to amend it by adding, after the words "individual states," the followings, "whether discharged by said states respectively since the treaty of peace, or undischarged."

After a debate of considerable length, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 22—Nays 30.

The question being then taken on the resolution, passed also in the negative—Yeas 26—Nays 29.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for apportioning Representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from after the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the house of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; that is to say: Within the State of New-Hampshire, four; within the State of Massachusetts, fourteen; within the State of Vermont, two; within the State of Rhode-Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, four; within the State of New-York, ten; within the State of New-Jersey, five; within the State of Pennsylvania, thirteen; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, nineteen; within the State of Kentucky, two; within the State of North carolina, ten; within the State of Southcarolina, six; and within the State of Georgia, two Members.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, April the 14th, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

PETER PINDAR and LORD LONSDALE.

Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) is now under a prosecution for a libel upon Lord Lonsdale for the insertion of his "Commiserating Epistle to his Lordship," as it also a Mr. Stewart, for writing the following paragraph, which appeared in the Oracle."

"The painters are much perplexed about the *features of the Devil.* To obviate this difficulty, concerning his Infernal Majesty, the humourous Peter Pindar has recommended to his friend OPIE the countenance of Lord Lonsdale."

Mr. Erskine, in moving the Court of King's Bench on Monday, to allow Dr. Wolcot and Mr. Stewart, the next term to put in their defence, was extremely humourous on the subject.—He declared, that at a time he was know Mr. Opie was employed in painting some of the most sublime scenes from our poets, it was a compliment to any person to recommend his face to appear in such masterly pictures. His Lordship was not recommended to be likened to the Painter's Devil, or any other fictitious Devil, but to the *great Archetypal*, that proudly eminent character, to well and humorously described by Milton. This was not a libel upon Lonsdale—it was a libel on the Devil! But the gentleman could not come there for redress, because it was a maxim in that court, that those who apply to it should come there "with clean hands." The countenance of Lord Lonsdale, to be likened to the Devil, was a very high compliment. His Lordship fell very short of the Devil in appearance, and ought to think himself highly flattered by the comparison.—Mr. Erskine said, he was not fond of giving promissory notes, but so glad should he be to have his countenance handed down to posterity in a model of expressive grace and dignity, that he promised to give to Mr. Opie, the Exeter, or any other artist, one hundred guineas of his fol money of Great-Britain, if he should paint his countenance in a manner to give an idea, on seeing it, of the description of the poet, who, after describing his inferior attendants, said of his infernal Highness,

He above the rest,
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower: his form had not yet lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than an archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured: as when the sun new risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air
Shorn of its beams, or from behind the moon
In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 10.

ON Wednesday evening last we had a severe fit of thunder and lighting and rain. The following day we experienced the same kind of weather; and at 8 o'clock on Friday evening we had a smart shower of rain, but unaccompanied by thunder or lightning.

From the unfortunate consequences, however which have taken place, there is every reason to believe that very heavy rains have fallen in the upper parts of the country, and probably a considerable dissolution of snow has contributed to the consequences—which every feeling mind will contemplate with pain. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Congree river began to rise, and on the following day it swelled with unusual rapidity. On Friday it rose to a most extraordinary height, and on Saturday about noon it so far overflowed its banks, as to exceed by several feet in perpendicular height, the remarkable fresh of 1771, supposed at that time to be the greatest that had ever happened. Also this time it began to fall.

The first misfortune that we have heard of, is the destruction of the new bridge erecting over the Congree. This structure was raised at a very considerable expence and the conveniences which must have resulted to the publick at large, if the bridge had been completed, also the severe loss sustained by the proprietor (who met with a similar misfortune about two years ago) give us every reason to lament a circumstance so destructive in its consequences.

On Saturday morning Mr. Compty's bridge over Broad river gave way, and in a few hours scarce a vestige remained. At Mr. Lithgow's plantation a corn house with several hundred bushels of corn, and a boat erecting there, as well as a number of horses, were carried away by the flood; as were some negro huts belonging to the same gentleman. At the plantation of Mr. Hinckney (the present governor) a negro house was destroyed, and a great part of the lands laid under water. A valuable negro belonging to Col. Taylor was drowned, as was also a negro belonging to Mr. Lorcum.

Several hogsheads of tobacco, parts of houses, frames, mills, &c. were seen floating down the river, and exhibited a melancholy spectacle of ruin and devastation.

There are only a few of the shocking effects of this tremendous inundation; but we have every reason to fear that when the waters subside, and a communication for intelligence is opened, the accounts will be received, all form an extensive catalogue of misfortunes big with distress to great part of our fellow citizens.

Monday the 23d inst. being the day appointed for holding the circuit court for Pinckney district, the judge, and several attornies assembled in order to proceed to business; but Broad river had risen to such a height at the place appointed by law for holding the court as many feet under water.

This unexpected circumstance obliged the judge to adjourn the court to the spot in a canoe, where the criers to pass to the first in a canoe, where the court was formally opened, and adjourned from day to day. Of course no business could be done.

WINCHESTER, April 9.

Monday last three gentlemen arrived here from Kentucky—they inform, that the river Ohio is swelled with Indians on the Kentucky side—that some gentlemen who came down the Ohio, and arrived as the falls previous to their departure, acquainted them, that they scarcely ever saw Indians on shore during the passage, but they discovered some of the tawny race—that the inhabitants on the frontier next the river, are undoubtedly in a very perilous situation—that many of them have already set off to avoid the impending danger, and several others are preparing to follow their example.

A letter from a gentleman in Woodford county, (Kentucky) to a gentleman in Frederick county, dated March 12, informs, that within a few days previous to the date of his letter, 15 persons had been killed by Indians on the frontier.

CARLISLE, April 11.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on Tuesday last, at his farm near this town, of Major Thomas BUTLER, of the 2d Regiment of Levies, who was badly wounded in the engagement on the 4th of November last, and it is with satisfaction we say, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10.

On the ninth of March a number of Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations arrived at Bethlehem on their way to this city, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, and on the 10th they were welcomed by the Brethren of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen: The ceremony was in the Church hall.

First was sung with full musick;

Thy thought of peace, O Lord fulfil,
Thy thought of peace, to do thy will;
Incline our hearts to do thy will;
The Gospel make more fully known:
May all the world thy goodness own.

The following address was then delivered:

"BROTHERS OF THE SIX NATIONS,

"YOU are heartily welcome at Bethlehem! We & our children are glad to see you!—Our chiefs and our chiefs, fifty years ago, entered into a sincere friendship, to love one another—We, the United Brethren (for proper name) are lovers and friends to all men; we have all one Father in Heaven, we have all one Lord, Jesus Christ, who has redeemed us from all evil, by his own blood, which he shed for all men.

"We have long been waiting and waiting for the happiness of your nations, and all the Indian nations on this continent.—If we can contribute something to that happy event, that your nation may come out of darkness, and be converted to God, it will be a joy and pleasure to us.—Be assured we all love you, and wish you well in all respects."

To which was added,

"You see here a number of young ladies from the different parts of this country; they are here at school and have desired leave to see you, and to welcome you too, with a few words."

Here Miss H—y presented a written copy to the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, their Missionary, of the following address, which was delivered by Miss F—a and immediately interpreted by Mr. Kirkland:

"BRETHREN OF THE SIX NATIONS,

"WE bid you welcome to our town! We rejoice to see you! We see you without fear and trembling! We look upon you as friends and brothers! You are travelling a good way; you go to smoke the calumet of peace, with our Grand Sachem, George Washington, and his Council, to brighten the chain of friendship.—We wish you you a good journey.—

"We wish you success in your undertakings, and that you may return home with a glad heart to your wives, children and relations.

"We are here to be taught what is good!—Tell your children also to learn what is good;—tell them one and the same God has created us; that one Father nourishes and protects us; that one sun shines upon us; that one country has given us birth.

"May our children and their future generations always live in peace and friendship with your children and their future generations. May the song of the Heavenly Messenger be fulfilled in this country;

Glory to God in the highest,
Peace upon earth,
And good will towards men."

Which was sung with full musick.—Both addresses were delivered by the chiefs.

To the first address from the Bishop, *Red Jacket*, (after a few moments conference with several of the Sachems) rose and made the following reply.

"FATHER, attend; while your brothers of the Five Nations speak a few words, by my mouth. With the approbation of a Father, we address you, as you are, by office, a servant of the Great Spirit above, and labour to promote righteousness and peace.

"Father, you have welcomed us to this place, which I am informed bears the same name with that town, which was honoured with the birth of *Jesus*—or where God became man—and whom you say, is to be the Saviour of all nations.

"Father, we can make but a short reply to your congratulatory address;—with what we see, and what we hear with our ears, (meaning the musick) our minds are so agitated between surprise and joy, we cannot collect ourselves.—

"Father, both you and your children welcome us to your town (Bethlehem) where you say our ancestors, and yours met together, and talked of peace, fifty years ago.

"Father, we thank you and your children for the pure and undissembled good will with which you have welcomed our arrival here.

"Our meeting here, this day, is peace and friendship, is one evidence that the spirit of love which possessed the hearts of our forefathers, still exists in the breasts of their children, on both sides.—Father, never were your brothers and children of the Five Nations welcomed to any place with more pure love, than you have expressed towards us since our arrival at this place. Truly, it appears to us that you are a blessed and happy people.—Wherever we turn our eyes in this town, there are marks of the Great Spirit above smiling upon you. May your prayers to the Father of all, for bringing our nation out of darkness, be accomplished.

"Father, we return you great thanks, from our very hearts, for what you have said."

GOOD PETER, *aged and venerable chief of the Oneida replied, as follows:*

"I RISE to reply to the tender address and affectionate welcome given us, by the young ladies here present, daughters of the chiefs from the various parts of this island.—What shall I say upon this occasion? Is it a new thing to see such a number of young ladies collected together at one place, many of them no doubt the daughters of parents, high in rank, American Chiefs:—And I an aged councellor, have been desired, in behalf of the delegation from the Five Nations here present, to reply to their tender address.

"Shall I say young ladies, or sisters, or children? Listen to a few words from an aged councellor.

"You have bid us welcome to this town, where you reside, for the purpose of instruction—You have told us that it has gladdened your hearts to see us—that you confider us as brethren and friends—that fear and trembling find no place in your tender minds on sight of us, Indians!

"You have wished us a good journey to Philadelphia, where we shall smoke the calumet of peace with Washington, the Grand Sachem and Father of this Island.

"We thank you, young ladies—I thank you, dear children, that you should find a place in your minds to welcome us to the place of your education,—How unexpected to us, your brothers of the Five Nations, that the tender young female mind should put on fortitude, with the wisdom of ripened years, and publickly address the sachems and warriors of the Five Nations, on their arrival here!—This is one evidence that your minds have improved by your instruction—we are fully satisfied that you are sent here to learn what is good! You all appear like one family, a family that live in love! Oh! how desirable! what a pleasant sight! Young ladies, sisters, and dear children, we shall tell it to our children and grand children, when we return; we shall publish it in every land; may we never forget what we have seen and heard this day. Who knows, but in a future day, some of our children or grand children may be privileged with a school in yonder dark wilderness, that shall bear some resemblance to this happy place, which seems to live in a singular manner the footsteps of the Great Spirit above. True, indeed, one God has created us all; but we have grown up (or been educated) in different paths; one sun shines upon us, and we may now say, our country, or this island is our common birth place. Oh, may our Great father who is in the Heavens above, and loves peace, diffuse a spirit of love through his wide and extensive country. We again thank you for your affectionate address; we wish you to always walk & grow up in the path of love and virtue, and when you finish your education, and leave this happy place, blessed of the Great Spirit above, how much light will you diffuse in various parts of the land. This is all we have to say—Farewell."

The next day *Good Peter* was invited to visit the several apartments and various classes in the academy, where he received some presents as tokens of the good will of young ladies, and specimens of their ingenuity and improvement. To each of the five different grades or classes he made a short address according to the age and standing of the different classes, with eloquence and promptitude.

APRIL 26.

On Friday arrived at New York from *Portau Prince*, the Brig JULIA, Capt. Baily, with nine passengers, and the day before, the Brig Silas and Sally, Capt. Clapp, with five passengers; both of these vessels left Port-au-Prince on the night of the 28. inst.

It is said, that the passengers who have come in the above vessels, are chiefly rich planters from that distressed place, to seek an asylum in this country.

A gentleman who arrived in one of these vessels informs, that the Mulattos still in the utmost confternation; that the committee from France, has gone to the Cape, having had no power over, or influence upon the rebellious multitude; that the troops (about 800) are under no command, having broken and dismissed all their officers; that several skirmishes took place in the last week in March, at Croix de Bouquet, by soldiers and citizens, against the negroes, in which many fell. On the whole, that the Island is in the most undescribable misery; the town of Portau Prince being surrounded by the enemy, with little or no means of defence—hourly expected an attack from without.

A person in *Rhode-Island* has invented an *Air-Gun*, which can be discharged, to do execution, 20 times, each time it is loaded.—At nothing is *cheaper*, and easier to be *transported*, than the *ammunition* for the above pieces; and as *saving much expence*, they recommend themselves strongly to the *Secretary at War*, to be used in the approaching campaign against the Indians.

Baron Neptune arrived here, from Calcutta, brings intelligence down to the 21st of November last. The forces of the English and their Allies, it appears by these accounts, are again in motion—Seringapatam is still the object of their efforts. The Asiatic papers represent Tippoo as a monster of cruelty, and give numerous instances of his barbarity to prisoners. His force at Seringapatam is represented as considerably weakened by constitutional debilitating, and reduced so no more than 40,000 effective men. He is giving attention to make his capital impregnable.

APRIL 27.

The Senate have already rejected the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

It is said that there is the greatest probability of a treaty being shortly concluded between the United States and the Spanish court, by which the navigation of the Mississippi will be free to all nations.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated April 20.

"Yesterday Lieut. Jeffers arrived in town from Fort Franklin, accompanied by 31 Indians of the Seneca nations, to which place he intends returning in the course of a few days, where he will be joined by 100 more, who are now out planting corn, for the support of their women until their return."

M'Gillivray, it is said, has given notice that he will be at the Rocklanding about the beginning of May, with 900 of the Creeks, in order to confirm the treaty and run the lines.

MAY 2.

London and Bristol newspapers, received by the Louis, Captain Graybell, advise——That, on the 4th of February, the Municipality at Brest, represented to the National Assembly of France, that, that port contained five-ninths of the French marine, and yet was almost wholy without officers—that, in consequence of this representation, an extraordinary sitting of that Assembly was ordered to be held on Monday following, to consider of the means of replacing the absent officers—that the commissioners for preparing decrees for the royal sanction had complained to the French national assembly of the improper manner in which they were usually received at the Kings palace—that this legislative body, wishing to pardon the errors of those officers and soldiers who had permitted themselves to be detached from the service of their country, had passed an act of indemnity in favor of those who should return to resume their respective regiments in the course of the year 1792,—that on the 17th of February a letter was read to the national assembly, stating that the king of Sardinia was making preparations to invade France—that complaint had been made in the same assembly that corn was transported from France into Switzerland, Savoy, Luxembourg, with the criminal intention of producing a famine—that the mob of Marseilles had torn down the arms of Spain from the town house, and suspended them on the pillory—That the business of affairs throughout the whole kingdom of France had become so alarming, disturbances were so frequent, and petty quarrels carried to such a height, that it was expected (Feb. 15) the resignation of Mr. Claret de Gerville Minister of the home department, would be shortly followed by that of M. de Narbonne, the Minister at war, & that M. Bertrand, the navy minister, as soon as he had got rid of the charge, brought against him by the Assembly, meit at all events retire—That many riots had taken place in Paris, in consequence of the high price of sugar, and that an alarming insurrection had been produced in the district of Noyon, in France, on account of the transportation of corn to a distant part of the kingdom—That the price of bread had risen to ten sous per pound in the department of the Higher Alps—That it having been insinuated to the fugitive Princes that their cause was abandoned by the Courts of Pittsburgh & Stockholm, the Minister of Gustavus had authorized the public use of his name to falsify such imputations—That it was confidently asserted (Feb. 16) that the emigrants had returned to Coblentz, and that the late Declaration of the Elector was nothing more than a feint, to suspend the resentment of the French nation—That the French emigrants had issued Assignats, for which they pledge as a security all the property of the members of the Jacobobine Clubs.

SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS this day come to hand, and now opening, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Suited to the season, which will be sold much to the advantage of the purchaser for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of BENJAMIN SHAW in Cummington, at 15/. the season, 6/. the single leap, from 15 to 20/. to ensure a fold.—He covered last season above 90 Mares—very few of them failed of having colts, one of them had, twins.—ALL those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, and don't bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment——most kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

CUMMINGTON, MAY 15, 1792.

☞ ——TAKE NOTICE.——☜

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber the 3d of May last, a Beautiful lim'd MARE COLT, a light Chestnut, or a dark read, natural trotter, lately dock'd, her tail tied up, three years old in July next.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and give information, or return said Mare shall receive a handsome reward.

JOSIAH BOND.

CONWAY, May 14, 1792.

LOST,

A Plated snaffle Bit Bridle, with four small buckles to the head piece, and without Tips:—Any Person who will bring the same to the Printer, shall have a common work'd snaffle bit Bridle, and if found, a generous reward.

May 16, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, which in any | Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned.*

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *March* 8, 1792.

WHEREAS the committee that were appointed to inquire into the practicability, utility & probable expense of cutting a navigable Canal, across the Isthmus, that divides *Barnstable Bay* from *Buzzard's Bay*, have caused said Isthmus to be surveyed, and a plan of that survey having been produced to the Legislature, by which it appears that it is practicable to make a navigable Canal across the Isthmus aforesaid.—And whereas it also appears to the Legislature, that if the said canal is made, it will be beneficial to the commerce carried on between this state lying south of it, and therefore it would be reasonable that the canal in contemplation should be made and supported by the commerce which may be carried on by means of the same:

RESOLVED, That the Legislature, upon application being made to them, will authorize any person or persons, to make a canal across the Isthmus, that divides *Barnstable Bay* from *Buzzard's Bay*, and grant for the benefit of the person or persons, who may undertake to complete the same, a reasonable Toll on all Vessels and goods that may pass the said canal, on such conditions, and for such term of time, as may hereafter be provided.

And be it further RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be and hereby is directed to take such measures for the security and preservation of the plan aforesaid, as may appear to him to be necessary, and that he permit the said plan and the report of the committee to be examined, by any person or persons, that may apply to examine or view the same.

And the Secretary is further directed to cause this resolve to be published three weeks successively in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

(*This Resolve passed the Legislature, March*, 8, 1792.)

True—Copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Bacon's Abridgment.

PROPOSAL

OF ISAIAH THOMAS, OF WORCESTER,

FOR PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

In Five large Royal Octavo Volumes,

Page for Page with the latest British Editions, from the most correct English Copies,

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With many additional Notes and References, of and to modern Determinations.

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I. The work shall be correctly printed, on good paper, with a new type, cast for the purpose.

II. The price, in handsome law binding, lettered, shall be only SIXTEEN DOLLARS, for a complete set.

III. Those who subscribe for nine sets shall have a tenth gratis.

IV. The money to be paid punctually, when the books are ready for delivery.

V. The work shall be committed to the press as soon as 400 copies are subscribed for, and be completed with expedition.

To the Gentlemen of the LAW.

DESIROUS to forward, as much as in my power, the printing of all valuable professional Books, that we may save in our country the money annually sent to Europe for their purchase, I have ventured to issue a proposal for printing BACON's ABRIDGMENT; and doubt not, should I be encouraged by a liberal subscription, to execute the work to your approbation. This being the largest work in common use, among your profession, should it succeed, all other Law Books, necessary in this country, will no doubt be re-printed here, and gentlemen may speedily have the satisfaction of being supplied with Law Libraries printed in the United States. Permit me, gentlemen, to solicit your aid, to this undertaking, by giving it such attention as the advancement of the useful arts in your country demands, and such encouragement to the subscription as your influence can readily effect.

With esteem and respect, I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Jan. 10, 1792.

New London, FEBRUARY 21, 1792.

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V. Those who subscribe for NINE sets shall have a TENTH *gratis*.

PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS the usual allowance.

VI. *Four shillings*, and *six-pence* to be paid on delivery of the 1st. vol. and six shillings on delivery of each succeeding volume.

VII. The names of the subscribers shall be inserted in the last volume.

N. B. If on receipt and perusal of the 1st vol. the work does not answer the expectation of any subscriber, he shall be at liberty to withdraw his subscription for the succeeding vols. on giving notice to the EDITORS previous to their entering on the 2d vol.—It may be noted that the volumes are not dependent on each other.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with this author, and his writings, the editors would observe, that in the early part of his life he was a sea Captain in the African trade, and an avowed enemy to divine revelation—but being convinced of his errors and reclaimed of his enormous vices by the grace of the gospel, he became a strenuous advocate and fervent preacher of the Christian religion, of the episcopal order—and in his letters, giving an history of himself, and his correspondence with christian friends, as well as in his practical SERMONS, breathes such a mild, candid, catholic spirit, as must endear him to professing christians of every denomination.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above work are received by the Printer hereof.

New Establishment *of the* American Army.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS, who served in the late war with reputation, and have an inclination to commence Soldiers again,—And all young MEN, whose spirit and ambition leads them to a more noble employment than supporting themselves by hard labour, are hereby informed, that an opportunity now offers them to engage in the military service of their country.—Those who have an inclination to engage, are directed to call on the subscriber, who will attend at the rendezvous, in Springfield, or on Lieutenant Cornelius Lyman, at Northampton, where they will receive every information necessary, respecting bounty, pay and clothing.

THOMAS HUNT, Capt.

2nd United States Regiment.

Springfield, May 1, 1792.

WILL BE KEPT FOR COVERING,

AT THE STABLE OF

WILLIAM MOORE,

THE

ROE BUCK,

A HORSE of good size, and in every other respect extremely well calculated for this part of the country. He was bred in the State of New-York, and kept there as a *SIRE*, from whence his *abilities* come well recommended.

He will Cover at Nine Shillings the leap, Twelve Shillings the season, and four dollars to warrant a Foal; to be paid in CASH, or any kind of GRAIN, within four months from the time of service.

Greenfield, April, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

(*By Order of Law.*)

ON THURSDAY the 14th. day of June, at the House of SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—One half of four House Lots, in said field; being Lots No. 25, in the second, third, and fifth division, containing in all 150 acres, being the real estate of JAMES WOOD, of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, Gent. HENRY WOOD.

N. B. The other half of the same lots may be purchased at the same time. May, 2, 1792.

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, at the house of Capt. BOLTWOOD, Innholder, in Conway, or at a private sale before:

A *GOOD, FARM,*

LYING in CONWAY, containing Two Hundred and Twenty ACRES, well watered; with a variety of Fruit Trees; a convenient Dwelling house, Barn, and other Buildings: lying a Mile West of the Meeting-house.

FOR further particulars, previous to, or at the time of sale, apply to the Subscribers.

AMZI CHILDS,
THOMAS W. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL CHILDS, 2d.

Deerfield, April 16th, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the

pasture of *Oliver Wright*, in Westhampton, on the 20th inst. a light sorrel MARE COLT, about 14 hands high, coming two years old, natural trotter, with a small streak in her face, lately docked,—Whoever will bring up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

THOS. BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, April 30, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased; (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we will attend that business at the house of the Widow Jesse Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said Days.

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN,
CALVIN RICE, } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the above mentioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH REED, Administrix.

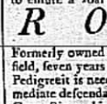
Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, fit for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Cummington through said Windsor, will keep 15 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Elsworth, or of Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, or by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.



WILL COVER, At the Stable of ASAHEL POMEROY,

THE LARK,

A noted English Horse of good breed, bred in Virginia; whose credit is equal to any in this part of the County.

Also,—To be Sold or Let, a young covering Horse four years old, very likely, fired by the LARK.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 9, 1792.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's Stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Tinney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 15/. to ensure a foal; that beautiful Horse called

ROVER,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BONNEY, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chestnut colour. As for his Pedigree it is needless to descend in to it, as he is immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his noted dash for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him—the favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILL COVER,

THE present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, the Horse called the

BRIGHT BAY,

Four years old, rising of fifteen hands high, was sired by that elegant horse called the CHANDLER HORSE, and by good judges is allowed to be equal to any in any respect, was the foal of one of the best mares in the County of Worcester; terms of covering are as follows, viz. 3/. the leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to warrant a foal.

Also, For covering at the same stable, a likely Jack of a large size. Four pounds for each Mule will be given in cash or neat stock, at four or five months, and the use of the Jack gratis.

J. WARD.

N. B. The public are informed that the Jack, I kept for covering the last season did very well as far as I can learn.

Norwich, May 7, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1792. [NUMB. 299.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 4.

THE petition of Mary Carter, praying compensation for services rendered by her deceased husband was read and referred.

The petition of George Bradford, praying an increase of the pension which he at present receives, was read and laid on the table.

The petition of Thomas Grant, praying compensation for a loss sustained during the war was read and referred to the secretary of the Treasury.

The house then took up the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the publick debt, and after having gone thro' the resolution as reported by the committee of the whole, a committee of five was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

On motion, resolved, that the President of the United States, be requested to cause the proper officers of the executive, to lay before this house such papers of a public nature as are necessary for a due investigation of the causes of the failure of the expedition, under General St. Clair, and a committee appointed to acquaint the President therewith.

THURSDAY, *APRIL* 5.

A message was received from the President of the United States, returning the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, with objections.

On motion, Resolved, That the objections made by the President to the above bill be entered at large on the journals of the house, and that tomorrow be appointed to consider them.

A message was received from the Senate, with a resolution that Congress adjourn on the 17th day of April, to which they requested the concurrence of the House.

The bill for the relief of the trustees of Wilmington academy, was read a third time and passed.

The bill sent down yesterday from the Senate, for the relief of persons confined for debt, was read a second time.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill in favor of Catharine Green, which was read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of ways and means.

After some time spent in debate, the committee rose and the chairman reported progress.—

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *APRIL* 6.

The President's message, with the representation bill returned to the house with objections, and the bill being read,—

On the motion,

"*Will the House, on consideration, agree to pass the bill?*"—It passed in the negative; ayes 28; noes 33.

SATURDAY, *APRIL* 7.

The bill supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, was read twice and taken up by the committee of the whole; who, after making one amendment, rose, and the chairman reported the bill accordingly.

This amendment was moved by Mr. Parker—which was to establish three floating beacons in the Chesapeak.

The amendment being agreed to by the House, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to erect a lighthouse on Montauk point, in the state of Newyork, was read the third time and passed.

The house receded from their amendment to the bill for fixing the compensation of the Doorkeepers of both Houses of Congress, disagreed to by the Senate.

A committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, at the ratio of one representative for every persons.

A bill was brought in, which was read twice, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

A committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the ways and means—the committee agreed to sundry resolutions, which being reported to the house, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.—

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 9.

A resolution for authorizing the commissioners for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, to liquidate, a claim of the state of Maryland, was taken into consideration, and agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

In committee of the whole on the bill apportioning representatives among the several states, &c.—Mr. Bulloch in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Clark moved to fill the first blank with 33,000. Mr. White proposed 30,000. After some debate, the question on 33,000, being put, it was carried, 34 members rising in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with one amendment. The House took this amendment into consideration—on the question to agree to the same, the ayes and noes being demanded, were—ayes 34; noes 30.

The blanks were then filled up, as follows: New-Hampshire 4; Massachusetts 14; Vermont 2; Rhode-Island 2; Connecticut 7; Newyork 10; New-Jersey 5; Pennsylvania 13; Delaware 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 19; Kentucky 2; Northcarolina 10; Southcarolina 6; Georgia 2.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The bill for altering the times of holding the circuit Courts, &c. was taken into consideration; some amendments were agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the house to the bill providing for the establishment and support of lighthouses, &c.

A communication from the Secretary of War, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States was read, accompanied with various Papers relative to the late expedition under Gen. St. Clair.

In committee of the whole on the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of duties on certain teas.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—The committee made no amendments to the bill, and the house ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading.

In Committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, concerning Consuls and Vice-consuls.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill, and made sundry amendments; one of which was to strike out the 4th section—which were reported to the house;—the House took the amendments into consideration, and adopted the same.—

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 10.

Passed, the bill concerning Consuls and Vice-consuls—the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of the duties on certain teas imported since 3d March, 1791—and the new Representation bill.

Mr. Findley, of the committee on the memorial of Henry Hill, reported that it would be proper to annex a provisionary clause to the bill now pending before the house, for the indemnification of the estate of the late Major general Greene—This report was referred to the committee of the whole on the above bill.

A report was read on the memorial of Moses Young, which was in favor of the memorialist.

A bill was read twice, to direct the settlement of a certain claim of the State of Maryland—and made the order of the day tomorrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to indemnify the estate of the late Major General Nathaniel Greene—Mr. Seney in the chair—On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, the provisionary clause abovementioned, was added to the bill—some other amendments were added—and then the committee rose, and the amendments were reported to the House—The House took the same into consideration, and agreed to them, except the provisionary clause—several other amendments were made, and on the question for engrossing, the ayes were 57—noes 23.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrolment, reported that they had examined four bills, and found them duly enrolled.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they have passed the bill apportioning the representatives according to the first enumeration. Another message from the Senate informed the house that they agree to the amendments of the house to the bill for altering the times of holding the circuit Courts, &c. also to the amendments to the bill concerning Consuls and Vice-consuls.

The house took into consideration the amendments of the Senate to the militia bill—and agreed to the principal part; the consideration of two additional sections proposed by the Senate was postponed until tomorrow—and then the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 11.

Mr. S. Bourne, from the committee for enrolled bills, presented a bill for an apportionment of representatives among the people of the several states, and Mr. Speaker signed the same.

A memorial from Joseph Ceracchi, Roman Sculptor, respecting the erection of the Natural Monument, was read and referred to a select committee.

An engrossed bill, to indemnify the estate of the late Gen. Greene, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 35;—Nays 23.

Mr. Bourne from the committee of enrollement, reported a bill for altering the time for holding the circuit courts; and Mr. Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the select committee appointed, reported a bill for raising a further sum of Money for the defence of the frontiers, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the Senate's amendments to the militia bill, and after some time spent therein, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 12.

A petition of John Gibbons, treasurer of the state of Georgia, was read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

A message was received from the President, notifying, that he had approved and signed an act to ascertain the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Systemer.

Mr. Bourne, from the committee of enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined two bills—one, "an act concerning consuls and vice-consuls;" the other, "an act to compensate the compensation of trustees of the public grammar school and academy of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, for the occupation of, and damages done to the said school, during the late war.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the militia bill—and after some time spent, the house disagreed to the said amendments.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills, for calling forth the militia, when necessary, to execute the laws of the United States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions—Messrs. White, Gerry, and Murray are the committee.

The house in committee of the whole, took into consideration the bill to direct the settlement of certain claims of the State of Maryland, made some progress therein.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *APRIL* 13.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the President of the United States had notified the Senate of his having yesterday signed an act supplemental to the act for the establishment and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers; an act fixing the compensations of door keepers of Congress; and an act to erect a lighthouse on Montauk Point in the state of Newyork.

A message from the President was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with a letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, relative to the commercial intercourse between the two nations.—At the same time Mr. Lear, notified the house, that the President had approved and signed an act to compensate the Trustees of the public Grammar School of Wilmington in the state of Delaware.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the excise Law:—and,

Mr. Fitzsimons having brought forward a number of resolutions, which he had prepared on the subject, and

The committee having risen and reported them,

Some gentlemen wished for the immediate appointment of a select committee, to prepare at once a bill, in conformity thereto.

Other gentlemen however thought it necessary they should undergo some little consideration, before the house should so far give them its sanction, as to order them to be digested into a bill.

The latter opinion prevailing, the resolutions were ordered to be printed for consideration.

A memorial was then presented from an invalid Officer, setting forth that he had applied yesterday to the Judges of the Circuit Court in this city, to be put on the pension list pursuant to the late law of Congress; and that the Court having refused to take cognizance of his case, he was obliged to apply to Congress for relief.

The sitting Judges were Messrs. Wilson, Blair and Peters; and, from an account which Mr. Boudinot gave in his place, it appeared that the Court thought the examination of Invalids a very extraordinary duty to be imposed on the Judges; and looked on the law, which imposes that duty, as an unconstitutional one, inasmuch as it directs the Secretary of War to state the mistakes of the Judges to Congress for their revision; they could not therefore accede to a regulation tending to render the Judiciary subject to the legislative and executive powers, which from a regard for liberty and the constitution, ought to be kept carefully distinct; it being a primary principle of the utmost importance, that no decision of the Judiciary department should under any pretext, be brought in revision before either the legislative or executive departments of the government, neither of which have in any instance a revisionary authority over the judicial proceedings of the courts of Justice.

Another objection, on the part of the Judges, was, that whereas there are laws now in force, prescribing a day, beyond which the Courts shall not sit, this new law declares that the Court shall sit five days for the purpose of hearing claims, whether they be offered or not; and leaves nothing to the discretion and integrity of the Judges, to sit as long as they have public business to do.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, which is in the Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned*.

This being the first instance, in which a court of justice had declared a law of Congress to be unconstitutional, the cause produced a variety of opinions with respect to the measures to be taken on the occasion. At length a Committee of five was appointed to inquire into the facts contained in the Memorial, and to report thereon.

During the course of the debate, it was mentioned, that the Judges of the Circuit Court in the state of New-york had consented to examine Invalids pursuant to the law in question, but on this principle: Congress, they thought, have a right in appointing commissioners for any special purpose, to designate the persons, as well by any official titles with which they are invested, as by their proper names. Wherefore, although they would not, in their judicial capacity, undertake the examination of Invalids—yet, as commissioners, they devoted each day and hour to the business, after the adjournment of the court.

Mr. Murray urged the necessity of passing a law to point out some regular mode, in which the judges of the courts of the United States shall give official notice of their refusal to act under any law of Congress, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

No regular motion however was made on the subject, which lies over for future consideration.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 16.

Several petitions and memorials were read and referred—among others, a petition from Joseph Ree, an Oneida Indian, praying compensation for losses and services during the late war—and a memorial from the first Presbyterian Society of Newjersey, praying compensation for the loss of a building formerly occupied as an academy, and destroyed by the enemy in the late war. And,

A petition of Elisphalet Ladd, praying an abatement of the duties on certain goods saved from the wreck of the ship Columbia, lost on a ledge of rocks near Plymouth—Massachusetts.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the compensation of the officers of the revenue, was referred to a select committee of five.

The report of a committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Newark, praying compensation for an academy destroyed in the late war, was read. This report was made on general principles, and in favor of the petition.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated at New-york the 15th inst. stating their opinion and a-greement relative to the "Act to provide for the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims of invalid pensions." Read and laid on the table.

This letter contains certain objections to the above law, as blending the branches of the government, and improperly subjecting the judiciary to the controul of the legislative and executive powers—the judges however agreed to execute the law as commissioners.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house that the President of the United States has notified the Senate, that the act altering the times of holding the circuit court in certain districts of the United States, and the act concerning Consuls and Vice-consuls, have received his approbation and signature.

A second message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that the act apportioning representatives according to the first enumeration, has received the President's approbation and signature.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers, jurors and witnesses." Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded through the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments, which were reported, and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

PLAN FOR A *NOBILITY* in the *UNITED STATES*.

WHERE as a King and Nobility are ardently desired by a few of the good people of the United States; and the said friends of Aristocracy and ranks, are daily more disgusted with that Republican Equality, which to the NOBLE-MINDED, is the worst slavery: And whereas the aimers at so happy a change in the government of our country, are and have been much at a loss touching the ways and means of providing a set of men, of sufficient wealth, merit and splendor, to form a hereditary and titled order, the following plan, for that purpose, is humbly offered to public consideration, by a citizen who has employed his thoughts on that all important subject, and dates flatter himself, that his plan if adopted, will, in providing as many noble Lords as may be wanted for this, at present, poor Plebeian country, be productive of many other and great benefits to the same.

THE PLAN.

LET a list be made of all the Speculators, as well in as out of the government, who have been prudent enough to enrich themselves in the sum of 150,000 dollars at the least—It is then proposed.

1. That to each speculator, having not less than 150,000 dollars nor more than 200,000, there shall be added (either by free grant from the Treasury, or by some governmental douceur equal thereto) as much as will make up 300,000.

2. To each speculator, having not less than 200,000 nor more than 300,000, to be added in like way, as much as will make up 450,000.

3. To each speculator, having not less than 300,000 nor more than 450,000, as much as will make up 600,000.

4. To each speculator, having not less than 450,000 nor more than 600,000, as much as will make up 800,000.

5. To each speculator, having A MILLION and upwards, nothing to be added.

The said estates to be entailed in the male line, pursuant to the right of primogeniture; and the interest accruing thereon to be made sure to the said speculators and their heirs forever, *by perpetual taxes uncleerably* appropriated, and quarterly payable to their use.

The noble speculators of the lowest rank or grade to be styled "The order of the Leech." Their title to be "Their Fulnesses." Their arms, "A Leech clinging to the bowels of an old Soldier." The motto, "The blood of the brave, the reward of the knave."

The noble speculators of the next rank, to be stiled, "the order of modern justice." The title, "Their Rapacities." The arms, "A pair of scales, balancing 256 with 208." The motto, "Cheating no Felony."

The noble speculators of the next rank, to be stiled, "The order of the virtuous League." Their title, "Their Huckstership." The arms, "A member of Co-g-r-s, in the hand of fellowship with a broker"—in the mouth of the former, a label "I'll bellow for contracts and morality"—in the mouth of the latter, a label, "And I'll be buying up the FINALS" The motto, "Public faith, private fraud."

The noble speculators of the next rank, to be stilled "The order of Assumption," or if thought more suitable, "The order of the Golden Fleece." The title, "Their Piratesships." The arms, "Three packet-boats, (their flag—a Sheep and its keeper, shifted by a stranger in the act of sheering it) under full sail for the modern *Colchis*"; and a number of expresses in full speed, in different directions." The motto, "The many for the few."

The noble speculators of the highest rank, to be stilled, "The order of Scrip." The title, "Their Influences." The arms, "A Janus, sitting on a pile of Certificates, Modesty under one foot, Fidelity under the other; one face towards the Bank, the other towards Co-g-r-s; in one hand the Federal Constitution blotted and torn, in the other, a copy of the British Statute incorporating the Bank of England. A double motto, "Public Debts, Private Blessings, (and underneath) Corruption, the true Oil for the Political Machine."

Many bold and great will be the advantages incidental to this, so generous a plan.

1st. As it will stimulate diligence and ingenuity, by so great a reward to citizens who have so exercised these virtues, as to possess themselves of the wealth of the country at the least possible expence.

2. As it will encourage liberty of conscience, by conferring honors and revenues on the men who have nobly dared to shake off its yoke.

3. As it will improve morality, by recommending a latitude in dealings, which our narrow-minded forefathers never dreamt of.

4. As it will encrease the artificial energy of the government, by combining avarice with ambition in the administration thereof; so as to strengthen the motives and the means of a powerful set of men, to resist and keep down the insolent republican spirit of the people. For a standing order of nobility, thus twisted into the government, will be more to be relied on, than any standing army whatever, of mere Plebeians, as is evinced in the case of the French revolution, that detestable subversion of the noble prerogatives of the few in favour of the vulgar rights of many.

5. As it will fasten the better blessings of an irreducemable debt. For as the sages for the debt will keep the people obedient and sober, the nobility, encouraged on the debt, will perpetuate the taxes on the people, and so perpetuate both these blessings.

This idea of funding a nobility on a funding debt, is perfectly an original invention, and being no less ingenious than important, the author hopes to be rewarded with a special act of grace, admitting him to rank in the "Order of Modern Justice," if no higher. If not so rewarded, he hereby gives notice, that he intends to sue for a patent.

☞ If the invention takes with the Public, as it deserves, he intends to complete the idea by funding a King on the funded Nobility, and shall then expect an advancement to the "Order of Scrip." *Archimedes.*

P. S. As it may have happened, that the laudable passion of getting other people's money, and spending their own, has lately pushed a number of worthy adventurers into extravagances, degrading them from their rank on the scale of wealth, whereby they may lose the promotion designed them, and impede the whole plan; it is therefore to be understood, that the list to be made out as above, shall have reference to the day of last; and all losses subsequent thereto, to be made directly or indirectly out of the fund appropriated to purchasing in the public debt, which will also have the advantage of lessening the reduction thereof. And it is conceived that this relief to the sufferers will be the more proper, inasmuch as a great part of the people to be taxed therefor, were heretofore relieved in their distress by that class of their fellow citizens, who generously allowed them 2s. and in some instances as high as 2s and 6d. in the pound for certificates; and gratitude equally as justice, now requires all such people in turn to save their benefactors from the enormous loss of 20 or 25 per cent. on capitals whereon they had gained the moderate profit only of eight or nine hundred per cent.

FROM THE *FEDERAL GAZETTE*.

To his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, *Esquire, Governor of the Western Territory, late Major-General in the American army.*

Philadelphia, Walnut street, No. 75. April 12th, 1792.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote my letter to the Secretary at War, the 9th of February last, I had no other object than to undeceive you and your superiors, in regard to the information which induced you to write the P. S. to your letter dated Nov. 9th; and to obtain that justice to the memory of my deceased friend, General Butler, and to his children *yet infants*, which you had if you been a man of honour, would have given. For this purpose, I presume it was, the Secretary at War, put my letter into your hands; which you were pleased to treat with contempt. As I received no answer, I forwarded a copy of it to the person who published it. This brought down upon me your resentment, and you *basely and improdently* attested me on the 3d of March. At that time, I was not possessed of a single testimony, but my own knowledge, in support of what I advanced. Testimony in abundance has since offered itself, and has established all and *more* than I then advanced. I have even proved by the deposition of Major Gaither, who was officer of the day at St. Mary's, that "the material intelligence which" in your P. S. you say "*was* communicated to General Butler, in the course of the night, before the action, was never imparted to you, and that you did not hear of it until your return to Fort-Washington," *was imparted to you by Major Gaither, in the night preceeding your defeat.*

I have also proved by the testimony of Capt. Edward Butler, who was Brigade-Major to the left wing of the army, that Capt. Slough's party was sent out by you, and that orders were given to him from you, and not by Gen. Butler, as you stated in your explanation of your P. S.

In doing this, I have proved that your P. S. and the explanation of it were written with *intentional guile and meditated malice*, thinking no one date to convert your report to government. I have, Sir, proved more than this: I have proved that you are destitute of military abilities; and that you were not qualified to execute the commission you held as Major-General and commander in chief.

I have proved that you have willfully misrepresented the progress and result of the campaign to government, and I have pointed out, that you have been wantonly guilty of felony in your government of the Western Territory, for which you are liable to suffer death, and thereby furnish an example proper to be held out to *all little military tyrants*, like yourself, who may be slight of what they ought to esteem their polar star—I mean, the conduct of our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT of the United States, even whilst DICTATOR during the late war.

Having detected you in all these, I cannot doubt but you already experience in your bosom (if you have any feelings) "sensations very similar to what MILTON, has described to have seized upon Satan," when whirled from his honors.

Your attempt to assassinate the character of the dead, was no doubt pleasing to you in contemplation; but your envenomed darts have revited to your own bosom; I acknowledged myself the cause of it, and from pity allow you the liberty to make use of the term "*scurrilous*," &c. as that kind of language is ALL the satisfaction you can now solace yourself in.

After my having detected you in so many untruths, do you expect, Sir, to be believed in your declaration, that you are not the author of the "*Spectator*?" Do not flatter yourself in this, sir; nor in the idea that the information against you of felony, will not command the attention of government.

I have delivered to the committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, under your command, my narrative of the campaign. That narrative points out the following as the principal causes, and you cannot controvert them, for out of your own mouth you shall be condemned. Could I have obtained a copy of your official letter to the Secretary at war, dated October 8th, I suspect I could have detected you in other important misrepresentations. It has been withheld from me, although necessary to my defence.

The causes of the failure of the campaign were,

1st.—Your want of military abilities—This defect led you into the following errors:

2d—Deficient and bad arrangements.

3d—Your resolution to desert the welltrown and good road of General Harmar, to pursue a bad, wrong, and an unknown road contrary to the best opinions—This willful error employed you forty days in moving your army ninety seven miles and an half; and I am of opinion, as General Butler was, that you were not within 30 or 40 miles of your object, at the time of your defeat, although you wrote to the Secretary at War that you were within fifteen. It is well known that General Harmar, by going the proper and well known route, performed his march all the way to the Miami towns, with nearly an equal army and artillery, in 16 or 17 days; and fed his packhorses on flour, some days, when necessary. But General Harmar has true military ideas, and did not want to enrich Contractors. Whilst your miserable management could not supply the troops but from day to day—and even sometimes, at half allowance, at an immense risque—for what would have been the consequence had the enemy cut off the last supply of 240 horse load, of provisions, which arrived October 31st, with no escort, or next to none; and at a time you had not two days provisions.

4th—Your supercilious insolence and disrespect to your principal officers, and disregard to their opinions.

5th—Your ignorance and torpidity during the battle.

Hereafter, when more at leasure, your several letters published in the Federal Gazette the 11th inst. shall be disseected. Until then I remain, your humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN,
Ensign 1st U.S. Regiment.

St. EUSTATIUS, April 13.

On Saturday the 9th inst. this island was visited by the greatest flood of rain remembered by the oldest inhabitant; the fore part of the day was squally with smart showers, but from 9 to 11 o'clock P.M. there was an incessant and astonishing heavy fall, which poured large torrents into the sea, bringing in their various courses from the high lands vast quantities of earth, sand and stones, which broke down some houses, choked up others, and overflowed several stores and cellars, in which last, many valuable goods were damaged and washed away. In many places in the country where fields of flourishing sugar canes stood, the eye is now shocked with chasms. The destruction of property, of various kinds, must amount to a very considerable sum. One white man and four blacks perished.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) April 9.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night last, in consequence of very heavy rains which fell on that and several days preceding a most tremendous flood came down from the adjacent mountains, and carried destruction through this town. It being a very wet night, most of the inhabitants had retreated at an early hour to rest, and the first notice that several had of its approach was by its bursting into their habitations! In this dreadful situation, there was no knowing which way to fly for safety; the waters came down with astonishing rapidity, and took an unusual course, by which many houses that were thought to be out of the reach of such a calamity were much injured, and some entirely swept away.—In college Street, a great number of small houses are destroyed, and the platforms, steps, rails, &c. of others are washed away.—Great damage was done to several houses in Cayton Street, and to some in Irishtown.

Several persons were carried away by the torrent, and their cries, as they rolled along, were truly distressing, the more so, as those who heard, could give them no assistance.——Many poor families are reduced to the greatest distress by loosing their little all.

Of all that we have yet heard, Mrs. Tudor's situation is the most distressing—already much affected by the loss of her son, who died about three weeks ago, in his 21d year, she has now to lament the untimely end of her daughter, an amiable young lady in the bloom of youth.—Against Mrs. Tudor's house the flood dashed in full force, and hurled away with it herself and family. She was taken almost spent, in the Sea, opposite Mr. Strode's tavern, by one of his people who heard her cries and hastened to her assistance; her son was also saved; but her daughter, a daughter of the late Mrs. Lewis's, and one of her domestics, were carried away, and have not yet been found.

The cellars to several of the stores were filled with wine, and it is supposed much damage has been done to them. The works of Mr. Losack's estate near town we hear are much injured, and all the negroes houses washed away; four or five negroes are said to be lost.

We are informed, that a few houses at Old Road are washed away: that some damage has been done at Cayon, Nicholas Town, and French-Ground; but we have heard no particulars.

The roads in several places are much broken up, and the bridges damaged.

Upon the whole, the town of Basseterre, yesterday morning exhibited a most distressing scene; and it is said that the old inhabitants do not remember a similar calamity to rise so high, to spread so wide, and do so much damage.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rogersville, in the territory south of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 6.

"A number of the Creeks, and all the Chickamogga Indians, have some days since declared war against the settlement of Cumberland—killed 22, and taken 2 prisoners: We are at a loss to know whether they will run out on our frontiers or not. One of the Shawanese has been lurking about the neighborhood where I reside for some time, and (to shew their natural propensity for barbarism) yesterday, while I was attending general muster, an express came to town with the melancholy news, of his having within 15 miles of this place, killed and scalped three children—the father of them was chased a considerable distance, but escaped—the mother is supposed to have been taken prisoner. This day a party set off in pursuit of them. The people of Cumberland have sent to the governor for assistance. A full Captain's Company will march for the place on the 21st. The savage thirst for blood seems diffusing itself generally. I fear the consequences to us will be beyond conception great, and our army too late to redress the inexpressible sufferings of a helpless people."

SALEM, May 8.

Capt. William A. Perry arrived at Marblehead on Sunday night last from St. Martin's, which place he left on the 16th of April; and brings the following important intelligence:—That the day he sailed, a brig arrived from St. Lucie, the master of which (Jesse Cross) informed Capt. Perry, among many other questions, in the public coffee house in that place, that an English man of WAR arrived at St. Lucie the day before he left it, the commander of which informed the French Commodore there, that War was declared between France and Spain. This intelligence was communicated by Capt. Green in the most public manner, so that no doubt of its truth was entertained at St. Martins.

WINDSOR, (Ver.) April 24.

On the evening of the 14th instant, a barn belonging to Mr. Zebedee Cutting, of Lyme, Newhampshire, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its whole contents, consisting of three horses two oxen, one calf, five sheep, four hogs, three tons of hay, forty bushels of wheat, and 100 wt. of flax. This catastrophe was occasioned by Mr. Cutting going with his daughter who carried a candle into the barn, in the evening in order to take care of his cattle—The fire was not discovered until the flames burst through the roof, and was too late to save the least article.

BENNINGTON, April 13.

We are informed that the following melancholy accident happened in Arlington, the day before yesterday:—A young son of a Mr. Hawley, of that town, of about three years of age, was found dead, hanging between the boards of a fence. A pile of boards which lay near the fense, hid the child from the road. How long the unfortunate infant had been in the fence, when found, uncertain; our informant understood the corpse was cold, when first discovered. What renders the accident peculiarly affecting, is that it was an only son.

NORTHAMPTON, May 23.

From a *London Paper, of December 21.*

Sunday a grand procession of the Society of Ancient Free Masons, clothed in their different emblems, formed in Piccadily, to attend the funerals of two of their deceased Brethren—Justus Wright, Esq. late of Northampton, in New-England, Barrack-master of Upper Canada—and Mr. Nicholas Hall, of St. James.

The procession extended from St. James's church to Oxford street, nearly a mile, and proceeded with solemn music, and twenty-four mourners, amidst multitudes of spectators, to St. Pancras, whereby were met by the Clergyman, who led them to the church; and after performing the usual service, the bodies of the deceased Brethren were interred in one grave, although one was a Roman Catholic, and the other a Protestant—a proof that the same masonic philanthrophy which, rising superior to religious prejudices, has ever united in social benevolence the members of this distinguished fraternity, extends its influence even to the grave!

The whole procession was conducted with that strict decorum and solemnity for which Free Masonry is conspicuous.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters and Isaac Moseley, Esq. to Mrs. Dorcas Wright, occasioned by the death of her husband, Justus Wright, Esq. dated Pimlico, London, Jan. 2, 1792.

"We having known Justus Wright, Esq. since his arrival in England, his applications to government, and his success, find it to be our duty rather than our choice, to give you a short history of events, partly pleasing & partly distressing.

"Last Summer his Majesty was pleased to appoint Justus Wright, Barrack Master of Upper Canada—an employment of trust and profit, worth four or five hundred pounds sterling, per annum. He was to have sailed last September, but for Governmental reasons, was stayed till April 1792, with the other officers; Governor Simcoe only excepted, who sailed the 26th of September, for Quebec; where we hear he arrived in November.—Mr. Wright's claims for losses, services and loyalty, have not been considered and reported on.

"But we all know, that men have no continuing city here below, whilst the righteous only are seeking one above, where sorrows and disappointment are forever unknown. Good news from our friends in a foreign land gives joy to our hearts, whilst no news is like a rumbling Earthquake at a distance; and bad news often resembles Thunderbolts, which pierce the head and wound the heart.

"You as relict of Justus Wright, must be ready to receive evil as well as good from the hand of God, whose afflictions poured on man form the milk which nourishes virtue and patience, and gives life to resignation! (A Daughter of Heaven!) who feeds us with charity the food of Angels and of men made perfect!

"Dear woman become submissive and watch and pray, since the night may continue and the render thread of life may be cut asunder, then before the morning light, your soul will be severed from your body, and meet him you once loved, and shall forever love.

"The 2d. of December 1791, Mr. Wright, was taken ill with a cold; in a few days, he got apparently the better of it, and the cough which had been an attendant on him for some time, ceased, and on December 9th 1791, he appeared in good spirits, and said he should be perfectly well in a day or two. However, he, and his friends about him at seven o'clock the same evening, whilst he was sitting in an easy Chair, found themselves in an error. Mr. Wright was conversing and on a sudden leaned himself to the back and arm of the chair, said, "*I am very faint!*" He spoke no more—but bowed his head and died without one struggle—and the angel of God carried his soul to the father of glory, where sighings are not felt and the cry of want is not heard! There the weary are at rest, and the dead in Christ are blessed.

"You and your six lovely Babes, have to mourn your loss and to rejoice at his gain; his Father and Mother, and other relations will join your young and feeble Band of Widow and fatherless, and God will be your everlasting comforter.

"Ye! (the delights once of the dead) be of good cheer, and overcome your sorrows by your faith, your hope and resignation; for your separation shall be soon terminated by a reunion of souls and Bodies, in a region where the song of the Lamb is "Come see all my glory." Be patient in the short absence! for the grave opens wide her mouth and waits for you! And the dead are in hosts making room to meet your coming. Inclosed is a news-paper stating the Funeral Honors conferred on the body of your dead; the best respects we could offer in testimony of his virtues and sufferings, proved by his loyalty to God, and the King, but his more substantial honours are above all human understandings."

I HE *Subscriber being appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of PHINEAS LYMAN, of Hadley, Gentleman, deceased, and having accepted said trust—desires, All persons who have demands on said estate, to exhibit the same for adjustment and settlement—And those who are indebted to said estate to cancel the same by speedy payment.*

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, May 14. 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.
Fashionable Elastick cloth
Buff Casimer.
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.
Chintz and Purple Shawls,
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.
Muslin,
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna and other do.
Vest Shapes.
A large assortment Twill'd plain and rib'd, cotton Hoes,

India Nankeen,
English Strip'd do.
Janes and Fustians,
Cambricks,
Irish Linen,
Satin and Mode,
Fans,
Large and small Bibles,
Account Books of all sizes,
Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9.
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Cutlery, &c.
Hyson and Bohea Teas,
Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by Bladder, pound or less, very cheap.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

HERO,

WILL COVER this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at 6s. the single leap, 12s. the season, and 24s. to ensure a foal. HERO is a colt from the noted GORDON HORSE; five years old this grass, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay. Likewise a famous JACKASS, at 5s. the leap, 12s. the season, and the MULES contracted for at four months old, at 4l. and the use of said Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares.

Worthington, May 22, 1792.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, on the estate of Col. Jonathan Ward, late of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, deceased—by the Hon. Joseph Dorr, Judge of Probate, for said County. We hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment, of receiving and examining the claims of the Creditors, at the dwelling house of Lt. Jonathan Pierce, Innholder, in said Southborough, on the first and last Mondays in May next, and the Last Monday's in the four following months, from three to eight o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

URIEL MONTAGUE, } Commissioners.
PETER FAY,

Southborough, April 21, 1792.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following unresident proprietors of Lands in the town of Cummington, that their Lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz:*

		s.	d.	q.
Lot. No. 22	*1st division,*	1	2	2
29	*do.*	2	5	0
25	*2nd division,*	1	6	3
28	*do.*	5	1	2
29	*do.*	2	1	0
40	*do.*	3	1	2
61	*3d. division,*	5	4	1
57	*do.*	4	10	3
59	*do.*	4	10	3

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 11th of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the House of Capt. Edmund Lazell, in Cummington, at 10 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge the same, together with intervening charges.

Cummington, May 18, 1792.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, eleven sheep; five of which are marked with a crop on the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the off ear; Three with a hollow crop in the off ear; one with a Crop on the near ear, and a swallow tale in the off ear; one with a crop on the off ear, and a slit the upper side of the near ear, one with a crop on the off ear and a slit the under side of the near ear, also five Lambs unmark'd. The owners of the above, is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

TITUS CLARK.

Westhampton, May 10, 1792.

STRAYED *from the Subscriber the 5th day of May inst. a Mare COLT, two years old, in June next, a sorrel or light bay, a star in her forehead, had on when she went away, a hook yoke, most natural to trot. Whoever will or will take up said colt, and return her, or give information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.*

ROGER CLAPP.

Southampton, May 21, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, shall be sued in the Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned.*

FOR THE *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

STANZAS,

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

ADDRESSED TO A *LADY.*

SEE, STELLA, see the radiant morn
The solemn gloom of Night assails!
See new born light the hills adorn,
And chase the sadness of the vales!
Wak'd by the glimpse of smiling dawn
The flocks and herds the call obey;
Rising they range the dewy lawn,
The bullocks skip the lambkins play.

Spring fairest daughter of the year,
Advancing leads her festive train;
See, sullen Winter disappear!
And gentle Zephyrs breathe again.
The plains and meads are cloth'd with green,
The primrose and the violet bloom;
The forests *green!* to glad the scene,
The smiling Orchards breathe perfume.

The empire sweet of lovely May,
The feather'd race enraptured sing;
They chant their loves on every spray,
And own the genial power of Spring.
Warm'd by th' inspiring soul of love,
Each seeks his mate without delay;
Soft music gladdens every grove,
And melts the rapture'd soul away.

Behold my Fair, you village swain!
All blithe and gay he trips along;
To meet th' accustom'd toil again,
Cheering his steps with jovial song.
He plies the team, or guides the plough,
Nor pain, nor sorrow cloud his face;
For *Daphne* listens to his vows,
And kindly meets his warm embrace.

Inspir'd by Sol's prolific ray,
All nature wakes to joy and love;
The N ymphs and Swains delighted stray
To taste the sweets of every grove.
Soft gales ambrosial odours blow,
Sweet flowers in gay profusion rise;
The streams in gentle murmurs flow,
The varied landscape charms the eyes.

Come then my Fair and let us rove,
The fields are clothed in various hues;
The Vale, the Garden, and the Grove,
Their odoriferous sweets diffuse.
Creative *Wisdom* here displays
Ten thousand beauties to the sight,
O, may we hence be taught His praise!
"*Who out of darkness call'd up light.*"

The waving wood, the mant'ling vine,
The shrubs in florid pomp array'd,
He pencil'd out with skill divine,
And gave each flower its tint and shade.
But ah! those scenes so gaily dress'd
Full soon shall fade, and pass away!
Hence, be this moral truth impress'd
That our frail fabrick must decay.

To day with vigour we arise,
Exulting in full health and bloom;
Next day our friends may close our eyes
And bear us to the silent tomb.
Or fell disease, with venom'd breath,
May turn our fancy'd joys to pain;
And while we wish in vain for death,
The lingering lamp of life remains.

Then happy those, whose hopes are placed
Unshaken on a *Saviour's* love.
Who calmly "*await the Feeble Death,*"
To ope the way to joys above.
With minds unruffled and serene,
They float on life's tempestuous tide,
While Faith presents a brighter scene,
Pleasures that ever shall abide.

Nor smiling morn, nor flocks, nor herds,
Nor spring array'd in youthful bloom;
Nor tuneful harmony of birds,
Nor fragrant gardens rich perfume.
Nor pleasing walks, nor grateful shade,
Where balmy gales to sleep invite;
Nor murmuring stream, nor airy glade,
Can give such exquisite delight!

RUSTICUS.

Cummington, May 16. 1792.

EXETER, April 25.

FECUNDITY OF A SHEEP.

A Mr. Prescott of Deerfield, has a sheep three years old this spring, that has brought ten living lambs in twenty three months, in the following order, before she was one year old she brought three—before she was two years old, three—and before she was three years old, (which is now) she brought four, all full grown lambs.

WILL COVER, At the Stable of ASAHEL POMEROY,

THE LARK,

A noted English Horse of good size bred in Virginia; whose credit is equal to any in this part of the County.

Also,—To be Sold or Let, a young covering Horse, four years old, very likely, fired by the LARK.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 9, 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a white MARE, one black ear, shod all round, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ELIHU STRONG,

Southampton, April 29, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Treasurer of the County of *Hampshire*, in consequence of an Act of the Honourable the General Court passed the 6th of March 1792, & in obedience to the direction of said Law, and in compliance with his duty as therein described, gives this publick information, and calls upon all the Justices of the Peace, within said County, and also upon all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Goalers that they may govern themselves accordingly—by publishing the following abstracts from said Law:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, who may hereafter receive any fines, forfeitures or bills of cost, in pursuance of the judgment or sentence of either of said Courts, as well where such fines or forfeitures accrue to the Commonwealth, as wherethey accrue to the county, except debts and costs received upon execution in favour of the commonwealth, shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer of the county in which they shall be received: And if any Sheriff or other Officer receiving such fine or forfeiture, or bills of cost, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of ten days after receipt thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such fine or forfeiture, and bill of cost to such County Treasurer, who is hereby empowered and directed to sue for the same forthwith, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county; one third of said penalty to the use of such County Treasurer, the other two thirds to the use of the Commonwealth; and the same when recovered and received (if the fine or forfeiture unpaid accrue to the Commonwealth) shall together with all other fines, forfeitures and costs accruing to the Commonwealth, by him received as above, be applied to the payment of bills of cost taxed in the Supreme Judicial Court, and certified to him as aforesaid; otherwise it shall be for the use of the county: And if any Sheriff or other Officer aforenamed, or any Goaler shall permit any person who may be sentenced to pay any fine, forfeiture, or bill of cost, and committed to the custody of such Sheriff, or other Officer or Goaler, until such sentence be performed, to go at large without, and before payment, unless by order of law, and shall not pay such fine, forfeiture and costs to the County Treasurer, within twenty days next after such escape, he shall be held to pay double the sum of such fine, forfeitures and cost; and the Treasurer of the county shall have power to sue for and recover the same in the same manner, and to the same uses as is herein before provided, where such Sheriff or other Officer neglect to pay such fines, forfeitures and costs as they have actually received.

Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace, he, and he hereby is directed to pay all fines and forfeitures by him already received, or that he may hereafter receive upon convictions and sentences before himself, as well those which accrue to the Commonwealth, as those which accrue to the county, to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is a Justice of the Peace; and that he render his account, and pay such fines once in every six months, from and after the passing of this act; and that such payment shall exempt such Justice of the Peace, from all penalties inflicted by law for non-payment of such fines and forfeiture, into the Treasury of the Commonwealth; and such of said fines as accrue to the Commonwealth shall be appropriated as aforesaid. And if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect to account for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is a Justice as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the sum of *ten pounds*, to such County Treasurer, to be by him recovered as aforesaid with costs, one half of such forfeiture to his own use, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth; which half accruing to the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to the payment of costs, and be accounted for as aforesaid: And it shall be the duty of every County Treasurer from time to time, to call upon the Justices of the Peace within his county, and to require them to account to him for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures; and to prosecute such as shall be delinquent.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. D. Finney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 18/. to ensure a foal; that beautiful Horse called the

ROVER,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BONNET, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chestnut colour. As for his Pedigree it is needless to descend into, as he is an immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his noted aptness for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him—All favours gratefully acknowledged.

LOST,

A Plated snaffle Bitt Bridle, with four small buckles to the head piece, and without Tips:—Any Person who will bring the same to the Printer, shall have a common work'd snaffle bitt Bridle, and if desired, a generous reward.

May 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

OF VARIOUS KINDS, TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

COMMONEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *March* 8, 1792.

WHEREAS the committee that were appointed to inquire into the practicability, utility & probable expense of cutting a navigable Canal, across the Isthmus, that divides *Barnstable Bay* from *Buzzard's Bay*, have caused said Isthmus to be surveyed, and a plan of that survey having been produced to the Legislature, by which it appears that it is practicable to make a navigable Canal across the Isthmus aforesaid.—And whereas it also appears to the Legislature, that if the said canal is made, it will be beneficial to the commerce carried on between this state lying south of it, and therefore it would be reasonable that the canal in contemplation should be made and supported by the commerce which may be carried on by means of the same:

RESOLVED, That the Legislature, upon application being made to them, will authorize any person or persons, to make a canal across the Isthmus, that divides *Barnstable Bay* from *Buzzard's Bay*, and grant for the benefit of the person or persons, who may undertake to complete the same, a reasonable Toll on all Vessels and goods that may pass the said canal, on such conditions, and for such term of time, as may hereafter be provided.

And be it further RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Commonwealth, be and hereby is directed to take such measures for the security and preservation of the plan aforesaid, as may appear to him to be necessary, and that he permit the said plan and the reports of the committee to be examined, by any person or persons, that may apply to examine or view the same.

And the Secretary is further directed to cause this resolve to be published three weeks successively in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

(This Resolve passed the Legislature, March, 1792.)

True—Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of Brian Shaw in Cummington, at 12/. the season, & the single leap, from 15 to 20/. to ensure sold.—He covered last season above 90 Mares—very few of them failed of having colts, one of them had twins—All those indebted for the use of said Horse last season and don't bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment——most kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

CUMMINGTON, MAY 15. 1792.

WILL COVER,

THE present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, the Horse called the

BRIGHT BAY,

Four years old, rising of fifteen hands high, was bred by that elegant horse called the CHANDLER HORSE and by good judges is allowed to be equal to his Sire in any respect, was the foal of one of the best mares in the County of Worcester; terms of covering are only 6/. the leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to warrant a foal.

Also, for covering at the same stable, a likely JACK of a large size. Four pounds for each Mule was given in cash or neat stock, at four or five months old, and the use of the Jack gratis.

J. WARE.

N. B. The public are informed that the said JACK, I kept for covering the last season did very well as far as I can learn.

Norwich, May 7, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber the 4th of May last, a Beautiful limb'd MARE COLT, about Chestnut, or a dark read, natural trotter, lately docked her tail tied up, three years old in July next—Whoever will take up said Mare, and give information, or return said Mare shall receive a handsome reward.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, May 14. 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1792. [NUMB. 300.

ESSAY ON THE SCREECH OWLS OF MANKIND.

IT is common to distinguish men by the names of animals which they are supposed to resemble. Thus a hero is frequently termed a lion, and a statesman a fox—an extortioner gains the appellation of vulture, and a fop the title of monkey. There is also among the various anomalies of character, which a survey of the world exhibits, a species of being in human form which may be properly marked out as the screech owls of mankind.

These screech owls seem to be seized in an opinion that the great business of life is to complain, and that they were born for no other purpose, than to disturb the happiness of others, to lessen the little comforts, and shorten the short pleasures of our condition, by painful remembrance of the past, or melancholy prognostics of the future; their only care is to crush the rising hopes, to damp the kindling transport, and allay the golden hours of gaiety with the hateful dross of grief and suspicion.

To those, whose weakness of spirits, or timidity of temper, subjects them to impression from others, and who are apt to suffer by fascination, and catch the contagion of misery, it is extremely unhappy to live within the reach of a screech owl's voice; for it will often fill their ears in the hour of dejection, terrify them with apprehensions, which their own thoughts would never have produced, and sadden, by intruded sorrow, the day which might have been passed in amusement or in labour; it will harden their hearts with unnecessary discontents, and weaken for a time that love of life which is necessary to the vigorous profession of any undertaking.

Though I have, like the rest of mankind, many failings and weaknesses, I have not yet, by either friend or enemies, been charged with superstition; I never count the company which I enter, and I look at the new moon indifferently over either shoulder. I have, like most other philosophers, often heard the cuckoo without money in my pocket, and have been sometimes requested as fool hardy for not turning down my sleeves when a raven flew over my head. I never go home abruptly because a snake crosses my way, nor have any apprehension dread of a climacterical year; yet I confess, that with all my scorn of old women, and their tales, I confider it as an unhappy day when I happen to be greeted in the morning, by Suspirius, the screech owl.

I have known Suspirius fifty eight years and four months, and have never yet passed an hour with him in which he has not made some attack upon my quiet. When we were first acquainted, his great topick was the misery of youth without riches, and whenever we walked out together, he solaced me with a long enumeration of pleasures, which, as they were beyond the reach of my fortune, were without the verge of my desire, and which I should never have considered as the objects of a wish, had not his unreasonable representations placed them in my sight.

Another of his topicks is the neglect of merit, with which he never fails to amuse every man whom he sees not eminently fortunate. If he meets with a young officer, he always informs him of gentlemen whose personal courage is unquestioned, and whose military skill qualifies them to command armies, that have, notwithstanding all their merit, grown old with subaltern commissions. For a genious in the church, he is always provided with a curacy for life. The lawyer he informs of many men of great parts and deep study, who never had an opportunity to speak in the court! And meeting Sermus the physician—"Ah! doctor," says he, "What a foot fill, when so many blockheads are rolling in their chariots? I told you seven years ago that you would never meet with encouragement, and I hope you will now take more notice, when I tell you, that your Greek, and your diligence, and your honesty, will never enable you to live like yonder apothecary, who prescribes in his own shop, and laughs at the physicians."

Suspirius has in his time, intercepted fifteen authors in their way to the stage; persuaded nine and thirty merchants to retire from a prosperous trade for fear of bankruptcy, broke off an hundred and thirty matches by prognostications of unhappiness, and enabled the small pox to kill nineteen ladies, by perpetual alarms of the loss of beauty.

Whenever my evil stars bring us together, he never fails to represent to me the folly of my pursuits, and persuade me that we are much older than when we begun our acquaintance, that the infirmities of decrepitude are coming fast upon me, that whatever I now get I shall enjoy but a little time, that fame is to man entering on the edge of the grave, of very little importance, and that the time is at hand when I ought to look for no other pleasure than a good dinner and an easy chair.

Thus he goes on in his unharmonious strain, displaying present miseries and foreboding more; every prospect is loaded with misfortunes, and death is always brought nearer to the view. Yet, what always raises my resentment and indignation, I do not perceive that his unnatural meditations have much effect upon himself. He talks, and has long talked of calamities, without discovering otherwise than by the tone of his voice, that he feels any of the evils which he bewails or threatens, but has the same habit of uttering lamentation, as others of telling stories, and falls into expressions of condolence for past, or apprehension of future mischiefs—as all men studious of their ease have recourse to those subjects upon which they can most fluently or conspicuously discourse.

It is reported of the Sybarites, that they destroyed all their cocks, that they might dream out their morning dreams without disturbance. Though I would not, so far promote effeminacy as to propose the Sybarites for an example, yet since there is no man so corrupt or foolish, but that something useful may be learned from him, I could wish that in imitation of a people not often to be copied, some regulations might be made to exclude screech owls from all company, as the enemies of mankind, and confine them to some proper receptacle, where they may mingle sighs at leisure, and thicken the gloom of one another.

Thou prophet of evil, says Homer's Agamemnon, thou never foretellest me good, but the joy of thy heart is to predict misfortunes. Whoever is of the same temper, might there find means of indulging his thoughts and improving his vein of denunciation, and the flock of screech owls might hoot together, without injury to the rest of the world.

Yet, though I have so little kindness for this dark generation, I am very far from intending to debar the soft and tender mind from the privilege of complaining, when the sigh rises from the desire not of giving pain, but of gaining ease. To bear complaints with patience, even when complaints are vain, is one of the duties of friendship—and though it must be allowed that the sufferer most like a hero that hides grief in silence.

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem,
His outward smiles conceal'd his inward smart—
DRYDEN.

yet, it cannot be denied that he who complains, acts like a man, like a social being, who looks for help from his fellow creatures. Pity is, to many of the unhappy, a source of comfort in hopeless misfortune, as it contributes to recommend them to themselves, by proving that they have not lost the regard of others; and Heaven seems to indicate the duty even of barren compassion, by inclining us to weep for evils which we cannot remedy.

FROM THE *WESTERN STAR.*

MR. PRINTER,

One of your constant readers requests you to insert the following in your useful paper.

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I would be mean'd by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man."

WATTS.

THE improvements and investigation, in both natural and moral Philosophy, have proceeded with a slow and gradual step, to the summit of perfection to which they have now arrived; and even some of the most important points relative to the good conduct of life, have been referred for the investigation of this happy age of light and knowledge.—Forseveral thousand years, the wisest of men, as well as whole nations, have entertained very erroneous ideas, concerning true worth, and human greatness.—What they are, and wherein they consist, has never been discovered until of late. Amongst the Romans, bravery, patriotism, and the fear of the gods, constituted the man of worth—one possessed of these properties, was sure to be respected and meet with the approbation and confidence of his countrymen. Amongst the Greeks, the arts and sciences have been in so high an estimation, that their country has obtained the appellation of the Mother of Arts. In their mistaken ideas, knowledge designated the worthy man.—Here a Diogenes, who despised all other endowments but that of knowledge—and courted poverty in such a degree that he preferred the habitation of a tub to that of the most brilliant palace, was so highly admired, respected, and revered for his wisdom, that the great Alexander declared, were he not Alexander he would wish to be Diogenes.

Our forefathers in this country, were as ignorant of what rendered a man meritorious, as either the Greeks or Romans were; they supposed that if a man had no religion, he had no merit; was unworthy of holding any civil office, and of transacting any publick business whatever. But now we know all these to have been mistaken ideas. It has in this enlightened age, been discovered that true worth and greatness consist not in bravery, patriotism, or religion, nor in any thing similar to them—these are poor, worthless accomplishments, quite unfashionable, and indicate a low mind. But on the contrary, true merit is only to be found in *finery*—a gay, gaudy dress, makes a man truly meritorious; it is an imitation of nature, who dresses every tree and herb with the finest of flowers, and the butterfly which perches upon them is extravagantly gay. A man who is and who ought to be the most respected, may be known as he walks through the streets. It is by no means necessary to hear him speak—for his important gait and dress, sufficiently point him out. In the first place he will have a hat, the top of which reaches far above his head, leaving a large space unfilled; this void is indicative of the vacuum in his scull, which is by no means unfashionable; his earlocks must be large and fully craped; a practice invented by a gentleman who had suffered the penalty of money making.—Full half a pound of flour must be put upon his head, for grey locks are a crown of glory. His vest in a cold winter day, equally as in the summer's heat must not be buttoned more than half way up—for, a ruffle at his bosom nearly a quarter of a yard wide, must stick out, and gently wave with every breeze—this is essentially necessary to make him look pretty. His coat must have several colours in it, for then it will more resemble the gay flowers of the field, and captivate the ladies' eyes—there must be two rows of buttons upon it, as buttons are not for convenience, but ornament.—A Watch chain hanging from his fob, full a foot in length, is a necessary article; it is not absolutely necessary to have a watch at one end because that cannot be seen, and the design of the chain is to make him look more stashly; it will generally have many trinkets upon it, that it may make a noise as he walks. His buckles must be so large that they cannot be worn without false straps, and so fashions from head to foot.—These and the like marks designate the great man—and by these and these only, the ladies ought to be guided in choosing partners for life.—They ought not to look at what are called mental endowments, and amiable dispositions, &c. for these are but insipid accomplishments, and cannot alleviate the troubles of life.

PETER.

A late London Paper furnishes the following account of M. LA FAYETTE.

"THE personal services of Monsieur LA FAYETTE have been accompanied with pecuniary sacrifices of an enormous kind. Through the whole of the revolution he not only filled the important station of commandant general of the parisian army without pay, but he kept open house. For many days during the national federation in 1790, he entertained 500 persons per day in the hotel; and in general he has had a table of forty covers for the estranger, and for distinguished foreigners. His bounty to distressed veterans has also been conspicuous, and it is known that he has thus reduced an ample fortune to a mere trifle. He has not 20,000 livres a year of property left out of an annual revenue of 200,000 livres, with which he came into life. His sacrifices have all been made on the altar of liberty; for, in promoting the freedom of America, he expended many thousand pounds, besides devoting his own person to the cause. He stands completely acquitted from all suspicion, that during the disorder incident to the French revolution he has stained his military and patriotick character, by mixing in the corruptions which have been practised. He has never diverted a Louis'd Or from its public destination. Sensible of the facts, and grateful for his eminent services, the best men in France are now eager to find the means of conferring on him some fair recompense. He has rejected every proposition that has been made, and it is feared that his proud and honourable delicacy will keep him stedfast in the refusal of every national return. It has been proposed to give him the ecole militaire, which parts the field of federation, for a town residence, and as he refuses all consideration for himself, to adopt his two daughters, and to give them power worthy the magnificence of the nation. This also he peremptorily rejected, and citing the Cincinnatus of America for his model, he is determined to fall every estate, but the ancient family residence in Auvergne, where he means, by his own example, to promote a higher cultivation of the soil, and to teach the people a more comfortable scheme of rural life than that which is now found in the chaumpaign of France. For this purpose he has already moved his family to Auvergne, where he has introduced two English families, a farmer and a gardner, with their wives and children; and here he proposes to live under his own vine, in the freedom he has so largely contributed to establish, and from which he will not depart, unless to defend them from the violence of hostile attack. Content in honest poverty,

"He looks upon things precious as they were
The common muck of the world: covets less
Than misery itself would give; rewards
His deeds with doing them."

"Every attempt to reason him out of this independent spirit has been in vain. They told him it had ever been not only the first duty, but the most forward inclination of every free state to give noble testimonies of its gratitude to its patriots and heroes. Without referring to the old world, they stared that the great and opulent *Marlborough* did not disdain to receive from England a palace, nor the illustrious *Chatham* a peerage and a pension. Ireland has forced on the great author of its freedom a beneficing reward; and if his own model, the deliverer of America, had cut

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.

fused all pecuniary return from his fellow citizens, it should be remembered that General *Washington* had made no sacrifices of his patrimony in the cause, and, what in *M. le Fayette's* instance ought to be urgent, had he no children dependent on his fortune. These arguments, however reasonable, have drawn from him no other than a very warm expression of thanks to his fellow soldiers for their solicitude and kindness, with a declaration, that the small remainder of his fortune was more than equal to his wants, and that in truth he was richer than ever, for he possessed the luxury he coveted most, civil and religious liberty."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 17.

A Bill to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, & repel invasions, was read twice, and committed for Thursday next.

The committee on the memorial of J. Ceracchi, brought in a report, in which, after reciting a resolution of Congress under the late confederation for erecting an Equestrian Statue to the memory of General Washington—the report says,

That the honor and dignity of government require a speedy execution of the above resolution—and nominates the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, to superintend the business—laid on the table.

Two reports from the Secretary of the Treasury were read—the first stating the exports of the several states—the other respecting additional appropriations for services of the current year: The last report was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill—report to be printed in the interim.

A third report was read from the Secretary on the memorial of the marine society of Boston, respecting a marine hospital—also on a memorial on the same subject from Virginia, referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sterret and Mr. Parker—100 copies to be printed.

A report from the Secretary on a number of petitions was also read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

A petition from W. and J. Symmes, owners of the ship Brothers, cast away on her voyage from Newyork to Philadelphia, praying to be discharged from a bond given to the collector of Newyork for the duties on the cargo of said ship—read and referred to the committee.

A petition from ——— in behalf of himself and other French emigrants, settlers at Galliopolis—praying a right of exemption to a tract of land on the Mississippi, near the French settlement of Illinois, on paying compensation for the same; read and referred to a committee of five.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the Frontiers.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 6th section—and made some amendments—they then rose and reported progress.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that the Senate

Have passed an act, authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio company of Associates, with an amendment.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 18.

Mr. Boudinot presented a bill for settling the claim of A. W. White against the United States, which was read the first time.

A petition of Charles Cadwell and Wm. Robertson, lately released from captivity at Algiers, was read, praying to be reimbursed the amount of the ransom paid by their friends; and that the situation of the Americans, in captivity at Algiers, may be taken into consideration, and relief granted them.

This petition was referred to a select committee.

The house agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill authorising the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio company of associates, in the terms therein mentioned.

Mr. Gerry laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the recruiting service, and (if necessary) to report a bill for promoting the same, by increasing the pay of the privates to four dollars per month.

A report of the select committee on the petition of Wm. Heyburn, the invalid officer (whose application to the Judges of the circuit court was mentioned in a former paper) was read—it contains, according to order of the house, a statement of facts only.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that the Senate have passed a bill making alterations in the Treasury and War departments;—he also informed the house, that the Vice-President of the United States having obtained leave of absence, for the remainder of the session, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President protempore, as the constitution provides, when the Hon. Richard Henry Lee was duly elected.

Mr. Otis also informed the house, that the Senate having considered the bill for extending the time for the payment of the duties on certain teas, had resolved the same should not pass to a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers of the United States—the committee made further amendments, which being reported to the house, were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *APRIL* 19.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of import and tonage—read twice and committed for Monday next.

A bill for settling the demands of A. W. White against the United States, was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, on the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia relative to the erection of piers in the Delaware—which was favorable to the prayer of the petition—This report, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, was referred to a select committee.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they had made choice of Mr. Bradley for the committee on enrolled bills, in the room of Mr. Rutherford, who is absent.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, entitled, "An act for authorising the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to the Ohio company of associates," as duly enrolled.

The amendments reported to the house by the committee of the whole, to the "bill for raising a further sum of money for the defence of the frontiers," were taken into consideration—The house agreed to all the amendments, except one, which was to exempt cotton from a duty—this being disagreed to, cotton continues charged with the duty as heretofore.

Mr. Seney renewed a motion made yesterday, to add a section to the end of the bill to limit the duration to the ——— day of ——— and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, &c.

This motion occasioned a long debate—the ayes and noes being at length called, were ayes 32—noes 31.

The Speaker, according to a standing rule of the house, having a right to vote in the negative, according to the same rule, the motion was lost.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 20.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Elisphalet Ladd—was read and referred to the committee on the petition of W. and J. Symmes.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Northcarolina, relative to the internal navigation of that state, and praying Congress to authorise the legislature thereof to impose a duty on tonnage to enable them to remove obstructions in the same—referred to a select committee.

Mr. Gerry, after stating to the house that the debates of Congress have heretofore been inaccurately published, brought forward a resolution, the purport of which was to make public provision to remedy the evil, by appointing persons of good reputation, versed in stenography, to take down the debates, &c. this motion was referred to a committee of five, viz. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Mercer, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Kittera.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the bill to raise a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers.

Mr. Livermore moved that the bill should be engrossed, Mr. W. Smith seconded the motion—this motion was supersceded by another made by Mr. Page, to recommit the bill—This motion after a short debate was negatived.

A motion by Mr. Williamson, to strike out a clause which exempts books imported for the use of any college or academy of learning from a duty, was, after some debate, carried; 42 members rising in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a section was agreed to, repealing the clause in the collection law which rates the livre tournois, at 18 ⅓ cents.

A motion by Mr. Kittera, to insert among the articles exempted from duty, *tradesmen's tools, machines for manufactures, and implements of husbandry*, was negatived.

Mr. Parker moved an addition to the duty on coal of 45 cents per bushel—which was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the several sections stating the regulations in the collection of the duty on playing cards—this, after a short debate, was carried —27 to 25.

A motion by Mr. Barnwell, to reduce the duty on imported spirits from 75 to 24 cents ——was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the duty on common wines was reduced from 35 to 30 cents.

A motion made by Mr. Baldwin to add a clause providing in the payment of all the duties for the receipt of the bank notes, of the banks of Newyork, Boston, Providence, Northamerica, Bank of the United States, or the bank of Baltimore; several amendments being proposed, and negatived, the question on the original proposition being put, it was lost; eight members only rising in favor of it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 21

The Speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the secretary of the Treasury, on twenty four petitions, respecting lost or destroyed certificates, and praying a renewal of them—referred to a select committee.

The memorial of sundry merchants of the city of Newyork, respecting bankrupt laws, was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, his Secretary, notifying, that the President did this day approve and sign "An act authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates."

An engrossed bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up—and upon the question that the said bill do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Vinning laid on the table a resolution that Congress should adjourn on the 5th of May, to meet again on the first Monday of ——

A motion made on Wednesday last, by Mr. Gerry, being called up, and in part agreed to, a committee was, pursuant thereto, appointed, to inquire into the state of the remaining service and to report.

Mr. Boudinot, moved, that a joint committee of both houses be directed to wait on the President of the United States, to request he will recommend to the people of these States a day of public humiliation and prayer, to be observed by supplicating the Almighty for the safety, peace and welfare of the UNION.

Adjourned.

EXTRACT,

FROM A LATE DUBLIN PAPER.

The following particulars respecting a late unfortunate Duel are in circulation:

WHILE Lieutenant G's. regiment was last quartered at Galway, he had some slight misunderstanding at the public assembly-room, with Mr. F. of this town, a gentleman somewhat eminent in the field of modern honour. Mr. F. in consequence sent him a challenge by Mr. H. his late antagonist; but having explained the cause to his brother officers, it was their sense that the was not bound as a gentleman to accept any challenge either from the person who sent it, or the one who brought it.

Mr. H. came a second time with a more peremptory message, and was, by order of the Commanding Officer arrested, and handed over to the civil power, by which he was committed to prison and held to bail in the sum of a Thousand Pounds. While Mr. H. awaited in custody the interference of his friends, Mr. F. persevered in the satisfaction, and at length amest. ing took place, preparatory to which Lieutenant G. was apprised of Mr. F's. eminent marksmanship, told the his commission and settled his affairs—The parties met, and determined either should fall. They fired four shots each; it was Lieutenant G's. fortune to wound his antagonist severely thro' both his thighs, and escape unhurt.

Immediately after the duel with Mr. F. Lieutenant G. quitted Galway, where his regiment was quartered, and is said to have visited his relations in Dublin. Mr. H. remained in Galway for six weeks, until at length hearing of Lieutenant G. he followed him to Dublin, and sent him a challenge, by a Mr. Seymour, of Arbutmee, near Loughread, which was delivered by the gentleman on Friday the 16th, to Lieutenant G. at Duigan's, in Palace-street, where he dined with Lord Errol, and the Hon. Francis Matthew.

Lieutenant G. with the approbation of those gentlemen, at first, refused to meet Mr. H. but offered to fight Mr. Seymour in his place; a delay of some days followed this objection, until it wasat length overruled, and settled, that the parties should meet.

On Wednesday last Lieutenant G. dined and supped with a large party of gentlemen, at Duigan's: the company did not break up until late: on paying his bill, he is said to have remarked, "That he had been a pretty constant visitor of the house, but would probably never trouble them again on a like occasion!"

About twenty minutes after his departure, Mr. H. and his friend Mr. Seymour, came and staid for supper also. At six in the morning the company set forward to the place appointed—a hill near Leixlip.

Lieutenant G. was attended by ——Blake, Esq. (brother-in law to Lord Errol) Mr. Shea—and Mr. Fawcer, Mr. H. having Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Grant, first cousin to the gentleman of that name, lately wounded in Galway by Lieutenant Grant.

The distance, which was seven paces, being measured, Lieutenant G. took his ground and waited near a quarter of an hour before Mr. H. quitted his carriage, at length called to know if he was ready.

On Mr. H's. coming from his carriage, Lieutenant G. was standing on his ground in an oblique position ready to fire, but seeing Mr. H. not prepared, changed his position, so as to present his full front to his antagonist. Lieutenant G. asked if he was ready, and being replied to in the affirmative, he, without resuming his former oblique position, fired, and wounded Mr. H. near the groin; Mr. H. fired at the same moment, & stumbled forward on receiving the wound; his ball fatally took place under Lieutenant G's. left pap, & fell instantly, attempted to speak but was smothered at once, the blood gushing violently from his mouth.

Mr. Thomas, a surgeon in the army who lives near the spot, was present, but could give no assistance.

On his falling, his friends seemed to lose the power of approaching him, and we are informed that their tears strongly spoke their high opinion of this unfortunate young man's amiable qualities who was just entered his 23d year.

The folly of a mistaken point of honour, fostered by the weakness of our laws, has thus, in a moment, barried a man, formed to be an ornament of society, to an untimely grave.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

Abstract of the Emperor's official communications to his Ambassador at Paris. 17th of Feb. 1792.

"I ANSWER, in the name of the Emperor, to minister, to the explanations required by the Court of *France*:—His sentiments are so pure, that he willingly submits to explain away the delusion, artfully propagated in order to commit the tranquility of the States. The request rested on two points; the first relative to the orders issued to General BENDER to prepare for war! This armament was merely defensive, intended no other object but to protect the Electorate of Treves from an invasion. The second point relative to the Emperor's alliance with the King of Prussia and other Powers. Though it be mismatched a league, nothing can be more just, than the treaty by which the Kings declared, in the month of June, 1791, that they would support the cause of his Most Christian Majesty against his rebel oppressors. Nothing but the perfect state of freedom could have disarmed his congers; but should rebellion break out anew, the efficacy of Kings would have its effect. [*When this last passage was read yesterday in the Assembly, a member exclaimed, that the Emperor was very insolent; another called for the Order of the day; a third exclaimed WAR! WAR! WAR! and M. TALLIEN, with a very audible voice, "The Emperor is a cursed coward."*] threatened those who would dare ... the King, Queen, or any of the Royal Family. ... proceeded to the popular Societies, and said, "the ... ence and influence of the Republican party, con... ned by the principles of the constitution, are notice... with survey by all those who wish well to *France*—... Jacobins are the instigators of the faction. [*Here M. ... LLIER interrupted—"so so, the cloven foot appears! ... other gentleman called out for the author of the farce; ... ter concluded, that* LEOPOLD *was a member of the ... Club*]—by their manœuvres they seek to un... the Government, to expose the Monarch, to ... ule and to contempt; to annihilate the principles ... political toleration, and keep up eternal divisions ... ween men of different opinions—they have forced ... vernment to be lavish of the public fortune, in or... to stem the torrent of excess which they taught to ... the Assembly of the nation admitted them, re... ved them with complacency, and caused their in... ciary declamations to be printed—through their ... ministerial influence, the lawgivers issued the incompetent ... ree of the 25th Jan: as if the King's *rights* were ... subordinate to the *caprice* of a National Assembly." To this letter is added another from the Prussian ... nister, breathing the same sentiments, avowing the ... ne principles, and a circular letter written by the ... ssport to other crowned heads. He says, he will ... them with efficacy, if required, though his first and ... ly wish be for peace.

It was impossible to paint the situation of *Paris* yesterday—all was tumult—War was on every lip.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

This morning, M. BRUT complained that the Minister for foreign Affairs had not advised the King to demand a categorical answer of the Emperour on his adherence to the Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1756 in short, whether he was desirous of a sincere and ... ed peace with *France*, or war. "Why," said he, ... are we to be kept forever in this suspense—a suspense ... at may exhaust all the sinews of war, and suffer the ... ne of public spirit to expire, never to be rekindled? ... ose who are intrusted with the important charge ... directing our forces for our defence in league with ... ir enemies? I wish to confide in the rectitude of the ... King's intentions, and will do so as long as it shall ... possible; but let his Ministers do their duty, and let ... in law, once for all, if we are to consider the Emperour as a friend or an enemy. I move that the Diplomatick Committee be charged to examine and report within eight days, whether or not it concerns us to maintain the Treaty of 1756, and whether or not the Emperour has infringed it."

M. Royer proposed that the Committee should report in three days.

"Wars not to be decided on so lightly," said M. D'Aresbouit. "It is clear that our Constitution, which forbids us to undertake wars of conquest, annuls as much of the Treaty of 1756, as it relates to offensive wars; but notwithstanding this it is of importance to maintain the rest of the Treaty, and let us not unnecessarily convert a useful ally into a powerful enemy. To adopt the proposed motion would be to alarm the whole kingdom. Be assured that the people without dreading a necessary war, put up earnest prayers for peace, and that the cry of *war! war!* is heardmingly from your galleries."—The motion was referred to the Diplomatick Committee.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Cahier, in a speech, wherein he announced his dimission, declared, that there existed a plan of a general conspiracy, carried on by those men who were subsisting *Paris*; that the adjacent departments were in a state of insurrection, under the pretence of scarcity of grain; that the north, the south, and even the centre of the Empire, experienced those convulsions: And, that notwithstanding the means of force, were dwindling into a state of annihilation in the hands of the Administrative Bodies.

MARCH 17.—AT NIGHT.

A letter from *Strasburg* announced the flight of fifteen officers of the 23d regiment.

Letter from the *Accusateur public* of the criminal Tribunal of the Department of Gard, was read, stating, the Standard of the Counter-Revolution is hoisted at *Aiguis Carpentiere*, and that 8000 of the people of *Marseilles* are preparing to attack the town of *Arles*, with twenty 24 pounders, and a number of mortars.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

The Minister of War came to inform the Assembly, that his Majesty had given orders for forming an army in the south of *France*.

Paris, Friday March 8—7 o'clock. P. M.

"I open this letter to insert the following paragraph, which comes from the best authority, and arrived here two hours since by express to the Prime Minister.

"The court of of *Spain* has given orders for arming by sea and land to the extent of their Armament during the last dispute with *England*. Couriers were sent off immediately, upon the receipt of the last dispatches from *Paris* and *Vienna*, to every commander in chief throughout the kingdom, and a Spanish manifesto is expected by the 25th, at Paris."

The King has given the red riband to M. de la Fayette, M. Maillardot, and M. d'Ernest.

LONDON, March 12.

After the Royal assent was given, yesterday, to certain bills, and his majesty was returning to the robing Chamber, his foot slipped going down one of the steps from the Throne, which, of course, displaced the Crown; and had not his Majesty, with great presence of mind put his left hand immediately to receive it, the Crown must have fallen to the ground.

DEATH of the EMPEROR of GERMANY.

On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, Lord *Grenville* received a dispatch from his Majesty's Minister at Vienna, acquainting him with the sudden death of the Emperor of *Germany*.

His illness was of many days continuance, and his body swelled to an enormous degree, and the malady bid defiance to all medical aid. His bowels literally burst.

He was born on the 5th of May, 1747, and by his Empress *Maria Louisa*, Infanta of *Spain*, who was born May 24, 1745, had 11 children.

The late Emperor is succeeded in titles and estates as *King of Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by his eldest son the Arch duke FRANCIS.

This unexpected event undoubtedly arrests for a time, if it does not totally demolish the plan of the Royal *concert*. *Leopold*, did not succeed to his attempt to procure his eldest son to be elected King of the Romans; and consequently, by the laws of the Empire, a considerable time will elapse before there is a new Emperour. All this delay is favourable to *France*, as the season for action will pass over, and even the Courts may tire in furnishing the Emigrants with supplies to be wasted in idleness.

Letters from *Vienna*, of the 5th of March, mention that the King of *Hungary* has given orders to all the regiments that were marching to stop proceeding, and he has at the same time declared, that he would have no concern in the disturbances of *France*, in which the Emperour only interposed as Chief of the Empire.

REVOLUTION in the CABINET of SPAIN.

MARCH 19.

Yesterday Ministers received an express from Lord St. *Helens* at *Madrid*, informing them that on the 27th ultimo, the Prime Minister, Monsieur *Florida Blanca*, was arrested by order of the King, a fact was put on all his papers, and he was afterwards exiled. M. D' Aranda, who was heretofore Ambassadour at the Court of *France*, appointed Minister in the room of *Florida Blanca*.

This change in the Spanish Councils has no relation to exterior politicks. Certain intrigues in the Court in which Monsieur *Florida Blanca* acted as the Colonne of Spain, was unfortunately discovered, and his overthrow is complete.

MARCH 23.

After this paper went to press, we received information that an express, overland, from India, had arrived at the India House this day.

The intelligence is reported to be that our army had taken *Seringapatam*, by storm, on the 15th of November.

The loss on our part is stated to have been 400 Europeans and 7000 natives—General *Meadows* killed, and Lord *Cornwallis* wounded.

(*London Star.*)

The Impress of Russia has officially intimated to the Court of London, that she means to have a fleet in the Baltic in the course of the ensuing summer, and that her ally, the King of Sweden, will also have a fleet to act in conjunction with hers.

A very large body of Imperial troops is now in its march towards the Rhine; though a part of this force must be directed to the preservation of the Emperour's authority in Brabant, where it has of late been held in slight estimation. The army which the King of Prussia is to march, will be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick.

BRUSSELS, March 13.

Since the death of LEOPOLD, all military preparations carried on with so much activity have entirely ceased; the troops which should have marched towards the frontier, remain still in garrison; in a word every thing is at a stand.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

On Thursday last the President of the United States set out from this capital on a tour to Virginia. It is said he is to be absent about three weeks.

The President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed TENCH COXE, Esq. commissioner of the revenue.

On Thursday evening, a captain Morgan of a Schooner from Sinepuxent, lying at Bickhams wharf below South-street, having sold his cargo went on shore, leaving directions with his men, as his money was on board, to be particularly watchful; and to fire on any that might come to disturb them.

About twelve o'clock at night a person was heard on board—the men in the cabin hail'd him—he made no answer. After some time they heard him as if he were attempting to force open the cabbin door; they again spoke to him without receiving any answer. At length they discharged a loaded musquet through the partition and shot the man.

The people about the wharf were alarmed and immediately collected to the place; where to the great astonishment of all present they found Captain Morgan lying DEAD.

Some time last week (says the Virginia Gaz.) a negro woman in the county of James City, was delivered of a very extraordinary child; it had two heads and necks, four arms, four legs and thighs, and every other part distinct for two male children except the body, which was entire—there were only the appearance of two teats, and one navel, but proportionably large for two fine children. It was conjectured there was only one fist of lungs and bowles; and it measured over the hips, one foot. The woman is likely to do well.

All the British vessels of war on the Halifax station —together with the troops, have been ordered to, and have sailed, for Jamaica—So fearful is the British government of the spreading of the Domingo insurrection.

West-India prints abound with circumstantial accounts of the disasters that having happened in several counts of the windward Islands, in consequence of the floods of the wind around that more or less fell in those parts, from the beginning till near the middle of April. The town of Basserre, in *St. Kitts*, has suffered severely by the torrents of water, which rushed down from the mountains, and carried almost every thing before them. *Nevis* has suffered lightly; but at St Eustatius the effects of this delugeof rain were tremendous; where the whole loss is estimated at near 30,000 joes, besides several lives; a baker, who immediately after this deviation of nature, advanced three livers upon the price of each loaf.

WINDSOR, (Ver.) May 15.

By a gentleman from Verefsire, in this state, we have the following singular account of

FEMALE GREATNESS.

The wife of Mr. Nathan West, of said town, having occasion to go into a pasture near her house, in order to bring home her sheep, to secure them from the ravages of wild beasts, seized a large BEAR in full pursuit after one of the lambs of her flock. Upon which she immediately called her faithful dog for assistance. The faithful animal, ever open to the calls of his Mistress, obeyed the command, and eagerly leaped off to secure from destruction, the innocent bleating victim. He immediately engaged with the bear, and threw him upon the ground—in which situation he held him, until his mistress, with that degree of fortitude and resolution, not peculiar to her sex, came up—when grasping with one hand, a leg of the bear, and with the other, a club, she made such applications of the latter to his pate, as almost instantaneously put a stop to all further appetites or inclination in him for mutton food—she suppose that evening upon the bear!—Whosoever doubts such "a Wife indeed" a GOOD THING."

BOSTON, May 24.

South Carolina accounts, as late as the third of May mention many additional instances of distress, from the floods of rain that fell in that state the beginning of April. It is remarkable that this happened about the same time with those heavy rains in the West Indies, which did so much damage in the islands of Nevis, St. Eustatius, &c.

Many particulars of devastation, from the extraordinary swell of the rivers are enumerated in the Carolina prints, of which we shall only mention the following.—The Congaree, was raised to such a hight as to overflow an eminence on the banks of that river, which had been used by the Indians from time immemorial for a burying place. The rapidity of the current dispersed the skeletons from their place of interment, carried off a great part of the soil, and leaving dispersed to view, a variety of curious urns, rude images of birds and beasts, wampum, bows and arrows, flint hatchets, &c. &c. affording a quantity of antiquities of this kind, not unworthy the notice of the philosopher.—It is probable a similar swell in the Congaree river has not happened for many ages; ——— had this eminence been subject to an overflow, the Aborigines of the country would never have chosen it, for a burying ground.

The Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. is appointed Comptroller of the Mint of the United States.

The Hon. Gen. Brooks, has, we hear, declined accepting the appointment of Brigadier General.

Benjamin West, Esq. a native of this country, is appointed President of the Royal Academy of Painters, &c. of England; vacant by the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The late Gov. Wentworth of New-Hampshire, is appointed Lt. Governor of Nova-Scotia.

Last Monday was found in one of the old tanpits belonging to Mr. E. W. Coleff, of this town, the body of a female infant, supposed to be about two months old—it was sunk and up in the floor of the spout, and a piece of board nailed over it; The skull of the child was fractured; it was wrapped up in pieces of check, and probably had been there some months. The Coroner's inquest brought in their verdict "Murder against some person or persons unknown."

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

On Tuesday the 8th of May, after a session of six months and twenty three days, the Speaker of the house of Representatives of the United States, and the President pro tempore of the Senate, adjourned their respective houses, to meet again on the first Monday of November next.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed Rufus Putnam, Brigadier General, Western Territory, vice Willet declined.—Otho H. Williams, do. Maryland, vice Morgan declined.—

(Gen. Williams is the officer who, in the battle of the EUTAW SPRINGS, led on the Maryland line with trailed arms, through a tremendous shower of bullets, and successfully charged the enemy with the bayonet.

Advices from Spain to the 1st of March mention, that government continued very vigilant in preventing the influence of French politics from spreading among the inhabitants of that country. All meetings of the people were strictly forbidden, a gentleman of character at St. Sebastian's had been arrested on suspicion of correspounding with the French emigrants.

A fine breed of *Persian Sheep* is raising in *Maryland*. The original flock is owned by Mr. GOUGH. The Ram lambs sell for 20 dollars.

It is said that about a third part of the city of Bruffels is destroyed by fire.

Mr. Paine's second part of the "*Rights of Man*," combining principle and practice, is now in the press in Boston.

Mr. Paine's facultly of putting strong doctrines in a popular way, so as to strike and captivate the partizans of democracy, is not lessened. His definition of a King is of this sort. He says, "It signifies a nominal office of a million sterling a year, the business of which consists in receiving the money."

Doctor Priestly has been unanimously elected successor to the late Doctor Price, and has commenced his ministerial labors accordingly.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Shephard, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest, for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, which shall be in force ... Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated

tarried.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

By publishing the following lines, in the Hampshire Gazette, you will much oblige yours, &c.

RELIGION serves for every sect of men,
Plea'd with their own, all others they contemn;
So Rome began, and still God's favours own,
Confine Salvation to themselves alone.
The English church by Athanase's creed,
Damn all on earth who don't that genius heed.
So Calvin cau'd Services for to die,
Because he could not with his creed comply.
And our forefathers brought this tenate o'er,
And planted it upon our eastern shore;
'Tis you are wrong, I know, and you are right,
I have God's spirit, and have got the light;
And he that doth join sentiments with me,
Altho' in works he quite immortal be,
Stands fairer to enjoy the bleft possession,
Than moral men, that's not of my profession.
The pious Calvin spy'd out by his glass,
That God decreed what ever comes to pass;
Then all alike obey the eternal mind,
And all alike perform the grand design.
Then Murray, said, that all will happy be
For goodness itself, elect could ne'er decree;
What Goodness, Justice, Mercy, can it be
To punish those whom it by destiny.
Fierce tyrants reek their vengeance on on thee,
Who do exactly what themselves decree:
One thinks that he's become a child of grace,
Because his Priest threw water in his face:
Another says that he is so much more,
Because his Priest has washed him all o'er;
One thinks that he shall surely go to Heaven,
Because he doth observe one day in seven;
Like Jews of old reviling he will say,
You're not of God, you break the Sabbath day.
But he that serves God one, and serves the Devil six,
May chance to founder in the river Styx;
The Quaker silent sits and humbly waits,
Until he's got the spirit as he conceits,
Then gladly tells his neighbor that God hath given,
To him the only rules to get to Heaven.
The Shaker confident that he is right,
And that all others are as dark as night;
Goes to the pygsies his sins for to confess,
And fancies that will serve for righteousness.
With shaking, howling, and oddities of action,
Shews not so much religion as distraction;
Thus each one happy in his own conceit,
And censures others to a woful fate.
My soul come follow Jesus and his Laws,
Virtue and holiness adorn his cause;
It matters not so much the form of creeds,
All will be judg'd according to their deeds.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

An efficacious Cure for a Horse that is pissed.

TAKE the white of three eggs and three spoonfuls of hogs lard, put them into a bason, work them with your fingers till they become an oil, which it will in about half an hour—then take two peels and put them in a fire, heat them red hot, then begin to bathe, continue about half an hour—and I have proved it this twenty years, and never have known it fail of a complete cure. The above must be repeated three times if no cure before.

For the throat distemper in a Horse.

Take Devils bit, wild turnip, and wake robbin, as people differently call it, when it is green——shred it fine, take about half of one and about the bigness of a small turnip, mix it with wet brand or oats, or take a dried one and pound it fine in a mortar, take a heaping spoonful mixed as above—three doses repeatedly given I never have known fail, and have experienced this also this twenty years. I inform of these for effectual cures for the good of the public, being one of your constant customers.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of BRIAH SHAW in Cummington, at 12s. the season, 6s the single leap, from 15 to 20s. to ensure a fold.—He covered last season above 90 Mares—very few of them failed of having colts, one of them had twins.—ALL those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, and don't bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment—most kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

CUMMINGTON, MAY 15, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber the 3d of May last, a Beautiful lim'd MARE COLT, a light Chestnut, or a dark read, natural trotter, lately dock'd, her tail tied up, three years old in July next.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and give information, or return said Mare shall receive a handsome reward.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, May 14. 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a white MARE, one black ear, shod all round, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ELIHU STRONG.

Southampton, April 29, 1792.

THE Subscriber being appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of PHINEAS LYMAN, of Hadley, Gentleman, deceased, and having accepted said trust—desires, All persons who have demands on said estate, to exhibit the same for adjustment and settlement—And those who are indebted to said estate to cancell the same by speedy payment.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, May 14. 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Treasurer of the County of *Hampshire*, in consequence of an Act of the Honourable the General Court passed the 6th of March 1792, & in obedience to the direction of said Law, and in compliance with his duty as therein described, gives this publick information, and calls upon all the Justices of the Peace, within said County, and also upon all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Goalers that they may govern themselves accordingly—by publishing the following abstracts from said Law:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, who may hereafter receive any fines, forfeitures or bills of cost, in pursuance of the judgment or sentence of either of said Courts, as well where such fines or forfeitures accrue to the Commonwealth, as where they accrue to the county, except debts and costs received upon execution in favour of the commonwealth, shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer of the county in which they shall be received: And if any Sheriff or other Officer receiving such fine or forfeiture, or bills of cost, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of ten days after receipt thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such fine or forfeiture, and bill of cost to such County Treasurer, who is hereby empowered and directed to sue for the same forthwith, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county; one third of said penalty to the use of such County Treasurer, the other two thirds to the use of the Commonwealth; and the same when recovered and received [if the fine or forfeiture unpaid accrue to the Commonwealth] shall together with all other fines, forfeitures and costs accruing to the Commonwealth, by him received as above, be applied to the payment of bills of cost taxed in the Supreme Judicial Court, and certified to him as aforesaid; otherwise it shall be for the use of the county: And if any Sheriff or other Officer aforenamed, or any Goaler shall permit any person who may be sentenced to pay any fine, forfeiture, or bill of cost, and committed to the custody of such Sheriff, or other Officer or Goaler, until such sentence be performed, to go at large without, and before payment, unless by order of law, and shall not pay such fine, forfeiture and costs to the County Treasurer, within twenty days next after such escape, he shall be held to pay double the sum of such fine, forfeitures and cost; and the Treasurer of the county shall have power to sue for and recover the same in the same manner, and to the same uses as is herein before provided, where such Sheriff or other Officers neglect to pay such fines, forfeitures and costs as they have actually received.

Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace, be, and he hereby is directed to pay all fines and forfeitures by him already received, or that he may hereafter receive upon convictions and sentences before himself, as well those which accrue to the Commonwealth, as those which accrue to the county, to the Treasurer of the county wherein he is a Justice of the Peace; and that he render his account, and pay such fines once in every six months, from and after the passing of this act; and that such payment shall exempt such Justice of the Peace, from all penalties inflicted by law for non-payment of such fines and forfeiture, into the Treasury of the Commonwealth; and such of said fines as accrue to the Commonwealth shall be appropriated as aforesaid. And if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect to account for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures to the Treasurer of the county wherein he is a Justice as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the sum of *ten pounds*, to such County Treasurer, to be by him recovered as aforesaid with costs, one half of such forfeiture to his own use, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth; which half accruing to the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to the payment of costs, and be accounted for as aforesaid: And if shall be the duty of every County Treasurer from time to time, to call upon the Justices of the Peace within his county, and to require them to account to him for, and pay, in such fines and forfeitures; and to prosecute such as shall be delinquent.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. D. Finney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 18/. to ensure a foal; that beautiful Horse called the

ROVER,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BONNEY, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chestnut colour. As for his Pedigree it is needless to descend in to, as he is an immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his notedness for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him.—All favours gratefully acknowledged.

LOST,

A Plated snaffle Bitt Bridle, with four small buckles to the head piece, and without Tips:—Any Person who will bring the same to the Printer, shall have a common work'd snaffle bitt Bridle, and if desired, a generous reward.

May 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

OF VARIOUS KINDS, MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods

Which are for sale at a very low advance, as his under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.
Fashionable Hattick cloth
Buff Casimer,
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chitzes & Caliocs, cheap.
Chints and Purple Shawls,
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.
Muslin,
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna and other do.
A large assortment Vest Shapes.
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.
India Nankeens,
English Strip'd do.
Janes and Fustians,
Cambricks,
Irish Linen,
Satin and Mode,
Fans,
Large and Small Bibles,
Account Books of all
Window Glass, 6 by 7 by 9.
Crockery and China
Cutlery, &c.
Hyson and Bohea T
Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the bottle
Bladder, or powder cheap.

HERO,

WILL COVER this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at 6/. the single leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to ensure a foal. HERO is a colt from the noted GORDON HORSE; five years old this spring 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay. Likewise a famous JACK ASS, at 6/. the leap, 12/. the season, and the MULES contracted for at four months old at 4l. and the use of said Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares.

Worthington, May 22, 1792.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, on the estate of Col. Jonathan Ward, late of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, deceased—by the Hon. Joseph Dorr, Judge of Probate, for said County. We hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment of receiving and examining the claims of the Creditors, at the dwelling house of Lt. Jonathan Pierce, Innholder, in said Southborough, on the first and last Monday in May next, and the Last Monday's in the four following months, from three to eight o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

URIEL MONTAGUE, PETER FAY, } Commissioners.

Southborough, April 21, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following named proprietors of Lands in the town of Cummington, that their Lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz:

		£.	s.	d.
Lat. No. 22	*1st division,*	1	1	1
29	*do.*	2	5	0
25	*2nd division,*	1	6	3
28	*do.*	3	1	1
29	*do.*	2	1	6
40	*do.*	3	1	1
61	*3d. division,*	5	4	1
57	*do.*	4	10	3
58	*do.*	4	10	3

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 11th of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the House of Capt. Edmund Lazel, in Cummington, at 10 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge the same, together with intervening charges.

JOSEPH BRADISH, Collector.

Cummington, May 18, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about sheep; five of which are marked with a crop in the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the off ear: Two with a bollow crop in the off ear; one with a Crop in the near ear, and a swallow tale in the off ear; one with a crop in the off ear, and a slit the upper side of the near ear, and a swallow tale in the off ear; one with a crop in the off ear and a slit the under side of the near ear, also five Lambs unmark'd. The owner of the above, is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

TITUS CLARK.

Westhampton, May 10, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 8th day of May last, a Mare COLT, two years old, in June next, a sorrel or light bay, a star in her forehead and no other white about her; a book poke, most one foot to trot. Whoever has or will take up said colt, and return her, or give info. mation where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ROGER CLAPP.

Southampton, May 21, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1792. [NUMB. 301.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO Gen. ST. CLAIR'S CONDUCT.

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1792.

THE Committee of Enquiry on the late Western Expedition, being requested to make report before the rising of the House, bro't in the following on Tuesday, the 8th instant, which was the day fixed on for the rising of both Houses—so that it could only be read, and no copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members—but no other order could be taken on it, as the House rose the same evening, and barely agreed to take up the said report early next session.

Many persons are much dissatisfied that this business has been postponed to so late an hour—however, it is the general opinion, that the Committee have been extremely impartial, as it is thought 4 of the 7 were zealous opposition members;—The whole committee consisted of seven, viz. Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Sewall, Clarke, Findley and Vining.]

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under Major-General St. Clair, have proceeded to examine all the papers furnished by the executive departments of the state thereto, sundry papers and accounts furnished by the treasury and war departments, with explanations of the same by the heads of those departments in person, to hear the testimony of witnesses upon oath & the various remarks by Gen. St. Clair, upon the facts established by the whole evidence, and as the result of their enquiries, make the following

REPORT:

The contract for the supplies of the army on the west from Fort-Pitt, was made by Theodosius Fowler, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; that at the same time a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with Walter Livingston, and John Cochran, sureties thereto, was entered into for the due execution of the contract.

That on the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the contract was wholly assigned from the said Fowler to William Duer, a copy of which transfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; that by letter from the Secretary at War, bearing date the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, addressed to William Duer, it appears that he was considered as the contractor; that no correspondence appears to have taken place subsequently to that time between Theodosius Fowler and either the Treasury or War departments—that on the sixth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a contract was entered into by William Duer with the Secretary of War, for supplying the troops with provisions until their arrival at Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt, a bond was at the same time entered into by the said William Duer for the execution of the said contract in the penalty of two dollars without any security whatsoever.

That the act making provision for the defence of the frontiers received the signature of the President of the United States the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one—That Gen. St. Clair was appointed commander in chief of the army destined for the expedition on the fourth day of the same month, & that twenty eighth left Philadelphia for Fort-Pitt, at which place he arrived the sixteenth day of April, & from thence proceeded to Lexington, and from thence to Fort Washington, where he arrived on the fifteenth day of May. At the time of the arrival of the General at Fort-Washington, the garrison there consisted of seventy-five non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; the garrison at Fort-Harmar of forty-five; at Fort-Steuben of sixty-one; at Fort-Knox of eighty-three; and on the fifteenth day of July the whole of the first United States regiment, amounting to two hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and privates arrived at Fort-Washington under orders from the commander in chief. Gen. Butler was appointed the second in command in the month of March, and immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the recruiting service; that he arrived in Baltimore in the state of Maryland the twentieth of April, and continued there until the 30th of the same month; that he arrived at Carlisle in the state of Pennsylvania on the ninth of May, and at Fort Pitt on the twenty-second of the same month: It appears that no contractors for purchasing supplies were furnished at Carlisle, which was the place of rendezvous, for the enlisted soldiery, on the ninth of May, and that Mr. Smith, agent for the contractor, was actively engaged in furnishing supplies for the troops on credit.

It appears by letters from John Kean, another of the contractor's agents, that no monies had been received by him on the eighth of May, and it appears that on the twenty-third of March, there was advanced to William Duer, upon the last mentioned contract, from the treasury, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that there was advanced upon the first mentioned contract, the sum of seventy thousand dollars; in the following sums, and at the following dates, to wit.

March 22d	10,000 dollars.
April 7th	15,000 ditto.
April 25th	15,000 ditto.
May 7th	20,000 ditto.
July 20th	10,000 ditto.

It appears from the correspondence of Gen. Butler to the Secretary at War, from the 9th of May, to the 9th of June, repeated complaints are made of fatal mismanagements and neglects in the Quarter-Master's and Military Stores Department, particularly as to tents, knapsacks, camp kettles, cartridge boxes, pack saddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity, & bad in quality.

The pack saddles in particular, were made in Philadelphia, which, with the transportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination, to be unfit for use; the arms sent forward appear not to have been examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for use; which circumstance rendered repairs absolutely necessary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt.

It appears that a great proportion of the powder supplied for the use of the army, was not of good quality, tho' an experiment was made by Major Ferguson, at Fort Pitt, with a howitzer, who reported in favour of the powder. On the ninth of June, Gen. Nevill, another of the contractor's agents, informed Gen. Butler, that he had not at that time received any monies from the contractors, for the purchase of provisions, &c. for the troops, and was obliged to supply them on credit; that the country furnished provisions in abundance at a cheap rate, when money was had for the purchase—That shortly after this information was communicated to Gen. Butler, at his request four hundred dollars were advanced to Gen. Neville, by the Quarter Master for the purchase of provisions for the troops.

The troops arrived at Fort Pitt in the following order, to wit:—

May 16th—Captain Slough 60 men.
May 18th—Captain Powers 78 men.
May 19th—Captain Cribbs 46 men: same day Capt. Gatheries 23.
May 23th—Captain Armstrong 76: same day Capt. Kirkwood 67.
May 28th—Captain Snowden 102.
June 2d—Captain Sparks 83.
June 3d—Captain Butler 61: same day Captain Brooks 82: same day captain Vanswearingen 88.
June 5th.—Captain Fike 73: Total, including officers and privates, 842; and left that place in the following order: Major Ferguson with Capt. Armstrong's company about the first of June. Capt. Snowden with the troops under his command on the day of Major Gathier with about 300 men, 12th day of July; and on the 22d of August the last of the troops under the command of Capt. Phelon; and Gen. Butler with the quarter master general on the 26th August.

It appears that General Butler had orders from the department at war, to protect the frontiers with the troops under his command, and that the delays in sending forward the troops from Fort Pitt, arose partly from the temporary want of supplies of provisions and other necessaries, and from the want of the necessary boats for their transportation, which were not in readiness so soon as the troops were. It appears that Gen. Butler acted with ability, activity and zeal in his command at Fort Pitt, and that the delay of the troops there cannot be imputed to his want of judgment, or his want of exertion.

The troops met with considerable difficulties & delays in going down the river from the low state of the water, and arrived at Fort Washington in the following order.—Captain Mumford from North-Carolina, with about 50 men on the day of . Major Ferguson with Captain Armstrong's company, on the day of . Major Gathier with the troops under his command on the day of . Col. Darke with the troops under his command on the day of and the Kentucky militia on the day of

The army consisting of about two thousand non-commissioned officers and privates, moved from Fort-Washington by orders from the commander in chief to a place about five or six miles from thence called Ludlow's station, where they continued till the 17th day of September, at which time the whole army amounted to about two thousand three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. That the price of rations at Fort Washington, agreeably to contract, was 6 3-4 50ths of a dollar per ration, the price of rations at Ludlow's station, was 13 1-4 60ths of a dollar per ration.

That the inducements of the commander in chief to this movement, appears to have been to furnish *green* forage for the horses and beef cattle of the army; to instruct the soldiery in field exercise and other necessary discipline, and to deprive them of the means of intoxication, which were very plentifully supplied at Fort Washington, and used to an excessive degree by the soldiery, to correct the excessive use of which, the most rigid attention to discipline was found incompetent.

Mr. Hodgson was appointed Quarter-Master General in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia, until the 4th of June,—he then proceeded to Fort Pitt, where he arrived the 20th of the same month; no sufficient causes have appeared to the committee to justify this delay, and his presence with the army appears to have been essentially necessary previously to that time; the duties of the commander in chief were much increased in consequence of the absence of the Quarter-Master-General; and after a continued expectation of his arrival at Fort Washington, for more than six weeks, the commander in chief gave him express orders by letters, to repair to camp without delay.

The receipt of the letter is acknowledged, but the orders contained therein were neither answered nor obeyed, and his arrival at camp was not until the tenth of September. The commander in chief until that time, in addition to the duties of his office, discharged those of the Quarter-Master-General; and the military stores furnished by that department, were so deficient from mismanagement and neglect, that many things essential to the movements of the army, were either wholly made or repaired at Fort Washington, & even the tools for the artificers to work with; the quarter master particularly informed the commander in chief, that two complete travelling forges were sent forward, and upon examination both of them were found to be without an anvill; many other things equally necessary, were either wholly omitted, or unfit for their intended use.

There were six hundred and seventy-five stand of arms at Fort Washington the first of June, and most of them totally out of repair. The commander in chief appears to have been correct and attentive in all his communications with the Secretary at War, and to have discharged the various duties which developed upon him with ability, activity and zeal.

The army moved from Ludlow's station on the 17th day of September, and arrived at the place where Fort Hamilton is now erected, on the day of they employed about fifteen days in building that fort, and then proceeded in their march to the place where Fort Jefferson is now erected, where they arrived on the day of October, and commenced their march from that place on the 24th of the same month; that the army at this time consisted of about non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; at this time the army had not more than three days supply of flower, and were sometimes at one fourth and sometimes at one half allowance of that article, the deficiences of which allowance were made up by increasing the quantity of beef with which they were plentifully supplied. The army was delayed five or six days on the march from Fort Jefferson, for want of provisions, and the season was so far advanced that sufficient green forage for the horses could not be procured, from which circumstances many of the horses were totally lost, and others rendered unfit for service.

The orders to the commander in chief to proceed with the expedition, were express and unequivocal; so much so, as in the opinion of the committee to preclude the commander in chief from exercising any discretion relatively to that object.

On the 3rd of October, about sixty of the Kentucky militia deserted in a body, and the first regiment consisting of about three hundred effective men was detached with a view to cover a convoy of provisions which was expected, and which it was supposed was in danger from the deserted militia, and to prevent further desertion. On the 3d of November, after detaching the first regiment the army consisted of about fourteen hundred effective men, and on the morning of the 4th, about half an hour after sun rise, a general attack was commenced, and in a few minutes thereafter, nearly the whole army was surrounded by the enemy, the action continued about 4 hours, during which several charges were made by part of the army, which caused the enemy to give way, but produced no good effect; the attack was unexpected, the troops having been just dismissed from the morning parade; it commenced upon the militia who were advanced of the main army, and who fled through the main army, without firing a gun; this circumstance threw the troops into some disorder which it appears they never completely recovered during the action; the fire of the army was constant but not well directed, and it appears that a part of the troops behaved as well as could be expected from their state of discipline, and the manner and suddenness of the attack; the commander in chief appears to have been cool and deliberate in the whole of the action, and the officers in general, active & intrepid; the whole order of march as far as the committee are capable of expressing an opinion, appears to have been judicious, and the ground for action well chosen; the retreat was disorderly in the extreme, after it commenced no orders were obeyed if any were given, the men having lost all regard of discipline or control; all the precautions appear to have been taken for the safety and comfort of the wounded which the circumstances of the case would admit of.

The committee have had no competent evidence be-

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.

fore them to ascertain the number of the enemy in action; there were various conjectures as to the number, from different persons from five hundred the lowest, to one thousand or twelve hundred the highest.

Mr. Barron, a witness examined by the committee, conversed with a chief at Niagara, who was in the action, and was by him informed that the number of the enemy in action was one thousand and forty, and that six hundred more had convened, but were engaged in hunting, at the time of the action. He was also informed that the enemy had not collected in any considerable numbers until a few days before the action; this information appears to be corroborated by some other circumstances sufficient to induce a belief of the fact in the committee.

The contractors for supplies agreeably to the term of contract were to furnish horses, &c. for the transportation of the supplies; in this condition of the contract, there was a total failure, which compelled the commander in chief to direct between six and seven hundred horses to be purchased by Israel Ludlow, one of the contractor's agents, to draw bills on Mr. Duer, the acting contractor for payment, which bills were endorsed by the commander in chief, to the amount of about seventeen thousand dollars, were protested by the contractor, and paid at the Treasury; the persons employed by the agents of the contractor to drive the horses appear to have been totally unacquainted with that business, that from the want of bells, hopples, and other necessaries of this kind, as well as other gross mismanagement, many of the horses were lost and others rendered unfit for service; from which causes there were not pack-horses sufficient to transport the necessary quantity of flour from Fort Washington for the use of the army on their march: This circumstance retarded the execution of the expedition.

The officers agreeably to the terms of contract had an election, of drawing the whole of the rations, to which their rank entitled them; or of receiving the contracted price of them in cash; the contractor's agent not being furnished with money for this purpose gave rise to a general order, by which the officers were directed to receive a certificate from the contractor's agent, called a due bill, of one of which bills the following is a copy:

"Due Maj. H. Gather one hundred and seventy-three complete rations on the route to Miami Village, as appears by Mr. Wilson's certificate."

(Signed) MATT. EARNEST,
for Wm. DUER.

Fort Washington, Nov. 27, 1790.

This due bill issued upon the officer's signing some acknowledgement of satisfaction for his whole retained rations, which acknowledgment of satisfaction forms a voucher for settlement to the contractor, with the Treasury department; and the officer is refused payment for these due bills at the pay office; all casualties by which these evidences of debt become lost or destroyed are the gain of the contractor and the loss of the officer.

It is suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, tho' not with positive certainty, that a sufficient sum will be found due from the Treasury to the contractors upon a final settlement, to cover all these debts to the officers: The general order which had the operation before stated, continued in force about five or six weeks and was abolished about the 9th of October. The privates of the levies received but three dollars pay each, from the time of their respective inlistments to the time of their discharges, and were actually discharged without further pay or settlement; notes of discharge were given them, specifying the time of their service, and bearing indorsations that some advancement had been made without stating the amount; the object of which is suggested to have been to prevent transfers, the intended effect was not produced by the measure; the notes were sold for trifling considerations, the real sums due on the notes were various, from one to twenty-five dollars, and they were frequently sold for five dollars, or one gallon of whiskey: The monies for the pay of the levies, did not leave Philadelphia till the forth of December, not arrive at Fort Washington, till the third of January 1792, some time after the last inlisted levies were known, to be entitled to their discharges: Two reasons have been assigned by the Secretary at War for this delay of payment, the one, because there was no regular pay-master to the army, and the difficulties of transmitting monies at so great a distance to the army, in consequence of the want of such an officer; The other, because it was supposed the army would be at that time at the Miami village, so far advanced in the wilderness, as not to admit of the practicability of discharging the levies, the total defeat of the army not having been previously counted upon.

The cloathing for the levies appears to have been of a very inferior quality, particularly coats, hats, and shoes, the last of which in many cases lasted not more than four days, and better cloathing was furnished them upon their inlisting into regular service, which was for a time countenanced by the commander in chief.

Various modes appear to have been pursued by the officers inlisting the levies, which occasioned great uneasiness and some confusion; a considerable part of the Virginia battalion was so inlisted, that the terms of their inlistments appear to have expired the 1st of November: the orders to the recruiting officers appear not to have been sufficiently explicit upon this point; whether the terms of inlistment were to commence at the time of enlistment, or at the arrival at the place of rendezvous. The militia appear to have been composed principally of fishermen, and totally ungovernable, and regardless of military duty or subordination. It appears that the commander in chief had it in contemplation to commence the expedition at least one month earlier than it was commenced, with the force he then had, which was not very different from the real force in action; but was prevented for the want of a quarter master and contractor, and in consequence of the extreme deficiencies and derangements of the business of those departments, the person sent forward by the quarter-master being totally incompetent for the business and the contractor's agents not being sufficiently supplied with money to enable them to execute their duties.

It appears to the committee, that in the wilderness where vegetables are not to be had, and the duties of the soldier uncommonly hard, the rations allowed by law, if completely supplied, are insufficient. This circumstance, with others, produced discontent and desertion among the soldiers.

It appears to the committee that there were appropriated for the use of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the sum of six hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars, and fifty-one cents, and there been advanced by the treasury to the war department, upon that appropriation, five hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and six dollars, and fifty-seven cents, to wit:—

		dollars	cents
1791	February advanced	15,000	
	March do.	46,000	20
	April do.	100,106	20
	May do.	80,109	80
	June do.	55,387	44
	July do.	14,105	39
	August do.	14,554	59
	September do.	14,796	53
	October do.	184	81
	November do.	107	28
1792	January do.	35,753	
	February do.	43,562	61
	March do.	1,741	16
	Amounting to	419,311	1
	To which add monies borrowed from the bank of North-America on loan without interest,	156,595	56
		575,906	57

And that the treasurer has always been in readiness to make the requisite advances upon the request of the Secretary at war. It does not appear to the committee in what manner, and to what amount these advancements have been disbursed, the account not having been yet settled at the treasury—nor was it possible, from the nature of the case, that they could at this time have received any conclusive or satisfactory information on that point.

From the foregoing state of facts, the committee suggest the following as the principal causes, in their opinion, of the failure of the late expedition, under Major-General St. Clair.

The delay in furnishing the materials and estimates for, and the passing the act for the protection of the frontiers, the time after the passing of which was hardly sufficient to complete and discipline an army for such an expedition, during the summer months of the same year.

The delays consequent upon gross and various mismanagements and neglects in the quarter-master's and contractor's departments: The latccess of the season at which the expedition was undertaken, the green forage having been previously destroyed by the frost, so that sufficiency of subsistance for the horses necessary for the army, could not be procured.

The want of discipline and experience in the troops.

The committee conceive it but justice to the commander in chief to say, that in their opinion, the failure of the late expedition can in no respect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before, or during the action: But that as his conduct in all the preparatory arrangements was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, so his conduct during the action furnished strong testimonies of his coolness and interpidity.

The committee suggest as reasons for leaving the number of the troops at particular periods, and the dates of some facts, blank, the want of sufficient time to complete the report with minuteness, and in some instances, the want of the necessary evidence.

The said report being read,

Resolved, That this house will, early in the next session, proceed to take the same into consideration.

Extract from the journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 23.

ON motion of Mr. Dayton, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to John Cleves Symmes.

A bill providing for the sale of lands in the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—Mr. W. Smith, in the chair. Various amendments were proposed, some of them agreed to, others rejected.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that the Senate insisted on their amendments to the militia bill—and request a conference on the subject of disagreement—also that the Senate have passed the bill to indemnify the estate of the late Major-general Nathaniel Greene—with an amendment—and that they have likewise passed a bill to compensate the services of the late Col. George Gibson.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 24.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill indemnifying the estate of the late Major general Greene, was read and agreed to.

The bill for compensating the services of the late Col. George Gibson, and the bill for authorizing the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes, were read twice and committed for to-morrow.

The message of the Senate proposing a conference on the militia bill, was read and laid on the table.

The committee on Mr. Gerry's motion relative to short hand writers, reported a resolution on the subject, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Vining's motion respecting the time of adjournment, and the time to which Congress shall adjourn, was taken up—considerable debate ensued respecting the time to which Congress should be adjourned—the first Monday in November, and the first Monday in December were proposed; a motion to commit the resolution being made, was debated and negatived. Mr. Giles moved to strike out that part of the resolution which relates to the next meeting of Congress—this was negatived. The motion to insert the first Monday in December being put and lost, and the resolution being amended after further debate, was agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective houses on the fifth of May next, to resume the present session, to meet again on such day as may by law be determined on.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress, to the first Monday in November next.

A bill making certain appropriations therein mentioned—A bill providing for the remission of certain duties, and a bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress, were severally twice read, and the two first committed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for calling forth the militia, &c. The committee finished the discussion of the bill; they agreed to sundry amendments—among others, the eighth section was expunged, a substitute adopted, vesting the marshals of the several districts and their deputies with similar powers to those which the sheriffs of the several states and their deputies may exercise in executing the laws—they then rose and reported the bill with the amendments—which were laid on the table.

The bill to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress, was read the third time and passed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 25.

A motion by Mr. Gerry, that the house should meet at ten o'clock, A.M. was agreed to.

The report of the committee on the petition of Charles Caldwell and Willis Robertson, was read and laid on the table; the report was in favour of the prayer of the petition.

The house took into consideration the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole to the bill providing for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions: The house agreed to some and disagreed to others of the amendments—a clause was added for limiting the act to two years; the bill was then committed to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills reported, that the bill entitled an act to indemnify the estate of the late Major general Greene, for a bond entered into by him during the late war, was examined and found truly enrolled.

The message of the Senate proposing a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses respecting the militia bill was taken into consideration—and a committee of conference appointed, consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. White and Mr. Murray.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they concur in the resolution for adjourning the fifth of May next.

The house took into consideration the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole to the bill to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States, and to provide for the compensation of the officers, jurors and witnesses—they made some progress in the business, but without finishing it, adjourned.

THURSDAY, *APRIL* 26.

The bill providing for calling forth the militia, &c. was brought in engrossed, read the third time, the blanks filled, and the bill passed.

Mr. Williamson of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting lost or destroyed certificates, brought in a report, in substance, that provision ought to be made in the case—but that there will not probably be time to do it the present session—and therefore proposes a resolution for referring the subject to the next session.

A report from the committee to whom the petition of Lewis and Charles Guaranjai was referred, was read—this report was lengthy, and in favour of Lewis Guaranjai.

The report on the petition of C. Caldwell & Willis Robertson, was referred to the committee of the whole on the bill making further appropriations.

The house proceeded in discussing the amendments to the bill regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and finished the same.

A motion to recommit the bill being made and agreed, it was ordered that the bill pass to the third reading.

Mr. W. Smith moved to take into consideration the report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Cornachia, the Roman sculptor—this motion was seconded, and the question being put, it was negatived.

The house took into consideration the resolution of the committee of the whole, relative to alterations in the excise law, and agreed to the same—a committee was then appointed to prepare and report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hester, moved as an instruction to the committee, in substance, as follows—That they be instructed to report a separate act for the duties on spirits distilled from articles the growth of the country—this motion was disagreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to John C. Symmes and his associates. Mr. B. Bourne in the chair. The committee reported the bill with some amendments, which being taken into consideration by the house, and further amended, was agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Gerry moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers—this was seconded by several members, and the question being put, it was negatived—29 to 22.

The house took into consideration the report of a select committee on the petition of C. and J. Sands—the report proposes that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to confirm the award or report of certain referees between the United States and Comfort Sands and others. After some debate, the report was at length adopted, and Messrs. Benson, J. Smith and Gerry appointed the committee to prepare the bill.

In committee of the whole on the bill concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels. Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The committee made some progress in discussing the bill; they then rose and reported progress.

In committee of the whole on the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers—the committee made one amendment to the bill which being reported to the house was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.—By this bill the postage is reduced to one half the sum imposed in the post office law. Adjourned.

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 18.

An atrocious attempt was made on the life of his *Swedish Majesty*, on Friday last the 16th inst. A person approached the King and Queen at the *Opera house*, and discharged the contents of a pistol into his body, a little above the hip. The charge a pears to have penetrated to a considerable depth; and the surgeons have been hitherto able to extract but a very small part of it. His Majesty slept little during the last night; and the fever, which began yesterday, encreased this evening, so that serious apprehensions are entertained for his Majesty's life. The assassin was arrested early the next morning.

HAGUE, April 3.

You most already have been informed of the dreadful event that has occurred in *Sweden*. The first news of the event was brought here by the courier dispatched by LISTON, the British Ambassador at *Stockholm*. The number of accomplices arrested amounts nearly to 40. But what is most important, there is a talk of a Revolution, which is on the point of breaking out in the Kingdom; the major part of the orders of the State have, it is said, already been gained over. The King had alienated almost all his subjects by the manner in which he had held and conducted the Diet.——In the mean time we are assured that not the smallest degree of credit is due to the accounts of the pretended tranquility with which the Diet is terminated. On the contrary, it is certain there never prevailed a greater ferment in *Sweden*.

Some of the persons taken into custody resolutely declared that the King had merited his fate, and that there were an hundred eager to contend for the honor of giving him the mortal blow, for the welfare of Mankind.

This action certainly cannot be justified, but it is, at the same time, a striking and dreadful lesson to Sovereigns, who think to function tyranny by law, and regard the rest of men as a vile herd, whom they may dispose of at their pleasure.

LONDON, April 9.

Tuesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from Robert Liston, Esq. our Envoy at the Swedish Court, which brought the extraordinary intelligence, that on the 16th of March his Majesty gave a grand masquerade, to which all persons of distinction were invited—and that during the time of the festivity, a gentleman of considerable rank fired a large pistol at the King, and lodged five caps in his groin and the bottom part of his belly.

The perpetrators of this horrid act was instantly seized; the account does not say whether or not he attempted to escape, but adds that he refused to assign any reason for what he had done.

The express was sent off a few hours after the event, in which time the King was alive, but it had been pronounced impossible for him to recover.

Information of so wonderful a circumstance instantly spread over *Stockholm*, for there were many hundreds present when the fact was committed. All ranks were in the greatest consternation; some ascribing the assassination to French Politicks, and others to the malcontents of the Diet, at the late proceedings, and at the general conduct and designs of the King; but from good authority we can declare, that neither of these was the cause. The Author of this remarkable event is a native of Sweden, and it is supposed he was stimulated to it by a disappointment, having served long in the army, without being rewarded so liberally as he conceived his merits deserved.

PETERSBURGH, (*Virginia*) May 17.

SEVERAL alarming accounts have been received in town, of a very dangerous insurrection among the negroes on the Eastern shore of Virginia; the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain: Report says, that about two weeks ago, the negroes in that part of the state to the amount of about nine hundred, assembled in different parties, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, &c. and committed several outrages upon the inhabitants. A favourite servant of Col. Savage, who had joined them, met his master on the road, took his horse and some money from him, & treated him in an insolent manner. Caleb, a negro, the property of Mr. Simpkins, was to command this banditti; he was also a favourite servant of his master, and had long lived with him in the capacity of butler. A barrel of musket balls, about three hundred spears, some guns, powder, provisions, &c. have already been discovered and taken; the spears it is said were made by a negro blacksmith, on the Eastern shore. A considerable number of the negroes have been taken, and it is expected will be hanged. The militia have turned out and are obliged to keep constant guard. It appears by a letter which has been lately discovered in Norfolk, from one of the negroes on the Eastern shore, that they had concerted a plan with the negroes about Norfolk and Portsmouth, to commit some violent outrages in and about those two towns.

The letter states, that 600 of them were to cross over the bay, at a certain time in the night, and when they arrived at these towns, they were to be joined by the negroes in that neighbourhood—They then meant to blow up the magazine in Norfolk, and massacre the inhabitants. Since the discovery of this letter, a guard of fifty men in each of the towns of Norfolk & Portsmouth has been regularly kept up; several negroes have been taken on suspicion and lodged in jail, a number of guns have been discovered concealed under houses, and other secret places, all loaded, most of which were English muskets with fixed bayonets. It is hoped that a timely check will be given to this alarming outrage.

The prestiferous ferment in our country, renders the above circumstances more particularly interesting—and it is hoped will be a means of urging our rulers to make some speedy and effectual provision for arming and organizing the militia, which for three years past has been most shamefully neglected, and has left us almost destitute of every means of defence.

NEW-YORK, *May* 25.

By a gentleman arrived at Warren, (Rhode-Island) from the Havannah, the following advices are received:—"That just before he sailed, Mr. Bowles, the pretended Indian chief, was brought a prisoner into that port, whom the Spaniards had taken by stratagem. He is accused by them of injuring the subjects of Spain by joining the Indians, and as their head threatens a war with them, if they do not relign to him some of their territories, which the Spaniards hold as their lawful right, saying that he (Bowles) had a commission from the King of Great Britain, his master, that authorized him to conduct as he had. Being carried before the Governor of that place, accompanied by the town Major, he refused to pay the compliment due to so great a personage as taking off his hat, on which the officer struck it with his cane;—Bowles immediately collared him, saying, that if he was in a convenient place he would have satisfaction. The Governor immediately ordered him into the Moro Castle, there to be confined until a proper opportunity offered to send him to Spain for trial. He bids defiance to the Spaniards, and dares them to hast a hair of his head."

WARREN, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havannah, to his friend in Newport, dated April 20th. 1792.

"*The famous Mr. Bowles and three of the principal of the Creek nation were brought in here a few days since. Mr. Bowles was conducted to the Moro, where he now remains, and it is thought the depredations he has committed on the Spanish settlements will cost him his life. It is reported that he was in the action against Gen. St. Clair.*

BOSTON, June 2.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year met at the State House in this town, on Wednesday last. The two branches are thus organized: The Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. Clerk of the Senate, The Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq. Speaker, and HENRY WARREN, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Tappan, was from LXXVIIth Psalm, 20th verse, "*Thou leadest thy people like a flock by the hands of Moses and Aaron,*"—and was an elegant and well-delivered discourse.

The Independent Fusiliers did the military duties of the day—and partook at the Coffee House of an elegant repast, provided at his Excellency's expence.

THE SENATE.

Suffolk. *Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Thomas Dawes, Wm. Heath, Oliver, Wendell, Benj. Austin jun. Ebenezer Thayer jun. Esquires.*

Essex. *Hon. Samuel Holten, Asa Orne, Samuel Phillips, Stephen Choate, Theophilus Bradbury, Peter Coffin, Esquires.*

Middlesex. *Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Ebenezer Bridge, Joseph Hosmer, Joseph B. Varnum, Samuel Dexter, Jun. Esquires.*

Hampshire. *Hon. John Hastings, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Fowler, Simeon Strong, Esquires.*

Plymouth. *Hon. Daniel Howard, Isaac Thomson, Thomas Dawit, Esquires.*

Barnstable. *Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esquire.*

Bristol. *Hon. Thomas Durfee, Elisha May, Walter Spooner, Esquires.*

Dukes County and Nantucket. *Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Esquire.*

Worcester. *Hon. Moses Gill, Samuel Baker, Jonathan Warner, Abel Wilder, Timothy Newell, Esquires.*

Berkshire. *Hon. Elijah Dwight, Thomas J. Skinner, Esquires.*

York. *Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Simeon Fox, Esquires.*

Cumberland. *Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, Esquire.*

Lincoln, Hancock and Washington. *Hon. Daniel Coney, Esquire.*

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.

GOVERNOR—His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

LT. GOVERNOR—His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.

COUNCELLORS—Hon. EDWARD CUTTS, SAMUEL HOLTON, MOSES GILL, JOB ORNE, THOMAS WHISSEL, OLIVER WENDELL, THOMAS DURFEE, ELEAZER BROOKS, WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esquires.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

On motion of Dr. Jeffries, a Committee was raised to consider and report on the laws respecting the maintenance of publick prisoners.

[The Doctor observed, that although the custom of maintaining prisoners at the expence of the several Counties, had been sanctioned by antiquity, yet he never heard on argument adduced in support of it—that the object of the motion was to effect an alteration of this mode of maintenance, and that the expence should proceed from the publick treasury.]

At eleven o'clock, agreeable to assignment, the two Branches met in Convention in the *Representatives Chamber*; when his Excellency THE GOVERNOR, and His Honor THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR left, appeared before the Two Houses, the oath was administered, notice of their acceptance of the offices to which they respectively had been elected; and of their resolution to take and subscribe the declarations and oath required by the Constitution of this, and of the United States. They were accordingly administered by the President of the Senate—at whose desire the Secretary of the Commonwealth, proclaimed His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Governor, and His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, for the year ensuing, and enjoined all officers, civil and military, to take notice thereof and to govern themselves accordingly. His Excellency and Honor then withdrew, and the two branches separated.

Messages were received from the Senate, covering Letters from the Hon. Walter Spooner, Thomas Dawes, William Heath, and Nathaniel Wells, Esqrs. declining accepting seats as Councellors, to which they had been elected; a time being assigned for filling the vacancies thus occasioned—the two houses met in Convention, and appointed a committee to collect, sort & count the votes, who reported the whole number to be 201—101 making a choice, that

The Hon. Edward Cutts, Esq. had	179
Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq.	111
Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq.	102
Hon. William Shepherd, Esq.	110

and were chosen.

Several private petitions, &c. were read, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Henshaw, a committee was raised to report on the law respecting the election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Slocum, a Committee was raised to report on the Continuance or extension of the Excise law of this Commonwealth.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6.

ASCRAP ON KINGS.

KINGS surely "stand on slippery places."

The Priest Current of Monarchy, in Europe, has lately suffered a rapid fall. England's light—France's insignificant—The Empire's profound—Sweden's unfortunate—Portugal's crazy—Russia's superannuated—Denmark's weak—Prussia's mad—but Poland's it happy.

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 31st ult. Mrs. HANNAH BURT, wife of Mr. SAMUEL BURT, in the 75th year of her age.

*** THOSE Gentlemen who have had subscription Papers lodged in their hands, for Mr. DAVIES SERMONS, are requested to return them to the Printer hereof.

NEW GOODS, JUST IMPORTED.

ROBERT BRECK *and* SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they are now opening at their Store, a Large and Elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, which they either Imported or purchased with the Cash in hand. And therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to fill them on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. They likewise have a quantity of GLASS & NAILS, of all kinds, and a good assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Which they will put at the lowest advance. Most kinds of Produce received in pay as usual.

Northampton, June 6. 1792.

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the BAKERS business, a steady active BOY, about 14 years of age.——Enquire of GEORGE BLACKMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6. 1792.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of *OAK BARK*, for which part Cash will be paid, by WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 6. 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a STEER, on the 10th—marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear. NOAH COOK.

Westhampton, June 1. 1792.

☞ *CASH* given for clean Cotton & Linen RAGS, at this Office.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this ordinance, shall be invalidated by any Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated *earned*.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A Serjeant and Private of the Federal Army in Discourse.

Serj. DEFEAT and defeat have we had,
Let us wish, for a lucky campaign,
Sol. In honour we all shall be clad,
If we conquer with Anthony Wayne
Serj. St. Clair, I have read, has resign'd,
Sol. (Sighing) And brave Butler is dead,
Some say, there's a party combin'd,
To lay all the blame on his head.
Serj. May an investigation take place,
Then sure as there's horns on a cow,
We shall find a quite different case,
There's some will get swamp'd in a *Slough*.

COMMONWEALTH OF *Massachusetts.*
In the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety two.

An Act providing a more easy and simple method than is now in use of barring Estates Tail in lands, and for making the same liable to the payment of debts of the Tenant in Tail.

WHEREAS the method now in use of barring estates tail in lands, tenements and hereditaments, by common recoveries suffered at common law, is dilatory & expensive, and liable to many objections, & it is expedient to provide an easier and more simple method for effecting that purpose, & for conveying such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee simple.

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 publication of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, who shall and may be seized and possessed of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, within this Commonwealth, in fee tail, being of full age, by deed duly executed, before two or more credible subscribing witnesses, ackowledged before the Supreme Judicial Court, in any county, or the Court of Common Pleas, in the County where such lands lie, or before any Justice of the Peace in this Commonwealth, or before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, in some other of the United States of America, or in any other State or Kingdom, wherein the grantor or vendor may reside at the time of making and executing the deed, and recorded in the record of deeds for such county, for a good or valuable consideration, *bona fide,* to give, grant, sell and convey such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any part thereof in fee simple, to any person or persons capable by law, of taking and holding real estates, in this Commonwealth; and such deed so executed, acknowledged and recorded, shall be sufficient and effectual in law, to bar all estates tail in such lands, tenements or hereditaments; and all right and title of the tenant or tenants, in tail, and their issue in tail, and of all others claiming under, and by force of the original gift or grant, which created such estate tail, in and to such lands, tenements or hereditaments, and all reversions and remainders, expectant upon the determinations of such estates tail, and to pass and to vest the absolute inheritance, in fee simple of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, in such purchasers, or grantees without any fine, or common recovery, made or suffered, or any other act, or ceremony whatever; any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That all lands tenements or hereditaments, in this Commonwealth, held, or that may be held in fee tail, general or special, shall be and are hereby declared to be liable and subject to the payment of the debts of the tenant in tail, in the same way and manner, as other real estates are liable and subject, as well after the decease, as in the life time of such tenant in tail.

And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall hereafter, in and by his last will and testament, devise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any person for & during the term of such person's natural life, and after his death to his children or heirs, or right heirs in fee, such devise shall be taken and construed to vest an estate for life, only in such devise, and a remainder in fee simple, in such children, heirs or right heirs; any law usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

(This Act passed the Legislature, March, 8, 1792.)

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

True—Copy—
Attest.
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Treasurer of the County of *Hampshire*, in consequence of an Act of the Honourable the General Court passed the 6th of March 1792, & in obedience to the direction of said Law, and in compliance with his duty as therein described, gives this publick information, and calls upon all the Justices of the Peace, within said County, and also upon all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Gosslers that they may govern themselves accordingly—by publishing the following abstracts from said Law:—

"*And be it further enacted,* That all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, who may hereafter receive any fines, forfeitures or bills of cost, in pursuance of the judgment or sentence of either of said Courts, as well where such fines or forfeitures accrue to the Commonwealth, as where they accrue to the county, except debts and costs received upon execution in favour of the commonwealth, shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer of the county in which they shall be received: And if any Sheriff or other Officer receiving such fine or forfeiture, or bills of cost, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of ten days after receipt thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such fine or forfeiture, and bill of cost to such County Treasurer, who is hereby empowered and directed to sue for the same forthwith, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county; one third of said penalty to the use of such County Treasurer, the other two thirds to the use of the Commonwealth; and the same when recovered and received (if the fine or forfeiture unpaid) accrue to the Commonwealth) shall together with all other fines, forfeitures and costs accruing to the Commonwealth, by him received as above, be applied to the payment of bills of cost taxed in the Supreme Judicial Court, and certified to him as aforesaid; otherwise it shall be for the use of the county: And if any Sheriff or other Officer aforenamed, or any Gosler shall permit any person who may be sentenced to pay any fine, forfeiture, or bill of cost, and committed to the custody of such Sheriff, or other Officer or Gosler, until such sentence be performed, to go at large without, and before payment, unless by order of law, and shall not pay such fine, forfeiture and costs to the County Treasurer, within twenty days next after such escape, he shall be held to pay double the sum of such fine, forfeitures and cost; and the Treasurer of the county shall have power to sue for and recover the same in the same manner, and to the same uses as is herein before provided, where such Sheriff or other Officers neglect to pay such fines, forfeitures and costs as they have actually received.

Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace, be, and he hereby is directed to pay all fines and forfeitures by him already received, or that he may hereafter receive upon convictions and sentences before himself, as well those which accrue to the Commonwealth, as those which accrue to the county, to the Treasurer of the county where of he is a Justice of the Peace; and that he render his account, and pay such fines once in every six months, from and after the passing of this act; and that such payment shall exempt such Justice of the Peace, from all penalties inflicted by law for non-payment of such fines and forfeiture, into the Treasury of the Commonwealth; and such of said fines as accrue to the Commonwealth shall be appropriated as aforesaid. And if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect to account for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is a Justice as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the sum of *ten pounds,* to such County Treasurer, to be by him recovered as aforesaid with costs, one half of such forfeiture to his own use, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth; which half accruing to the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to the payment of costs, and be accounted for as aforesaid: And it shall be the duty of every County Treasurer from time to time, to call upon the Justices of the Peace within his county, and to require them to account to him for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures; and to prosecute such as shall be delinquent.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Shephard, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest, for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

THE *Subscriber being appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of PHINEAS LYMAN, of Hadley, Gentleman, deceased, and having accepted said trust—desires, All persons who have demands on said estate, to exhibit the same for adjustment and settlement—And those who are indebted to said estate to cancell the same by speedy payment.*

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, May 14, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make payment.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	India Nankeens.
Fashionable Elastick cloth	English Strip'd do.
Buff Casimer,	Janea and Fustians,
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chitzes & Calicos, cheap.	Cambricks,
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	Irish Linen,
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.	Satin and Mode,
Muslin,	Fans,
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	Large and small Bibles,
Bandanna and other do.	Account Books of all sizes,
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	Window Glass, 6 by 7 to 9.
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.	Crockery and Glassware,
	Cutlery, &c.
	Hyson and Bohea Tea,
	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred
	Bladder, or pound, very cheap.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

HERO,

WILL COVER this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at 6/. the single leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to ensure a foal. HERO is a colt from the noted GORDON HORSE; five years old this spring, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay. Likewise a famous JACKASS, at 6/. the leap, 12/. the season, and the MULES contracted for at four months old at 4/. and the use of said Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares.

Worthington, May 22, 1792.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, on the estate of Col. Jonathan Ward, late of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, deceased—by the Hon. Joseph Dorr, Judge of Probate, for said County. We hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment of receiving and examining the claims of the Creditors, at the dwelling house of Lt. Jonathan Pierce, Innholder, in said Southborough, on the first and last Mondays in May next, and the Last Monday's in the four following months, from three to eight o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

URIEL MONTAGUE,
PETER FAY, } Commissioners.

Southborough, April 21, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Cummington, that their Lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz:

		£	s.	d.
Lot. No. 22	1*st division,*	1	1	0
29	*do.*	1	1	0
22	2*nd division,*	2	1	1
28	*do.*	2	1	1
29	*do.*	2	1	1
40	*do.*	3	1	1
61	3*d. division,*	5	4	1
57	*do.*	4	10	1
58	*do.*	4	10	1

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 1st of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the House of Capt. Edmund Lovel, in Cummington, at 10 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge the same, together with intervening charges.

JOSEPH BRADISH, Collector.

Cummington, May 18, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about 1 sheep; five of which are marked with a crop in the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the off ear; Three with a hollow crop in the off ear; one with a Crop in the near ear, and a small hole in the off ear; one with a crop in the off ear, and a slit the upper side of the near ear, and with a crop on the off ear and a slit the under side of the near ear, also five Lambs unmark'd. The owner of the above, is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

TITUS CLARK.

Westhampton, May 10, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 8th day of May inst. a Mare COLT, two years old, in June next, sorrel or light bay, a star in her forehead, had a white foot, worst way, a back pake, most natural to trot. Whoever has or will take up said colt, and return her, or give information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ROGER CLIFT.

Southampton, May 21, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1792. [NUMB. 302.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *APRIL* 27.

AN Engrossed bill to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of said courts, and for jurors & witnesses, was read the third time and passed.

The following bills were also read the third time, and passed, viz.—A bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John C. Symmes, and his associates—and a bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

The following bills were to see read and committed. A bill to confirm the award of referees between the United States and certain contractors, for supplies and provisions during the late war—and a bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the house that he had this day approved & signed an act for indemnifying the estate of the late Major general Nathaniel Greene, for a certain bond entered into by him during the late war.

Another message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have passed the bill providing for calling forth the militia, &c. and that they recede from their amendments to the militia bill—also that they have passed the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes—with amendments. These amendments were read, taken into consideration, and agreed to with one amendment.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The bill was reported without any amendment.

The house made some progress in discussing the bill, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *APRIL* 28.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying their rejection of the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers;—and their concurrence in the amendment proposed by the house to their amendments to the bill raising additional supplies.

A report of a select committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Marine Hospitals, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

The whole day was spent in debate, after which, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 30.

Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury on sundry petitions, were read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of import and tonnage. Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee after discussing the bill rose and reported it, with amendments—which were read and agreed to by the house—the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills reported the following bills ready enrolled, viz. An act providing more effectually for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions—and An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned. The Speaker then signed the above-mentioned acts.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, were taken into consideration by the house—a motion to agree to the duty of 6 cents on spirits distilled from articles, the growth of the United States, occasioned a lengthy debate—8 cents were finally disagreed to, and 7 cents inserted; the house proceeded through the discussion of the whole of the amendments—some were adopted as reported, others amended, and others rejected—the whole were again laid on the table.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *MAY* 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, it was resolved that the several committees who have not reported, be directed to report on Thursday next.

The bill relative to the compensation of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage, was taken into consideration.

Mr. White proposed an additional section to the following purport:

That whenever a collector shall die, the commissions to which he would have been entitled, on the duties received by him, and unpaid at the time of his decease, shall be equally divided between the legal representative of such collector, and his successor in office.—This being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the remission of certain duties. Mr. Bourne in the chair.

The provisions of this bill are for the remission of the duties on wines lost from the cargo of the ship Brothers, wrecked on her voyage from New-York to Philadelphia, and certain goods lost on board a ship wrecked in Plymouth Massachusetts.—The bill was reported without amendment—the vouchers relative to the business being read, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the resolution for a joint committee to wait on the President, to request that he would appoint a day of publick humiliation and prayer, &c. was taken into consideration—the house being equally divided on the question for taking it up, it was determined in the affirmative by the Speaker.

The question then was for agreeing to the resolution. Mr. Livermore objected to it; he doubted the constitutionality and propriety of it.

The question being put it was carried in the affirmative—22 to 21—and a committee of three appointed.

The bill entitled, An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was taken into consideration—some further amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, was further discussed—the debate was renewed—several propositions of amendments were offered, some agreed to, others rejected—and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have concurred in the bill for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

A bill to authorise the remission of certain duties, was read the third time and passed.

In committee of the whole, on the confirming an award of certain referees between the United States & certain persons, contractors for supplying the army of the United States with provisions, during the late war. Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The committee reported the bill with one amendment, which was to strike out the words "award or," in the first section—this amendment was agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the select committee, to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorials of the Loan officers of Rhode Island and New-Hampshire was referred, was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole—this report was in favour of the memorialists, and contained several resolutions pursuant thereto—some amendments were agreed to; the committee then rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *MAY* 2.

An engrossed bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, was read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they have appointed a committee on their part, to join with such committee as the House shall appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.

An engrossed bill to confirm an award of referees between the United States and certain contractors for furnishing supplies of provisions to the army during the late war, was read the third time, and on the question, Shall this bill pass? It was negatived, ayes 25, noes 27.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, informed the House that the President did this day approve and sign two acts—one entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" the other, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

An engrossed bill relative to the compensations to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage, was read the third time, and passed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States. The committee discussed the first section, rose & reported progress.

A second message from the Senate informed the House, that the Senate have passed the bill intitled, "An act authorising the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates," with several amendments; also, that they agree to some and disagree to others of the amendments proposed by the House, to the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt;" and that they agree to some and disagree to others of the amendments proposed by the House, to the bill entitled, "An act for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses."

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *MAY* 3.

Mr. Sheredine had leave of absence for the residue of the session.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes—were taken into consideration and agreed to.

The amendments of the House to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, disagreed to by the Senate, as by their message of yesterday, were receded from on the part of the House.

The message of the Senate respecting the amendments of the House to the bill regulating processes in the courts of the United States, was taken into consideration—to some of these amendments the Senate agreed, to others they agreed to with amendments, and to others disagreed.

The House proceeded through the amendments; they receded from some, disagreed to by the Senate, and insisted on others—and then, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was appointed, consisting of Mr. Maddison, Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Clark.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that they have taken into consideration the bill entitled, "An act providing for the remission of certain duties," and have resolved that the said bill should not pass to the third reading. Mr. Otis also informed the House, that the Senate have appointed Mr. Wingate as a committee on enrolled bills, instead of Mr. Bradley, who is absent.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that they concur in the vote for a conference on the process bill—also that they have passed a bill for continuing the act therein mentioned, and providing for the payment of invalid pensions.

In committee of the whole on the bill supplemental to the act making provision for the publick debt.

A motion by Mr. Fitzsimons, to the following purport, was agreed to—That certificates of the state debt issued subsequent to January, 1790, should, after the day of be subscribed in part of the sum provided to be assumed in any particular state, which has not filled up its subscription of the state debts, agreeable to the funding law.

Mr. Maddison moved to amend the section which relates to purchases of the publick debt, by inserting the word "lowest" before the words "market-price."—considerable debate ensued on this motion, but without a decision the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

LAW of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing an UNIFORM MILITIA throughout the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizens shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing this act. And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of the company, to enroll every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.—That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; and that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia as is herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound; and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits,

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | earned.

distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted, that the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom house officers, with their clerks; all post officers, and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the postroad; all inspectors of exports; all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be and are hereby exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty five years.

And be it further enacted, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battallions and companies, as the legislature of each state shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battallions; each battallion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows: To each division, one Major-general and two aids de-camp, with the rank of Major; to each brigade, one brigadier general with one brigadier inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of Major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battallion, on major; to each company, one captain, one lieutenant, one enfign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quarter master, to rank as lieutenant; one paymaster; one surgeon and one surgeon's mate; one serjeant major; one drum major; and one fife major.

And be it further enacted, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed for each battallion, at least one company of grenadiers, light-infantry or rifle-men; and that to each division there shall be, at least, one company of artillery, and one troop of horse: There shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword, or hanger, a fuzee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordinance, and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen hands and a half high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, mailpillion and valise, holsters, and a breast plate and croupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troops of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

And be it further enacted, That each battallion and regiment shall be provided with the state & regimental colors by the field officers, and each company, with a drum and fife or bugle horn, by the commissioned officer of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all publick reviews, when the commander in chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: All which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battallions are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the State.

And be it further enacted, That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty ninth of March, 1779, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules, as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battallion, regiment, or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeable to the said rules of discipline.

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commission; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then there rank to be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battallion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the regimental and battallion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres and introduced the system of military discipline before described throughout the brigade; agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time receive from the commander in chief, of the State; to make returns to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgement, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the militia of the state to the commander in chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the president of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, now exist in several of the said states, which by the laws, customs or usage thereof, have not been incorporated with or subject to the general regulations of the rest of the militia.

And be it enacted, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act, in like manner with the other militia.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President Protempore of the Senate.*

Approved, May the 8th, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

An ACT for the relief of Persons imprisoned for DEBT.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That persons imprisoned upon execution issuing from any court of the United States, for satisfaction of judgements in any civil actions, shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of the respective gaols, as persons confined in such goals for debt or judgements rendered in the courts of the several states, are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person imprisoned as aforesaid, may have the oath or affirmation, herein after expressed, administered to him by any judge of the United States, or of the general or supreme court of law of the state, in which the debtor is imprisoned, the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the district in which the judgement was rendered, having had at least thirty days previous notice, by a citation served on him, issued by any such judge, to appear at the time therein mentioned, at the said goal, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered; at which time and place, if no sufficient cause in the opinion of the judge, be shewn, or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he may at the request of the debtor, proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be: viz. "*You solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not estate, real or personal, nor is any to your knowledge, holden in trust for you to the amount or value of twenty dollars, nor sufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprisoned.*" Which oath or affirmation being administered, the judge shall certify the same under his hand, to the prison keeper, and shall fix a reasonable allowance for the debtor's support, not exceeding one dollar per week; and if the creditor shall thereafter, any week fail to furnish the debtor with such weekly support, by paying or advancing the money to him, or to the prison keeper, for his use, the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment, on such judgement, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt; but the judgement shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely take the oath or affirmation, aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*. That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

APPROVED, MAY 5, 1792.

G. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

BOSTON, MAY 31.

By the returns from the several towns in the State, as made yesterday, the following GENTLEMEN are chosen to represent them the ensuing year.

County of SUFFOLK.

Boston, Hon. Thomas Dawes, senior, Esq. William Tudor, Samuel Breck, Charles Jarvis, Jonathan Mason, and John C. Jones, Esquires, Hon. Benjamin Austin, jun. Esq. and William Eustis, Esq. *Roxbury*, Jonathan Reed, Esq. *Dorchester*, Benjamin Hichborn, Esq. and Mr. John How. *Milton*, Edward H. Robbins, Esq. *Braintree*, Ebenezer Thayer, jun. Esq. *Quincy*, Capt. Peter B. Adams. *Weymouth*, Nathaniel Bailey, Esq. *Hingham*, Col. Charles Cushing. *Cohasset*, Thomas Lathrop, Esq. *Dedham*, N. Ames, Nathaniel Kingsbury, Esq. *Brookline*, Mr. John Goddard. *Medfield*, Mr. Oliver Bullard. *Stoughton*, Frederick Pope, Esq. *Medway*, Mr. Moses Richardson. *Walpole*, Seth Bullard, Esq. *Wrentham*, Mr. Nathan Comstock. *Franklin*, Hezekiah Fisher, Esq. *Bellingham*, Mr. Aaron Holbrook. *Foxborough*, Mr. John Everett. *Chelsea*, Capt. John Sale, Jun.

County of ESSEX.

Salem, Samuel Ward, Ebenezer Bickford, John Saunders, jun. John Fisk, and John Hathorne, Esquires. *Newburyport*, Major E. Titcomb, Stephen Cross, Esq. Mr. John Mycall. *Newbury*, Mr. Nathaniel Emery, and Mr. Silas Little. *Ipswich*, John Manning, Jonathan Cogswell, Elisha Whitney, Esquires, and Mr. John Heard. *Andover*, Joshua Holt, Esq. *Bradford*, Peter Russel, Esq. *Beverly*, Larkin Thorndike, Esq. Mr. Joseph Woods, and Mr. John Cabbot. *Danvers*, Hon. Israel Hutchinson, Esq. *Marblehead*, Stephen Sewall, William B. Lee, and Marston Watson, Esq. *Gloucester*, Hon. Peter Coffin, Esq. Capt. William Pearson. *Haverhill*, Capt. Francis Carr. *Lynn*, Capt. *Lynnfield*, Mr. Ezra Collins. *Rowley*, Capt. Thomas Mighill. *Salisbury*, Maj. Joseph Page. *Amesbury*, Mr. Joseph Wingate. *Boxford*, Thomas Peabody, Esq. *Methuen*, Capt. John Davis. *Wenham*, Mr. Billy Porter. *Topsfield*, Mr. Sylvanus Wilder.

County of MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown, Richard Devens, Esq. *Cambridge*, Col. S. Dana. *Watertown*, Col. Bond. *Waltham*, Mr. Abner Saunderson. *Westford*, Col. Zachariah Wright. *Wilmington*, Col. Blanchard. *Woburn*, Mr. Amos Bigelow. *Westsudbury*, William Rice, Esq. *Malborough*, Col. Edward Barrett. *Newton*, Dr. Isaac King. *Framingham*, Jonathan Maynard, Esq. *Medford*, Capt. Isaac Smith. *Medford*, Mr. Ebenezer Hill. *Woburn*, Samuel, Thompson, Esq. *Lexington*, Mr. Joseph Simonds. *Lincoln*, Hon. E. Brook, Esq. *Concord*, Jonathan Fay, Esq. *Reading*, Mr. Benjamin Upton. *Billerica*, Edward Farmer, Esq. *Chelmsford*, Major John Minot. *Sherburne*, Daniel Whitney, Esq. *Stow*, Mr. Charles Whitman. *Townsbury*, Mr. Marshall Davis. *Groton*, Maj. A. Brown. *Littleton*, Samuel Tuttle, Esq. *Acton and Carlisle*, Mr. Jonas Brooks. *Pepperell*, John Heard, Esq. *Townsend*, Mr. Jonathan Wallis. *Dracut*, Parker Varnum, Esq.

County of HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Hon. Samuel Lyman, Esq. *West Springfield*, Justin Ely, Esq. *Hadley*, Capt. Charles Hopkins. *Pelham*, Mr. Adam Clark. *Warwick and Orange*, John Goldthwaite, Esq. *Northampton*, Samuel Bishop, Esq. *Westfield*, William Shephard, Esq. *Hatfield*, Capt. B. Nash. *Amherst*, Capt. Moses Cowles. *Hatfield*, Mr. B. Smith. *Deerfield*, Mr. Jonathan Hoyt. *New-Salem*, Capt. E. Kellog, jun. *Palmer*, Dwight Shaw, Esq. *Northfield*, Mr. Obadiah Dickinson. *Colrain*, Hugh Mc Clallan, Esq. *Greenfield*, David Smead, Esq. *Barnardston*, and *Leyden*, Mr. Hezekiah Newcomb. *Worthington*, Nahum Sager, Esq. *Belchertown*, Joseph Browning, Esq. *Williamsburgh*, William Bodman, Esq. *Blanford*, Mr. Reuben Boies.

County of PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, John Davis, Esq. *Marshfield*, Capt. Joseph Bryant. *Scituate*, Capt. E. Turner, and Capt. Edward Pierce. *Pembroke*, Capt. John Turner. *Bridgewater*, Bez a Howard, Esq. *Middleboro'*, James Spear, Esq. *Hanover*, Mr. Melz ar Curtis. *Plympton*, Mr. Gideon Bradford, jun. *Carver*, Francis Shurtleff, Esq. *Rochester*, Eben. White, Esq. *Abbington*, Capt. Luther Bicknell. *Wareham*, David Nye, Esq. *Halifax*, Mr. Thompson. Esq. *Duxborough*, Gamaliel Bradford, Esq. *Kingston*, Ebenezer Wallburn, Esq.

County of BRISTOL.

Norton, Seth Smith, jun. Esq. *Taunton*, Hon. David Cobb, Esq. *Rehoboth*, Hon. Phanuel Bishop, Esq. *Attleborough*, Maj. E. Tyler. *Swansey*, C. Malbon, Esq. *Somerset*, Jeremiah Bowers, Esq. *Freetown*, Mr. Ephraim Winslow. *Dighton*, Mr. Thomas S. Barney. *Easton*, Col. Abiel Mitchell. *Raynham*, Josiah Dean, Esq. *Berkley*, Samuel Tobey, Esq. *Dartmouth*, Mr. Holder Slocum. *Newbedford*, Hon. Walter Spooner.

County of BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Capt. Samuel Smith. *Harwich*, Mr. Kimball Clark, Joseph Shaw, Esq. *Chatham*, Mr. Nathan Sears. *Wellfleet*, Samuel Waterman, Esq.

County of NANTUCKET.

Sherburne, Mr. Micajah Coffin.

County of DUKES COUNTY.

Edgarton, William Jernigan, Esq. *Chilmark*, Mr. Bassett, Esq.

County of WORCESTER.

Worcester, Col. Samuel Flagg. *Leicester*, Col. Thomas Denny. *Lancaster*, Capt. E. Carter, jun. *Leominster*, Col. Timothy Boutell. *Westminster*, Mr. Punchard. *Brookfield*. Dwight Foster, Esq. *Dudley*, Keys, Esq. *Sutton*, Solomon Leland, Esq. *Grafton*, Col. Luke Drury. *Charlton*, Salem Towne, Esq. *Princeton*, Hon. Moses Gill, Esq. *Upton*, Col. Ezra Wood. *Boylston*, Mr. John Temple. *Westboro'*, Capt. Joel Fletcher. *Bolton and Berlin*, Phineas Sawyer, Esq. *Mendon*, Benjamin Read, Esq. *Southbridge*, Mr. Josiah Walker. *Southborough*, Elijah Brigham, Esq. *Northborough*, Mr. Isaac Davis. *Milford*, Maj. Samuel Jones. *Oxhham*, Joseph Chadduck, Esq. *Ashburnham*, Mr. Joseph Willard. *Petersham*, David Bigelow, Esq. *Barre*, Capt. John Black. *Hardwick*, Martin Kingsley, Esq. *Sterling*, Col. Edward Raymond. *Rutland*, William Caldwell, Esq. *Spencer*, Mr. James Hathaway. *Royalston*, Mr. Oliver Wood. *Holden*, Mr. John Dodds. *Lunenburgh*, Josiah Stearns, Esq. *Fitchburgh*, Mr. Daniel Putnam. *Shirley*, Major Jonah Rowe. *Dudley*, Capt. John Chandler.

Ashby, Mr. Josiah Goddard. *Oxford*, Capt. Jeremiah Learned. *Hubbardston*, Major Wm. Marean. *New-Braintree*, Benjamin Joslyn, Esq. *Douglass*, Mr. Aaron Smith.

County of BERKSHIRE.

Adams, Israel Jones, Esq. *Sandisfield*, John Picket, Eben. Pierce, Esq. *Newmarlborough*, Obadiah Ward, Esq. *Stockbridge*, Hon. Timothy Edwards. *Hancock*, Capt. Simeon Martin. *Pittsfield*, Capt. Daniel Hubbard, Timothy Childs, Esq.

County of YORK.

York, Capt. Joseph Tucker. *Arundel*, Capt. Jacob Wilder. *Berwick*, Ichabod Goodwin, Esq. *Freyburgh*, Simon Frye, Esq. *Wells*, John Storer, Esq. *Pepperellborough*, Dr. Josiah Fairfield.

County of CUMBERLAND.

Falmouth, Capt. David Nye. *Harpswell*, Isaac Snow, Esq. *New-Gloucester*, Wm. Wedgery, Esq. *Northyarmouth*, Mr. Wm. Martin.

County of LINCOLN.

Pownalborough, John Gardiner, and David Sylvester, Esqrs. *Hallowell*, Hon. Daniel Coney, Esq. *Fayette*, Mr. Charles Webber. *Winthrop and Redfield*, Robert Page, Esq. *Winslow*, George Warren, Esq. *Cushing*, John M'Killes, Esq.

County of HANCOCK.

No return.

County of WASHINGTON.

Machias, Phineas Bruce, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *JUNE* 2.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the two houses met in convention, for the purpose of qualifying the Councillors elect, whereupon the Hon. Samuel Holton, Moses Gill, Azor Orne, Thomas Dawes, Oliver Wendell, and William Shephard, Esq'rs. in their presence, took and subscribed the oath and declarations of this Commonwealth, and the oath to support the constitution of the United States, to qualify them for the duties of the office assigned. The Senators and Representatives then separated.

The Hon. Joseph Hosmer, Esquire, brought down a letter from the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. resigning his appointment as a Councellor

MONDAY, *JUNE* 4.

Messrs. Henshaw, Flagg and Jones, (of Boston) with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a Committee to report a proper mode of choosing electors of The President and Vice-President of the United States.

A petition of Stephen Higginson, Esq. & others, praying to be incorporated for the purpose of establishing a State Bank, was read, and committed to Messrs. Jarvis, Kingsley and Bowers.

TUESDAY, *JUNE* 5.

The two houses met in Convention for the purpose of choosing a Councellor, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Russel, Esq. who has declined accepting his appointment, when

The Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esquire, was chosen.

The Bill for naturalizing Conspirators, &c. within this Commonwealth, passed to be engrossed.

The following gentlemen, are chosen, the committees accounts, viz Hon. Stephen Metcalf and Joseph Hosmer, Esq'rs. Benjamin Read, Josiah Stearns, and Enoch Titcomb, jun. Esquires.

WEDNESDAY, *JUNE* 6.

The Secretary came in and said he was directed by His Excellency the Governor, to inform the House that he should, this day at 11 o'clock pay his respects to the two Houses in the Representatives Chamber.

At 11 o'clock, both Branches met in the Representatives Chamber, and shortly after His Excellency came in, and made the following

SPEECH.

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

THE candor which my fellow citizens have shewn towards me, by repeatedly giving me their suffrages for Governor of the Commonwealth, and my duty resulting from that office, induce me to request your attendance in this place, that I may pay to you the respect, which is due to the assembled Representatives of a great and free people.

In times of public danger, and of common calamity, men in office have an opportunity to make a display of ability, firmness, and patriotism; but we, Gentlemen, in the present state of our country, have little more to do, than to improve, and enjoy, that general tranquillity, and those scenes of public prosperity, which seldom fall to the lot of a nation. From the characters which compose the Legislature, our fellow-citizens most possess the highest assurance, that all the measures of the present year, will be calculated to preserve to the people of United America in general, and to those of this Commonwealth in particular, those invaluable blessings.

That a free government founded in the natural equal rights of all the people, is within the reach of human ability, and to be prized as a principal support of national happiness, is an idea which has been long established in the minds of the greatest and wisest men in the world: The manner in which this State was originally settled by our ancestors, has given us an opportunity to carry this principle into practice: And our great, and unexampled success, has given us cause of gratitude to Him who prescribed the bounds of different nations, and has fully compensated us for all our toil, expence and trouble.

That government may be considered as truly free, where all the people are, by the constitution and laws, upon the same rank of privilege, and have an equal security for their lives, liberties, and property. Where the laws do not create, but are calculated to prevent all exclusive rights to fame or wealth, and have each citizen upon his own merit for the honors of his country, and upon his own honest exertions for the acquirement of property. That such a situation as I have hinted at, may be in the possession of every nation on the earth, is the devout wish of every good man: And in this idea, our prayers cannot cease for a people, with whom we are nearly allied, and whose generous assistance did much towards promoting the object of our wishes in the time of our distress.

The means most likely to continue our public felicity, are the establishing, and executing such laws, as will tend to support the habits of truth, integrity, and every moral virtue: and by certain, and adequate punishments, to prohibit all frauds, every immorality and vice: The providing for a regular support of teachers of piety, religion and morality, and the maintainance of free public Schools in the towns of the State, by which the children of the poorer will have equal advantages with those of the richer part of the community. I am exceedingly gratified in being assured, that these important institutions are so generally attended to by the people of this State:——And as I consider our University at Cambridge, as being the principal source of the learning and intelligence possessed by this community, I cannot but earnestly solicit you to give it your encouragement and support. By these, and other measures, which your wisdom and prudence will dictate, under the smiles of that Divine Being, who has hitherto afforded us his support, we may hope for a continuance of our prosperity, and for permanent public happiness.

We live in a country that naturally excites the mind to enterprize; giving encouragement to industry, and to that spirit of commerce, which tends to command a friendly intercourse amongst all the nations of the earth, to improve in the arts, and to render more valuable and important the vast variety of blessings which we possess.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, such acts and proceeding of the Congress of the United States, as have been forwarded to me. Among them, is an act for regulating the Militia of the States. That act appears to me to be quite consonant to the constitution of the General Government, and I shall, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, take every measure within my power to render the Militia respectable under it.

There is also another act providing for the proportion of Representatives to be sent from the States to Congress—Your attention will be immediately called to the forming districts from whence they are to be elected in this State.—You will in this business be pleased to consider that having the districts so formed as to give a center of communication to the Inhabitants of each, will have a tendency to promote harmony and unanimity in their proceedings.

In the last session of this the General Court, I was obliged, by a sense of duty, to object to a resolve passed by the two Branches, for a particular divorce. I am led to believe that a majority of the Senate and House, were of opinion, that the provisions made by the standing laws of the State, are inadequate to subjects of this nature. If I had been clearly of opinion, that the Legislature had a right to dissolve the bands of matrimony by a special act, I should have objected to a resolve for that purpose, as not being of proper solemnity in the transaction. I wish you, Gentlemen, to revise the laws now existing on this subject; and if the cases as recognized by law, do not comprehend all those for which a divorce ought to be allowed, you will make such provision, as may tend to give relief where it ought to be had—I am obliged however, to observe, that this is a subject which ought to be treated with great caution; because indulgencies of this kind, when established by law, are very liable to be abused, to the great injury of society.

Whether the people have the advantage of a ready & cheap administration of justice, you, who come from the various parts of the Commonwealth, can determine better than I can. If they have not this benefit, you will pay a proper attention to a subject so very important & interesting in its nature. Whether a new arrangement of the counties will conduce to the saving of expence to the people, may be worthy your consideration: An increase of their number, may render the government very unwieldly, and may have a tendency finally to injure the Commonwealth.

There is yet a debt due from this Commonwealth. It has not been assumed by the Congress, nor provided for by us. Our demand against the United States has not yet been liquidated or allowed by that government. Justice demands a perseverence in measures that may extinguish the debt, and satisfy the just claims of our creditors.

By the standing laws of the Commonwealth, Justices of the Peace, are empowered to appoint appraisers of the estates of deceased persons, and such appraisement is frequently the foundation of an inventory of the personal estate, which is to be accounted for by Executors and Administrators. The Executors and Administrators have their election to apply to such Justice as they please, for such appointment; and am very apprehensive that widows, Orphans and creditors may be injured by this method of procedure, while the expence saved by not applying to the Judge of Probate, for such appointment is very trifling.

Gentlemen,

I shall not detain you further on particular parts of our business, but shall make such communications to you by special message as I shall conceive to be necessary; and while I hope that such public business as shall employ your attention, will have an early day in the session, and be laid before me so timely that I shall not be obliged to delay an adjournment after I shall be requested, I shall do every thing within my power to give dispatch to the public business, and to render the Session agreeable to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, June 6, 1792.

DANBURY, *June* 4.

A singular case occured lately in this town.——A child of Mr. Phillip Barnes, playing with a metal Coat Button, got it into its throat, where it remained 22 days, during which time he appeared to be in great pain, and every effort to extract it proved fruitless—We have the pleasure however to add, that on the 23d day the child swallowed the button, and the 26th voided it, and is now recovering its former strength and activity.

☞ The button measures one inch in diameter, and may be seen at this Office.

NORTHAMPTON, June 13.

Monday the 18 inst. the Field Officers of the several Regiments in the first Brigade, fourth Division, Massachusetts Militia, being legally convened at Springfield, for that purpose, made choice of EBENEZER MATTON, Jun. Esq. Brigadier General, vice Elisha Porter, Esq. resigned.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. is re chosen Secretary—and

The Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Esq. is chosen Treasurer and receiver General of this Commonwealth.

In the British house of Commons, April 2d, the celebrated Mr. Wilberforce renewed his motion for the immediate abolition of the SLAVE TRADE; and was supported therein by the influence and talents of Messrs. Pitt and Fox—but Mr. Dundas moved an amendment; that the abolition should be *gradual*—which was carried, as follows:

For the amended motion,	233
against it,	85

This decision has not given any satisfaction to the advocates for the abolition—and Mr. Fox, after a pathetic appeal to the feelings and dignity of the House, moved, that on the 18th April, the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the immediate abolition of this trade.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY, of Free and accepted MASONS, are hereby notified that the Brethren of Hampshire Lodge intend celebrating the Festival of St. JOHN, the Baptist, on Monday the 25th inst. at the Lodge Room, in Northampton. A punctual attendance of the Members, is enjoined at 9 o'clock A. M.;—It is expected a Sermon will be delivered on the occasion, to begin at 11 o'clock.

A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF SPRING
GOODS,
TO BE SOLD BY
MATHER, HUTCHINS and MATHER,
at their store opposite the Meeting house,
—viz:—

CALICOES, Chintzes, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Forefcloths, Flannels, Baizes, Twill'd cotton and hemp Hose, Shallooms, Moreens, Durants, Lastings, Russel, Wildboars, Calimancoes, Plain and Sprig'd Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Muslinets, Modes and Persians, Cambricks and Lawns, Muslin Aprons, White, Green & Pink Sarcenet, Irish Linen, Brown Linen, and Russia Sheeting, Vest Patterns, Bandana, Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, Black and White Taffety, Black Tiffany, Umbrellas, Silk and Twist, Silk Mitts, China Ribbons of all kinds Plumes, Feathers & Roses,

Fans, Laces and Edgings, Long and short Gloves, Velvet Ribbon, Gold & Silver Cord and Tossels, Women's Shoes, Chip Hatts, Jappan'd Tea Cannisters, Quills, Nails and Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated and common Sugar Tongs, Black Shoe Buckles, Tobacco and Snuff boxes, Knives and Forks, Fenknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, Needles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Green & Bohea Teas, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Raisins, Hard Soap Snuff by the Bladder.

ALSO Rum, Wines, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, &c. And a General assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, and many other articles.

Northampton, June 13, 1792.

NEW GOODS, JUST IMPORTED.
ROBERT BRECK *and* SON,
INFORM their Customers and others, they are now opening at their Store, a Large and Elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, which they either Imported or purchased with the Cash in hand. And therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to sell them on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. They Likewise have a quantity of GLASS & NAILS, of all kinds; and a good assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Which they will put at the lowest advance. Most kinds of Produce received in pay as usual.

Northampton, June 6, 1792.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Shephard, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest, for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

☞ *CASH* given for clean Cotton & Linen RAGS, at this Office.

holder or person licenced to keep a public Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to give the following lines a place in your GAZETTE, *and oblige one of your constant readers.*

Hymn to Spring.

HAIL! lovely, charming, blooming Spring,
Thy glad return makes nature sing,
Thrice welcome to our clime,
Bear thou the muse on thy soft wings,
That to our aid may accents bring
To sing the bliss that's thine.—

The untutor'd accents of the grove,
Allure to friendship, and to love
In sweet pathetic strains:
Whilst pretty lambkins blithe and gay
Indulge their mirth in sport and play
Skip lightly o'er the plains.

Fair FLORA wakes her beauteous train,
And spreads them o'er the verdant plain,
To beautify the scene.
The gentle Zephyrs as they pass,
Their odorous exhalations waft,
Affording joys Supreme.

The tender heritage of the fields,
To powerful vegetations yields;
In various forms appear.
Some to please the partial eye,
In others, nobler virtues lie;
While some for dainties are.

The blooming MARS at early morn,
Trips o'er the dew besprinkled lawn,
To taste the sweets of MAY.
The feather'd choir being just awake,
She adds the tribute of her note,
To chant the morning lay.

The Rustic views the opening spring,
And smiles to see the change she brings,
With joy renews his toil,
Each day he views the varying scene,
Which is in chat his darling theme,
And cultivates the soil.

The joyful pairs now walk the grove,
To taste the sweets that flow from love
With pure and chast desires;
The gentle cooings of the dove
Persuade to constancy in love
And fans the am'rous fire.

The student now o'er day declines,
Leaves with his thoughts his books behind,
To walk the flowery vale,
Where nature's pencil she imparts,
The finish'd strokes of nature's art,
With joy the mind regales.

Shall MAN be mute, while nature sings,
And not his grateful tribute brings,
To him that's all supreme,
Whose breath can change the varying year,
Bid smiling spring in bloom appear,
Or change to wintry scenes?

PHILOMELA.

MAY 9, 1792.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the *best* things grow out of the *worst*!—Even the BIBLE is made out of rags! And yet people will not save their rags! Authors, printers, arts, sciences, and records all depend on rags for support, and yet *rags are* thrown away. *Great* people, that is people *really great*, save rags. Why? because the saving rags is a very *little thing*, yet it is a little thing that has *great* effects.—Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are *not poor* and *proud*, save rags. Why? because *every little helps*. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But minding people, who are above want and below affluence, will not save rags. Then let them put the business into the hands of little folks; *children and maids*. Tell Moll and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place—give them all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the business—they will think of it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a years collection of rags; and the rags will make a BIBLE or a LAW BOOK—There is a bible and a cap clear gain! Twenty thousand families in Connecticut will save twenty thousand BIBLES and Caps! A great saving this for one year and one state.

P. S. Tell Moll and Betty, that you paper-makers do not mean to get away their dish clouts—after their rags are become unfit for dish-clouts and house clothes, they are just as good for paper makers as ever.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibralter to his correspondent in this city, dated March 1.

"The Emperour (of Morocco) Yezid, having made a forced March, and eluded the army commanded by Ben Assur, pushed on to the city of Morocco, where he arrived about the second of February, but the gates being shut against him he attacked the palace, and carried it on the 6th, where he committed the greatest excesses, and once more gave up the devoted Jews to plunder: many friends as well as enemies suffered from the rapacity of the army. On the 12th, Muley Ithem reached the plains of Morocco, with a considerable army, said to consist of 30,000 men, where the Emperour, with about that number, met them and after an engagement which continued from ten till two o'clock, obtained the Victory. Of Ithem's army thirteen hundred were killed, and eight hundred taken prisoners, some dispersed themselves, but the greatest part retreated towards Jesse. The Emperor's loss was inconsiderable, but he was himself wounded in several places, and the use he made of his success was to put the prisoners to death, not one of whom did he pardon. He ordered them to be nailed up against the walls, and upon the Doors where they happened to be, and he prohibited all persons from administering any kind of relief to them. He also put to death, without any apparent cause, two christians who had been several years employed by his father as stone-cutters, and two Frenchmen who had passed into the country from Ceuta. In short, from the 12th to the 16th such a scene of slaughter was exhibited as, in Morocco, has seldom been heard of. On the 16th, however, it pleased Heaven to put an end, to it, for on that day the Emperor, died of his wound."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman dated March 6.

"Slema, (or rather Selima) who I think will govern as last in the kingdom of Fez, has upon the whole, an amiable character. He is humane and temperate, religious and superstitious, a dutiful son to his mother, and a lover of peace. He has declared himself a friend to commerce, and an enemy to every thing cruel and treacherous. An Alcade, who had attached himself to the Emperor in a distinguished manner, on the death of his master, retired to his sanctuary, but Slema sent him a message, applauding his conduct, telling him he had nothing to fear, and expressing a wish that if ever himself should be reduced to distress, he might have a few such faithful adherents, as the Alcade has been to his brother. By the best and most moderate accounts the number of people Yezid (the late Emperor) caused to be put to death, from his arrival before the city of Morocco, until he died, which was about two weeks, exceeded twenty thousand; among whom were without respect to age or sex, all who had any connection with the late Effendi."

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT in further addition to an act entitled, "An act for regulating and governing the Militia of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, 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 the Governor or Commander in chief, with the advice and consent of the Council, may whenever he shall judge expedient, raise a troop or troops of cavalry, in each division of the militia, in addition to those already raised.

Provided always, That the certificate of the Commanding Officer of the division, shall be required, and the same rules and restrictions observed in every respect, in raising such troop or troops, as the law requires for raising companies of cadets.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor or commander in Chief, with the advice of the council, be, and hereby is empowered to form the several troops of cavalry and companies of artillery, in each division of the militia of this commonwealth, into battalions; such battalions, when consisting of more than three troops or companies, to be commanded by a Lieut. Colonel, and if not consisting of more than three troops or companies, to be commanded by a Major.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all companies of cadets, light infantry or other corps, except troops of cavalry which may be hereafter raised by virtue of the authority given by the law to the Governor, shall be under the command of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the regiment in which such companies or other corps may be raised, in the same manner as the standing companies, of militia, belonging to any regiment, are under the command of the Colonel or commanding officer thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Captain of any company of artillery, troop of cavalry, company of cadets or other corps, nor any other person, shall hereafter enlist any man or men, belonging to any of the standing companies of militia, for the purpose of forming or recruiting such company, troop or other corps, when by means thereof such standing company would be reduced to a less number than sixty privates of the train band; but where it can be done without an infraction upon this rule, all such companies, troops and other corps, as are already established, may be recruited; any thing in the act to which this is an addition, or in any subsequent act in addition thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all regimental or battallion musters, companies destitute of commissioned officers, shall be under the immediate command of such commissioned officers as the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company may belong, shall order; any thing in law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the adjutants of the several regiments of militia within this Commonwealth, may prefer their accounts for services hereafter performed in the execution of their duty, in copying and distributing general and divisionary orders, and that only, with proper vouchers and certificates, to the General Court, for allowance and payment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Alien or Shaker (so called) shall be held to do military duty, in the militia of this Commonwealth.

(This act passed March 9, 1792.)

APPROVED:
JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSCHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two

AN ACT for making the certificates of certain Officers, evidence in criminal cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in all criminal prosecutions within this Commonwealth, for forging or altering any paper, or other bill of credit of the United States of America, or either of said States, or of uttering or passing any such paper, or other bill of credit, knowing the same to be forged or altered, or of holding and possessing such forged or altered bill of credit, with intent to utter or pass the same, knowing the same to be forged or altered, the certificate under oath of the Secretary or Treasurer of the said United States of America, or of either of the said States, of the tenor of the true bill alleged to be forged or altered, shall be admitted on trial, in such prosecution for the purpose of proving such bill of credit, to be forged or altered.

(This Act passed March 8, 1792.)

APPROVED,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—
ATTEST—
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	§	India Nankeen,	§
Fashionable Elastick cloth	§	English Strip'd do.	§
Buff Casimer,	§	Janes and Fustians,	§
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.	§	Cambricks,	§
	§	Irish Linen,	§
	§	Sattin and Mode,	§
	§	Fans,	§
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	§	Large and small Bibles,	§
Check'd Strip'd and Plain,	§	Account Books of all sizes,	§
	§	Window Glass, 6 by 4	§
Muslin,	§	7 by 9.	§
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	§	Crockery and Glass Ware,	§
	§	Cuttlery, &c.	§
Bandanna and other do.	§	Hyson and Bohea Tea,	§
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	§	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred,	§
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose,	§	Bladder, or pound, very cheap.	§

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16. 1792

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the BAKERS business, a Healthy active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of

GEORGE BLACKMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6, 1792.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of *OAK BARK*, for which part Cash will be paid, by

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 6. 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber fifteen SHEEP, one thorn—marked with a half crop, the under half of the left ear.

NOAH COOL.

Westampton, June 1. 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1792. [NUMB. 303.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

A Bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions, received from the Senate yesterday, was read the first time and passed.——The act referred to, was to mitigate or remit the penalties and forfeitures arising from breaches of the revenue laws; this title was added to the title of the bill.

A bill for the relief of the river and bay fisheries, was read the first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. BOURNE, of the committee of enrollment, reported the following bills, as truly enrolled;

An act for granting and conveying a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes and his associates.—And

An act for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress. The Speaker signed the bills.

The report of a select committee on the account of John Cutting, was taken into consideration; the account was for monies expended in procuring the release of American seamen, impressed on board British ships in England in the year 1790, &c.—This report recommends that 2000 dollars should be paid to Mr. Cutting in part of his account, and such further payments on the same as vouchers shall be produced for, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, of State, shall appear just."

After some conversation on the subject, the reading of the account being called for, a motion was made for clearing the gallery, which was cleared accordingly.——The house being again opened,

An act for settling the accounts of A. W. White, against the United States, was taken into consideration in a committee of the whole; after some discussion, the bill was reported without amendment.

The bill after some debate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. LAWRANCE introduced a motion to repeal the resolution of the 25th ult. for adjourning the 5th inst. and to alter the time to the 10th, which was adopted.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that the house should take into consideration the report of the select committee on the memorial of Mr. Ceracchi, relative to the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON; this motion was not agreed to.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting against the United States, was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. BOURNE, a committee was appointed to report a bill of bills, providing for the expenses of stationary and clerk hire, incurred by the several commissioners of loans.

A report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Mr. H. Coutes, was read, and a motion made for a committee to bring in a bill for compensating the petitioner for his pay and rations; this motion was laid on the table.

In Committee of the whole, on the bill entitled, an act supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States; Mr. MUHLENBERG in the chair.

Mr. MADISON's motion to insert the word *lowest* before the words "market price," was agreed to; 24 to 23. The committee proceeded through the discussion of the remaining sections—they then rose and reported the bill with amendments; these were taken into consideration; the first was an inserting the word *lowest*, this was disagreed to; the other amendments were adopted. A section was added to the following purport; that all future purchases of public debt shall be made at the lowest price at which the same can be obtained by open purchase, or by receiving sealed proposals, &c.

The bill was then laid on the table.

A second message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have passed the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, with amendments; also, that they concur in the amendments of the house to the bill to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions.

A third message from the senate, informed the house that they have passed the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage; also that they have concurred in the resolution for altering the time of adjournment, with an amendment. This amendment was to strike out Thursday, and to insert Tuesday the eighth inst. The house concurred in this amendment.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

The amendments of the Senate to the two following bills were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the House, viz. The bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, and the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.

Mr. MADISON, of the committee of conference on the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, reported that they had met the committee on the part of the Senate, and had agreed recedings, some of the amendments, but did not agree to others—this report was deferred for consideration on Monday.

The bill providing for the settlement of the demands of A. W. White against the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States, was further disagreed—a motion to provide for funding a further sum on account of several of the States, on their respective debts, being made, a debate ensued.—The previous question being called for, "shall the main question be put?" it passed in the negative, yeas 24—noes 35.

The bill being further amended at a late hour, the question for engrossing was put, and carried in the affirmative.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house, that they have postponed until the next session of Congress, the consideration of the bill sent from this house, entitled "An act for settling the demands of Anthony Walton White, against the United States!"—also, that they have passed a bill regulating foreign coins, &c.—and that they have appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him of the intended recess.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary LEAR, informed the house that the bill, entitled, "An act for granting and conveying certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates?" also the bill, for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress, have both received his approbation and signature.

ADJOURNED.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Mr. BOURNE of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage—and the bill to continue an act providing for mitigating and remitting certain forfeitures and penalties accruing under breaches of the revenue laws, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions—The Speaker signed the above bills. Mr. BOURNE reported that the committee had examined the bill entitled, an act concerning spirits distilled within the United States, and found an error therein—the same corrected by general consent.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act making provision for the public debt, was read the third time—The time of subscribing is extended to the first day of March next——The books to be opened the first day of June next——the other blanks being filled up, the bill was passed.

A bill regulating foreign coins, was read twice, and committed.

The error in the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States having been rectified, the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

Mr. BOURNE reported a bill making compensations to the commissioners of loans, for extraordinary expenses, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The message of the Senate, which informed the house that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the intended recess, was taken into consideration, and concurred—and Messrs. SENEY, GILMAN, and GROVE appointed a committee on the part of the house.

The engrossed bill for making compensation to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses, was read a third time and passed.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, making alterations in the Treasury and war departments. The first section, which provides for an accountant to the War department, was agreed to. The second, which relates to the appointment of a commissary of military stores, it was moved should be struck out—this motion after some debate, was carried in the affirmative. Some other amendments were agreed to, and then the bill was reported to the house. The amendments were taken into consideration and adopted with one exception. The bill was then ordered to be read the third time—it was accordingly read, and passed.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. LEE, the report of the select committee on the memorial of Joseph Ceracchi, was recommitted.

Mr. SENEY, of the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him of the intended adjournment, reported that the committee had performed that service.

The committee to whom was recommitted the memorial of Joseph Ceracchi, brought in a report, which was read, and is highly honorable to the character and abilities of Mr. Ceracchi; but stated that it would not be expedient to provide at the present time for carrying into execution the resolution of Congress, respecting the statue of General Washington, &c.

On motion of Mr. W. SMITH, the house resolved when they adjourn to meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have passed the bill making compensations to the commissioners of loans, for extraordinary expenses and the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

The house took into consideration their amendments to the process bill disagreed to by the Senate. The amendment of the house to the second section which was to strike out the words "and be at liberty to pursue the same until a tender of the debt and costs in gold and silver shall be made," was the first—it was moved that the house should adhere; this motion, after debate, was carried in the affirmative—yeas 30—noes 17. Adjourned until five o'clock.

Five o'clock, P. M.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the amendments to the process bill was resumed—the house insisted, on one, and receeded from the residue of their amendments.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes—Mr. MUHLENBERG, in the chair.

The bill being read, a motion was made to strike out the first section; on the question, the number being equal, the chairman voted against the motion. The committee proceeded through the several sections; they then rose and reported the bill without amendment. The house took the same into consideration. The motion for striking out the first section, being renewed, it was agreed to. The sections depending on this, which related to the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall pass in the United States, were of course struck out. The sections relating to copper coinage were agreed to—and the bill, as amended, was read the third time and passed.—The title of the bill was amended to read, "A bill to provide for the coinage of copper."

Two enrolled bills were reported; one "An act making compensations to the Loan Officers of the United States, for extraordinary expenses"—the other, "An act supplementary to the act, making provision for the debt of the United States." The Speaker signed the same.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making certain appropriations therein specified.

The committee proceeded through the bill without amendment.

Mr. LAWRANCE then moved that the report relative to the prisoners redeemed from Algiers, also respecting those remaining in captivity, which report had been referred to the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, should be taken into consideration. Two sections were proposed to be added to the bill, agreeable to the report, but after some debate were disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have concurred in their amendments to the bill making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments with an amendment.

This amendment was taken into consideration and agreed to

ADJOURNED.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

An engrossed bill making certain appropriations therein specified, was read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they recede, from their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the process bill—and that they agree to the amendments to the bill for regulating foreign coins, &c.

Mr. BOURNE of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the following bills—viz. an act making alterations in the Treasury and War departments—an act for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of said courts, and for jurors and witnesses—and an act to provide for a copper coinage—The Speaker signed the above bills.

A bill to compensate the service of the late Col. George Gibson, was taken into consideration, in committee of the whole, and agreed to without amendment—It was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. WILLIS presented the following resolution in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury report at the next session, as early as may be, the number and capacity of the mills in the several districts and states—the net product of the revenue arising from the duties thereon, &c.—number of officers employed in collecting the duties, &c.—This resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. SMITH called the attention of the house to a report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of procuring fresh from the Lake waters—and proposed a resolution pursuant to the Secretary's report, authorising him to cause the several collectors to be provided with blank clearances, on the back of which shall be printed directions of the process. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FITZSIMONS of the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the failure of the late expedition under General St. Clair, brought in a report, which was read—after a detail of facts the report concludes

the following result in substance, That the failure of the expedition was principally to be attributed to the deficiency of military stores, &c. the failure in the quartermaster's department, failure of the contractors, and the want of experience and discipline in the army.

The commander in chief, General St. Clair, is fully exonorated from all blame or imputation whatever.

This report was ordered to be printed.

It was then moved by Mr. W. Smith that the house should resolve that they would take the said report into consideration early in the next session; this resolution was agreed to.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the house that the President has approved and signed the following acts.

An act relative to the compensation of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage: An act concerning spirits distilled within the United States, ; and an act providing more effectually for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

A message from the Senate informed the House that the President of the United States had notified the Senate that he had approved and signed an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt—and an act to continue in force an act providing for mitigating or remitting certain forfeitures and penalties arising under breaches of the revenue laws—and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, a bill to compensate the services of the late Col. George Gibson—which was signed by the Speaker.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled an act, in addition to the act providing for the Territory North west of the River Ohio.

The committee discussed the several sections, and made sundry amendments, which were reported to the house—The house adopted these amendments, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A resolution was offered for indemnifying the officers who have attended the committee of inquiry for their extra necessary expenses, also for compensating the clerk employed by the committee on this occasion—laid on the table.

A message from the Senate informed the house, that they concur in the resolution authorising the Secretary of State to provide the printed clearances, agreeably to his report.

Mr. Williamson called up a report of a select committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Northcarolina, praying Congress to authorize that state to pass a law imposing a duty on tonnage, to be appropriated to defraying the expense of clearing obstructions in the navigation of a particular part of that state—the report is in favour of the petition, and was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved the following resolution; That the Secretary of the Treasury cause such returns to be made as will shew the quantities and qualities of the exports from one state to another coastwise, to report the next session; laid on the table.

An engrossed bill, entitled, "An act in addition to an act to provide for the territory northwest of the river Ohio," was read the third time, and the blanks were filled up, and the bill passed.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have passed the bill making certain appropriations therein specified, with amendments; also, that they have passed the bill relative to the claim of J. B. Cutting, against the United States. The amendment to the appropriation bill, appropriates the sum of 500,000 dollars, for the purpose of carrying on negociations and facilitating the intercourse with foreign nations. This amendment was concurred in by the house.—Adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M.

Six o'clock, P. M.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the house that he had this day approved and signed two acts, which originated in the House, viz. An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States; and an act making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that they have passed an act respecting the government of the territory of the United States northwest and south of the river Ohio.

The committee on enrolled bills reported as truly enrolled the following bills: An act making certain appropriations therein specified—An act respecting the government of the territory of the United States northwest and south of the river Ohio—An act concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting—Also, a resolve directing printed clearances of a particular form for the collectors of the United States.

The Speaker signed the above bills and resolve: The same being laid before the President, a message was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house that they had received his approbation and signature.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house, that the President had notified the Senate that he had approved and signed the two acts which originated in the Senate—one entitled an act to provide for a copper coinage; the other an act to compensate the services of the late Colonel George Gibson.

The Secretary also informed the house that the Senate having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn.

A message was sent to inform the Senate, that the house having completed the business, before them, are about to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that the Clerk procure such of the laws of the several states as are not already in his office.

The speaker then adjourned the house, to meet again on the 1st. Monday of *November* next, according to *LAW*.

EXTRACTS
From PAINE'S *second part of the*
RIGHTS of MAN.

WHAT Achimedes said of the mechanical powers, may be applied to reason and liberty: "Had we," said he, "a place to stand upon, we might raise the world."

The revolution of America, presented in politics what was only theory in mechanics. So deeply rooted were all the governments of the old world, and so effectually had the tyranny and the antiquity of habit established itself over the mind, that no beginning could be made in Asia, Africa or Europe, to reform the political condition of man. Freedom had been hunted round the globe; reason was considered as rebellion; and the slavery of fear had made men afraid to think.

But such is the irresistable nature of truth, that all it asks, and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing. The sun needs no inscription to distinguish him from darkness; and no sooner did the American governments display themselves to the world, than despotism felt a shock, and MAN began to contemplate redress.

The independence of America, considered merely as a separation from England, would have been a matter of but little importance, had it not been accompanied by a revolution in the principles and practice of governments. She made a stand, not for herself only, but for the world; and looked beyond the advantages herself could receive. Even the Hessian, though hired to fight against her, may live to bless his defeat; and England, condemning the wickedness of its government, rejoice in its miscarriage.****

As revolutions have begun (and as the probability is always greater against a thing beginning, than of proceeding after it has begun) it is natural to expect that other revolutions will follow. The amazing and still increasing expences with which old governments are conducted, the numerous wars they engage in or provoke, the embarrassments they throw in the way of universal civilization and commerce, and the oppression and usurpation they exist home, have wearied out the patience, and exhausted the property of the world. In such a situation, and with the examples already existing, revolutions are to be looked for: They are become subjects of universal conversation, and may be considered as the order of the day.***

The revolutions which formerly took place in the world, had nothing in them that interested the bulk of mankind. They extended only to a change of persons and measures, but not of principles; and rose or fell among the common vicissitudes of the moment.

One of the great advantages of the American revolution has been, that it led to the discovery of the principles and laid open the imposition of governments. All revolutions till then had been worked within the atmosphere of a court, and never on the great floor of a nation. The parties were always of the class of courtiers: and what ever was their rage for reformation, they carefully preserved the fraud of their profession.

In all cases they took care to represent government as a thing made up of mysteries, which only themselves understood;—and they hid from the understanding of the nation, the only thing that was beneficial to know, namely, That government is nothing more than a national association acting on the principles of society.****

Almost every thing appertaining to the circumstances of a nation, has been adorned and confounded under the general and mysterious word Government. Though it avoids taking to its account the errors it commits, and the mischiefs it occasions, it fails not to arrogate to itself whatever has the appearance of prosperity. It robs industry of it honors, by pedantically making itself the cause of its effects; and purloins from the general character of man, the merits that appertain to him as a social being.****

It could have been no difficult thing in the early and solitary ages of the world while the chief employment of men was that of attending flocks and herds, for a banditti of ruffians to over-run a country, and lay it under contributions. Their power being thus established, the chief of the band contrived to sole the name Robber in that of Monarch; and hence the origin of Monarchy and Kings.***

Those bands of robbers having parcelled out the world, and divided it into dominions, began, as is naturally the case, to quarrel with each other. What at first was obtained by violence, was considered by others as lawful to be taken, and a second plunder succeeded the first. They alternately invaded the dominions which each had assigned to himself; and the brutality with, which they treated each other explains the original character of monarchy. It was ruffian torturing ruffian. The conqueror considered the conquered, as not his prisoner but his property. He led him in triumph tasting in chains, and doomed him at pleasure, to slavery or death. A time obliterated the history of their begginning, their successors assumed new appearances, to cut off the entail of their disgrace, but their principles and objects remained the same. What at first was *plunder* assumed the softer name of *revenue*, and the power originally usurped, they affected to inherit.

From such beginning of governments, what could be expected, but a continual system of war and extortion? It has established itself into a trade.***

War is the pharo table of governments, and nations the dupes of the game.***

All the monarchial governments are military. War is their trade, plunder and revenue their objects. While such governments continue, peace has not the absolute security of a day. What is the history of all monarchial governments, but a disgustful picture of human wretchedness, and the accidental respite of a few years respite? Wearied with war, and tired of human butchery, they sat down to rest, and called it peace. This certainly is not the condition that heaven intended for man; and if this be monarchy, well might monarchy be reckoned among the sins of the Jews.

If, from the more wretched parts of the old world, we look at those which are in an advanced stage of improvement, we shall find the greedy hand of government thrusting itself into every corner and cranny of industry, and grasping the spoil of the industrious. Invention is continually exercised, to furnish new pretences for revenue and taxation. It watches, pounces, astraps, pray, and permits none to escape without a tribute.

S T O C K H O L M, March 29.

DEATH of the KING of SWEDEN.

HIS SWEDISH MAJESTY expired yesterday morning. The prince Royal was immediately proclaimed King, by the name of *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the Duke of Sudermania, is compliance with his late Majesty's will was declared *sole Regent*, or Guardian of the young Sovereign, until he attains his majority which is fixed at the age of eighteen.

The assassin, who appears to be the dismissed Captain *Ankerstrom*, was detected, and arrested the same day about ten in the forenoon. He immediately confessed the fact, and said, that the pistol he fired was loaded with two balls, 12 small slugs, and seven heads of nails; that the second pistol was charged in much the same manner; and, moreover, he had a very large knife, with a hook to it. He has been twice put on the rack, but has hitherto refused to discover his accomplices.

Yesterday, Count *Claude de Horn*, and Count *Ribbing*, were arrested. The consternation in this city is so general, that almost every one trembles for his own family as well as for the public welfare. The proceedings at the diet are not sufficiently understood; but it is apparent, that their effect was to exasperate the minds of the discontented, who immediately after the death of the King, began to plan attempts against his person.

L O N D O N, March 31.

Mr. Layton, *of the Borough, lately entertained an hundred friends in a new tub. It was made for Mr. Meux, the brewer; the dimensions are, circumference 180 feet; height 28 do. contents 10,000 barrels; weight of iron 15 cwt. tunnage 14 tons—number of staves 36, all heart of oak. It takes 33 barrels to raise the level inch. The cost is about 3,000l. Layton gave security of 2,000l. to indemnify Mr. Meux from any loss that may be sustained within the first twelve months. On a festival in the tub, was a china punch bowl, on a mahogany stand with wheels, which contained 27 gallons and a half.*

April 5.

A surprizing cure for a confirmed Cancer is said to have been discovered by a farmer in Yorkshire; it consists in a successive application of leeches to the putrefied, which succeeded when the knife had been tried to no purpose.

Doctor Priestley, as one of the sufferers by the riots at Birmingham, attended the Warwick assizes to prove his claims on the County for indemnification. As soon as the populace of Warwick were apprized of his arrival, they collected and used him in the most indignant manner; stones and dirt were thrown at him and nothing that resentment could dictate was omitted to mortify and distress him.

April 14—Last night, about ten o'clock, letters were received at the Secretary of State's office, from *Robert Liston*, Esq. the British Envoy at the Swedish Court, stating that the King of Sweden, died on the 29th of last month.

The greatest part of the slugs had been extracted, appearances indicating a recovery were visible for about a week after he was wounded. But part of a ball and some small pieces of iron had penetrated where it was dangerous and difficult to follow them; the surgeon concluded at one time that the whole shot was extracted, and that the pains were only in consequence of the unheal'd sores; but soon after they had flatter'd themselves with a perfect recovery, they perceived symptoms of a mortification, nor could they remove the cause.

His Majesty was apprized of his certain dissolution several days before it took place: he bore the tidings of his doom with heroick fortitude and resignation; he retained his mental faculties until the last, and gave orders about the arrangements of the government, and other important affairs with as much composure and wisdom as ever he could have done in his most happy moments; and after suffering the most excruciating torture for twelve days, he expired.

Thus has fallen, in his 45th year, by the hands of an assassin, Gustavus the III, of *Holstein Gottop*, King of *Sweden*, who was to have headed armies against the dawning liberty of *France*.

He was a man of great personal accomplishments, of extraordinary talents either for the drawing room, the cabinet, or the field: He was possessed of much penetration and duplicity; nor was he less remarkable for an insinuating address: He made an astonishing revolution in the government of his country in an hour; by which he transferred the power of aristocracy into his own hands, and rendered himself absolute—In short, *he was the only King in Europe, of splendid abilities*; yet while we admire him for them, we must lament that he was a despot—one who thought the happiness, or even lives, of millions should be sacrificed to feed the vanity or profligacy of Kings.

About the time that his Majesty's wounds were pronounced to be mortal, he changed his mind with respect to the Regency, and vested the whole of the authority in his brother the Duke of Sudermania.

The young King, who was instantly on his father's death proclaimed *Gustavus* the Fourth KING of Sweden, is only fourteen years old, but he has discovered great and promising abilities, from which it is expected that in a few years he will distinguish himself more than his father, and we hope to a very different purpose.

As yet no men of high authority in the kingdom are found to have any share in the plot—they are called young men—all noble indeed, but nobleness of desperate fortune—whether they were only put forward, and that they will not impeach their more powerful accomplices, we know not.

April 14. The Duke of Sudermania the regent of Sweden, is known to be a very enterprising man, and as a warrior, superior to the late King—equal to him in Council, but by no means equal to him in the winning arts. Nothing can now be expected from that kingdom against the constitution of France; for the Duke will find sufficient employment in curbing the aristocracy at home.

April 21. *The King of Hungary's reply to the French King is considered as tantamount to a DECLARATION of WAR; he demands for the French Monarch, his liberty and authority; for the Princes, their rights & possessions; for the clergy, its property and existence; for the Nobles, the privileges, titles, and hereditary transmission. To support the above requisitions, the young emperor will have in Brissau and the Netherlands, March will have in Brissau and the Netherlands, 110,000 Austrian soldiers, 30,000 Prussians, 15,000 Electorals, 30,000 Swedes and Russians, 25,000 Spaniards; another army in Piedmont, and the combined Squadrons. To which may be added, the powerful body of Emigrants. All this prodigious force will be ready by the middle of May.*

The King of Spain returns the Jacobins for answer, "That no power has a right to demand the reason of his actions, and that he shall assist none to any." This is found by the Count of Aranda. WAR, therefore, with France may be looked upon as inevitable.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 13.

"The important intelligence arrived yesterday by a courier from Trevet, says, it is absolutely determined on between the King of Prussia and the new King of Hungary, to attack their forces immediately, and march against France. The state, therefore, of the present distracted Gallic Nation, will, in all human probability, be speedily determined."

Letter by the Paris mail of yesterday mention that war is now unclothed through Paris to be inevitable.

Fifteen hundred Prussians are ordered to quit the Duchy of Magdeburg, for the Banks of the Rhine, where are 10,000 stationed.

Eight hundred artillery horse are arrived at Berlin, a certain mark of immediate war. A like number belonging to the Emperor, are in motion, and 7000 Austrians on their side, take the rent of Bavaria.

From the BOMBAY GAZETTE, *of November 6.*

A CURIOUS *ceremony, (but a very barbarous one) was observed in the Bhabou's camp, a few evenings ago. It was a woman burning herself with her deceased husband. Much ceremony indeed was not observed, as she was of the poorest sort; She came on horseback, attended by her relations and friends, to the spot where the pile was building; it was constructed of straw, dry cow dung, &c. and about a foot high, on which the corpse was laid, over which faggots of wood were placed, their ends meeting at the top, formed a kind of hut—after taking leave of her attendants, distributing beetle nuts, and what little property she had among them, she seated herself on one side of the deceased in the hut, and being furnished with a torch, fired the inflammatory articles below her.*

It was evident no kind of compulsion had been made use of, which indeed is strictly forbidden by the same law that renders the action meritorious. This vision to superstitious barbarism was a good looking person, about 30 years of age. A pious resignation was pictured in her countenance, blended with an unaffected concern which so melancholy an object must necessarily excite. Still an emanation of joy beamed from her eye, strongly expressive of internal satisfaction: She seemed to anticipate with impatience the approaching awful moment, when she was to receive the reward of her fortitude and fidelity.

On the whole it was to an European a shocking spectacle, leaving the mind in doubt whether most to admire the heroism of the widow, or to abhor the founders and encouragers of so abominable a practice.

Y O R K, Feb, 25.

On Thursday last a gentleman travelling with a servant over Lincoln Heath, was accosted by a decent looking man, who said, he had just before been robbed. The gentleman on this ordered his servants to charge his pistols. The servant stopped to do so. The gentleman and the stranger proceeded some way together, till out of sight of the servant, when the stranger very kindly prevented the gentleman's further apprehensions for the safety of his purse, by immediately demanding it, with which, owing to the darkness of the evening, he got clear off.

H A G U E, April 15.

A courier who arrived here yesterday morning from Trevet, brought the breaking persons of this Committee, intelligence of the most joyful nature, namely, that the King of Prussia and Francis I. had now settled, not only the number of troops which they were severally to furnish, but the plan of the campaign which they were to adopt against the French.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 15.

By several gentlemen who arrived here on Saturday last from the Rock Landing we are informed, that the utmost harmony subsists between the Creeks and the Federal troops stationed at that place; and that Mr. Seagrove received a letter from General M'Gillivray, on the day of their departure, stating that he had been prevented from attending at the Rock Landing as early as was intended, by the high freshes in the Oakmulgee: But that he would be there in a few days with 1,500 Creeks, in order to carry into full effect the treaty with the United States.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.

Extract of a letter from Ensign Murphy, of the state levies, dated Reed's station, May 22.

"This morning about sunrise Reed's block-house was attacked by the Indians, and one Gasper Redrick and child of John Harbeson's killed, and Harbeson's wife and two children taken prisoners, and one of the levies wounded: This news I received about 4 o'clock, and immediately set off for this place, with 11 men: Since my arrival here I am informed that John Currie's house is burnt and his cattle killed, and a Mr. Millen's house, up Puckety, was seen on fire. The number of Indians is said to be about forty."

BALTIMORE, June 1.

By the Brigantine Greyhound, Capt. Elias Porter, who arrived here in thirteen days from Cape Francois, we are informed, that the situation of affairs, respecting the disturbances in Hispaniola, were every day a more melancholy aspect—that all hopes of peace being restored, were relinquished—that the colony was, beyond a doubt, *irretrievably* lost—that latterly, some expectations were entertained of the arrival of more troops from France, but then every prospect of that nature had closed in despair—that attacks were made, almost every night, on the outposts contiguous to the Cape—that the military force was so enfeebled, that a general massacre was apprehended—that the Whites were emigrating daily, and it was thought that, in the course of a few months, not one would be found remaining on the French part of the Island—that it was constantly believed, that some *celebrated* characters (among whom is supposed to be the well known Count D'E——, who had a little before arrived in a *clandestine* manner, from France) were the chief actors among the revolted Mulattoes—that the colonial assembly was in a state of the most ruinous anarchy, the members having, on the day before Captain Porter, sailed, carried their differences on political opinions so far, that they actually drew their swords on each other, and, the house would have been drenched in blood, had not the interposition, of some less turbulent spirits subsided the dreadful ferment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Monday last the President of the United States arrived in town from Virginia.

Further accounts from Virginia, say, that the representations respecting the insurrection of the negroes in the eastern parts of that State have been exaggerated.

Major-General Anthony Wayne, commander in chief set out from this city on Thursday last, to join the army to the westward.

Thursday arrived the ship Harmony, Captain Ashmead, after a passage of four months from Calcutta. This ship brings the latest accounts of the operations of the British arms in India, to Jan. 19th, but it does not appear that any thing decisive had occurred, the time having been chiefly spent in preparations for the siege of Seringapatam, the fall of which is predicted in very sanguine terms by the newswriters of the English Asiatick papers.

We can assure the public, from good authority, that the Bank of the United States has lately made a loan to the Government of *Five hundred and Seventy three Thousand, Five hundred Dollars, at a rate of five per cent per annum* Free from Charges, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States.

The Hon. Tristram Dalton is appointed Cashier of the MINT of the United States.

By accounts from West-Florida, the sugar cane is contemplated in that province as a considerable object of cultivation, for which the soil and climate is said to be very proper. Fortifications are erecting for the protection of New-Orleans, which is to be surrounded with a ditch; and the bay of St. John is to communicate with the Mississippi by means of a navigable canal.

On the 24th ultimo, the Governor of the state of Newyork issued a proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver up to justice a certain John Ryer, the murderer of the late deputy sheriff Smith, of Westchester county.

Extract of a letter from St. George, Grenada, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 16.

"Just as I closed my letter of yesterday a dreadful fire broke out in the Carenage of this town, and in the course of three hours every house *there* was burnt to ashes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguished but so far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehension of sharing the fate of the Carenage. The loss is estimated at least 100,000l. sterling.

B O S T O N, June 30.

The whole number of votes returned this year for Governor, was 16,894, of which his Excellency John Hancock, Esq. had 14,628. The whole number for Lieutenant-Governor was 14,742, of which his Honour Samuel Adams, Esq. had 12,600.

PARODY on GRAY'S *ELEGY.*

The incomparable Poem of GRAY, *written in a Country Church Yard, has lately been parodized in a* London *paper.—As much as the former displays the bright side of human nature, the latter does the frailties.—It has much of genius however—and we present a Parody from it, of the following beautiful lines:*

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on a desart air.

THE PARODY.

"Full many a youth, fit for each horrid scene,
The dark and sooty flues of chimnies bear,
Full many a rogue is born to cheat unseen,
And dies unhang'd for want of proper care."

MIDDLETOWN, June 9.

On Tuesday last a school house in this town was struck with lightning; but providentially no lives were lost, although the children were in school as usual in the afternoon.

The same day the Meeting House, at Wethersfield, Rocky-Hill, was struck with lightning, and considerably damaged. Had there been an electrical rod, no doubt the fluid would have been conducted safe from the building. The lightning struck at one end of the ridge, the principal chain, it seems, followed the flues of the house, rending the covering and wall, in its direction to the ground. Another branch of the fluid, from the ridge, was directed by two rafters to the eves, and from thence scattered upon the fences and other small timbers.

NORTHAMPTON, *JUNE* 20.

We hear from South Carolina, that the extraordinary swell of the rivers in that state, in the month of April, has destroyed immense quantities of Indian corn, that were floated at the different landing places, for market.—This, it is said will occasion a demand for corn from the northern States till their next crop comes in.

The state of the votes for governor of Newyork is not yet published. It appears that the issue of no election since the peace has engaged the attention or interested the feelings of the citizens of that state, more than the present.

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just received, and for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. SETH DWIGHT, in Williamsburgh, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GOODS,

among which are the following articles, viz:—

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths, Elastick Cloth, Velvets and Corduroys, Thickfetts, Cotton Denim, Satinetts, Lastings, Janes and Fustians; a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, cheap, Veil Shapes, of all Prizes, Purple and Chintz Shawls, Bell India Bandano Handkerchiefs, Barcelona and Romal ditto, Pocket ditto, Shallooms & Durants, Men's Strip'd and white cotton Hose, ditto Worsted do. Modes and Sarsnetts, Irish Linens, Cambrick, Muslin, and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lawn Handkerchiefs, and Aprons, a variety of Fans, Ladies Leather Gloves, ditto Worsted Mitts, Ribbons and Tastes, Black and white wire Tafde, Quality and fine binding, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Thread, Tape, Imperial and Metal Buttons, Plated and common fine and knee buckles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Writing Paper, Bibles, Bell Philadelphia Snuff by the Bladder, or less quantity, Figgal Tobacco, good Chocolate and Soap, Chalk by the hund. or less quantity, Paper hangings, &c. &c. &c.

Also—An ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery *and* Stone WARE.

The above GOODS will be Sold cheap for pay in hand, or on good credit for Beef or Flax Seed, in the fall.

A Quantity of BUTTER—FOR—CLOTH, &c. &c.
Williamsburgh, June 20, 1792.

Just opened for SALE, by

JOHN HART,

At the House of the late, Col. Williams, in Hatfield, A GENERAL *and* ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND WEST-INDIA

G O O D S.

CONSISTING of a variety of the most fashionable Superfine and Second Cloths, Casimers, Casinetts, Shalooms, Rattinetts, Durants, Tammies, Moreens, Taboreens, Fustians and Jeans, Jennetts, Nankeens, a great variety of beautiful Calicoes and Chintzes, of the most fashionable figures, Furniture Calicoes, Lutestrings, black Satin and Modes, Plain, Strip'd and Cross Berr'd Muslin, Muslinetts, Cambricks and Lawn, Lawn Aprons, Muslin Cravats, Bandano and black Handkerchiefs, Veil Patterns, Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Willow Hats, Bands & Toffels, Shawls, 7-8 and 4-4 yrd. Linens, Thread and Cotton Hose, an assortment of Buttons, Fans, Ribbons and Tastes, Silk and Thread, Laces, Silk and Leather Gloves, Castor & Felt Hatts, Black, Plain Russells, Calimancoes, Satinetts and Lastings, Florentines, Thickfetts, Women's Shoes, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a good assortment of Crockery, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the very first quality, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, &c. &c. Also Rum, Wine, Brandy & Molasses, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling at a very small advance for ready Pay, and as it is his constant endeavor to merit the confidence of the Publick, in the line of his business, he makes no doubt the Quality and price of his GOODS, will be pleasing to the purchasers, and will well pay them, for the trouble of calling.

Hatfield, June 16, 1792.

WANTED—*Immediately*,

A SAD Apprentice to the *TAYLORS*, business a BOY, about 12 or 14 years of age—For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM JONES.

Northampton, June 20, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALL'S

LOTTERY, TO BE

SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subscriber out of the pasture of Landlord Ezra Clark, at Williamsburgh, on Friday night the 15th inst. a chestnut coloured MARE, with a star in her forehead, four years old, natural pacer, shod before. Whoever will give information where the may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ABNER BATES.

Chesterfield, June 1, 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber strays SHEEP, two shorn—marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear.

NOAH COOK.

Westampton, June 1, 1792.

fines, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against the [illegible] Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *turned.*

THE SICK LADY AND THE ALMANAC.

BY PETER PINDAS, jun.

A POOR old woman with a diarrhœa,
Brought on by sippings tea and rotgut beer,
Went to Sangrado with a woful face;
And hawking twice or thrice to clear her throat,
She told him in a plaintive note her case.
Disease had brought her to a doleful state,
Her legs seem'd tott'ring with a lifeless weight,
Her bosom panted for the lack of breath,
Her voice seem'd echoing from the vale of death,
Her sunken orbs but dimly shone;
A ghastly spectre! hardly skin and bone!
The doctor being in a wond'rous hurry
To still a lady in a hysteric flurry,
Could hardly stop to hear pale mis'ry's moan;
So, jumping in his coach he bawl'd go on,
However, to keep the dame from kingdom come,
From the sharp gripe of grinning death so cruel,
He told her that he need but hurry home,
And boil BOLE ARMONIAC in her gruel,
Then call upon him soon and let him know,
If things went better, or in statu quo.
The dame obedient to the doctor's order,
Came when the time prefixed was ended;
Health seem'd to triumph o'er the direful feeder,
But still the seem'd a little broken winded.
Sangrado felt her pulse, and tongue inspected,
Then ask'd her if he'd done as he directed:
"Zook sir, for tho' I sent my godson Jack,
From house to house amongst my neighbours,
To buy a BOOK'S OLD ALMANAC,
And so I look and boil'd the BARK I'THE WOOD;
And praise the Lord! it's done a mort of good."

OF A PROSECUTION FOR A LIBEL.

A LORD like the DEVIL was painted by BELL,
For which he was threaten'd with LAW and with HELL:
'Tis hard to conjecture how th' affair will be ended,
For the LORD and the DEVIL are both much offended.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

THIS may perhaps, at first blush, appear somewhat paridoxical; but upon the smallest investigation the mystery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a Newspaper, unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence: But let us consider a moment; does not ninety-nine in an hundred of this kind of intelligence, consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures? And if so, then surely no-News is comparatively good News.

A ship driving over the sea laden with men and women, broke through, and all drowned;—a vessel foundered at sea, or bilged on the rocks; the men perished, or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered a amazing hardships;—men robbed or murdered;—a house burnt;—a town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation; thousands perished, and thousands ruined;—an obstinate engagement between two ships—a battle between two armies, with great effusions of human blood; hundreds, pay thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—What we call important, is most generally calamitous, attended with wounds, blood shed, misery and death; and when so, is bad news: I say, therefore, No News is good News.

How beautiful is the order of nature! The planets move on their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him; No man is robbed; no house plundered; no town burnt; no sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befalls any one: But then there is a dearth of News, and people feel uneasy. Newspapers, say they are now adays hardly worth reading: But let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find no News is good news; because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

When the printer finds none of these calamitous matters to fill his paper with, he graces it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on politics, husbandry, business, trade, or morality; with now and then a sketch of wit or humor, which serve to exhilarate the spirits, inform the understanding, reform the manners or mend the heart; which though it be no News, is highly preferable to bad News.

A very remarkable instance among the INDIANS, of generosity to an adversary.

THE fact was related as a certain truth by a clergyman, who was chaplain of a regiment in America during the last war.

One Indian happened to kill another. The brother of the deceased called upon the murderer, and seeing a woman and child in his hut, asked whose they were? The murderer declared them to be his wife and children. The brother then said, that tho' his brother's blood called for revenge, yet as the children were young, and not able to provide for their mother and themselves, he would remain deaf to these calls for a while, and so left them. Belonging both to the same tribe, they continued to live sociably together, till the eldest son of the murderer killed a deer in hunting. So soon as the brother of the deceased was informed of this, he again called on the murderer, and told him, that his brother's blood now called so loud, that it must be obeyed, especially, as his son having killed a deer could support the family. The murderer said he was ready to die, and thanked the other for so long a delay: On which the wife and children broke into tears. The murderer reproved them for their weakness, and particularly his son, saying to him, did you shed tears when you killed the deer; & if you saw him die with dry eyes, why do you weep for me, who am willing to suffer what the custom of our nation renders necessary? With an undaunted countenance he then called on the brother of the deceased to strike; and died without a groan.

THE WRETCHED TAILLAH:

An AFRICAN STORY.

ON the banks of the Gambia was born the beautiful Taillah. Her shape was tall, regular, and elegant. Her soul seemed formed for the highest state of refinement, and had the been born of a different complexion, in this, or any civilized country, she would have been esteemed, admired and caressed. But, alas! how different her destiny! Strange that those, who call themselves civilized, without one tear of pity, can wantonly involve in misery, souls of a more dignified nature than theirs!

Taillah was the only daughter of Tantee, prince of the fertile plains stretched along the south side of the river Gambia. Of a fierce and cruel disposition, war was his only delight and employment. The north side of the river was possessed by Fidlao, a prince less powerful, but in whose soul, although unenlivened by science, humanity and every social virtue flourished. With anguish of soul he beheld the fertile plains watered by the Gambia, still more fertilized by the heaps of his slaughtered countrymen. But overtures of peace to Tantee were in vain, while those Americans, whose traffick is the human species, gladly purchased the captives. Tantee conducted his wars with vigour, and frequently with success. To defend his subjects was Fidlao's only desire. However could think of vending any of Tantee's subjects to the Americans, whom he never considered as the prime cause of all their desolating wars, and as the scourges of the God of his ancestors on his species. In a battle, fought by the two princes, Fidlao was defeated and his son, Taillah, the inheritor of all his father's virtues, was taken and immediately bound hands and feet, and cast into a dungeon, hung around by the curtain of darkness and despair. Not a ray of light to cheer his body, nor a faint glimmering of hope to support his drooping soul—Fidlao seeing that all was lost, in a fit of despair thrust a dagger into his breast, heaping curses on Tantee, and the inhuman purchasers of his friends and countrymen.

The next day was kept a festival by the subjects of Tantee: but to Taillah it was a day of sorrow. The generous supporters of humanity, and the defenders of liberty, were sunk into wretchedness, and oblivion; while cruel barbarity, oppression and tyranny slept forth and reaped the rewards of virtue. The ghosts of her slaughtered countrymen haunted her imagination; the thoughts of her father's sending the unfortunate captives to the Americans, tortured her soul with anguish: The misfortunes of a prince, brave, humane and virtuous, prince wrought so strongly on her feelings, that she determined to effect his escape or become a sacrifice for virtue in distress. She went immediately to the keeper of the dungeon, and by bribery, at last gained admission to the gloomy confinement of Tildah. The prince, perceiving a ray of light from her torch, and supposing the message was for his murder, cried out with joy—O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, I thank thee for this prospect of a speedy end to all his miseries. Death is all I desire; Tantee has seized my kingdom, and what have I left? Separate me not from my murdered friends, separate me not from the good Fidlao. Hear my prayers, O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, for I have served thee with a pure heart. I am wretched, but not vicious. As he thus spoke, he heard these gentle accents—"Taillah, worthy Taillah, where art thou?" What was his astonishment, when he saw before him the beautiful Taillah melting into tears of pity! She gave him some refreshment, unbound him, and retired, promising to return in the evening, and effect his escape. She took the keeper of the dungeon, to her apartment, and showing him her treasures, offered them all, if he would permit the prince to depart, & report that he was dead, which was duly expected to happen. It was too tempting. He complied. She brought him from the dungeon, and they, with a trusty female servant, took a boat & fell down the river. In searching along the coast for a place of reception, they were driven to an uninhabited island. Here they resolved to fix their residence, free from the horrid scenes of war, cruelty and devastation. Their hearts beat in perfect concord, and all was harmony and love. Each revolving year was witness of their happiness. Four years had now elapsed, since Tildah had bid adieu to misery, when, walking on the shore after a violent storm, he perceived a white person on a piece of timber. He immediately took his boat and brought him on shore. He found that he was captain of a ship from an American port, for the express purpose of enslaving his fellow countrymen. He had never been accustomed to consider persons of this complexion, as monsters of inhumanity, whose happiness consisted in making others miserable. But, he was in distress, and the heart of Tildah melted into pity. He led him to his cottage and treated him as a brother. The American tarried with Tildah a year, and had a son by the female servant. At length, being anxious to revisit his native country, he prevailed on Tildah to convey him, in his boat, to the *embouchure* of the Gambia, hoping there to find some American vessel. He promised Tildah, in the most sacred manner, that he would never make known the place of his retirement. Tildah returned safe to his anxious Taillah. The captain found a vessel, almost ready to sail for the West-Indies, waiting to purchase only a few more slaves. This perjured villain, breaking through every bond of humanity and gratitude, informed the captain of Tildah's retirement. They sailed directly for the island, and seized the noble Tildah, and the beautiful Taillah with four small children, together with the female servant and her infant, and cast them into the hold of the ship. O God! why slept thy thunders and crushed not the execrated heads of such monsters of ingratitude and inhumanity!

ANECDOTE.

WHEN the English militia were first embodied towards the commencement of the late war, the Northamptonshire regiment was encamped at Warley; and, either from an importation of raw recruits, or from inattention to cleanliness, almost every man, from the colonel to the private, inclusive, was infected with a certain unfashionable disorder, vulgarly denominated the *itch*. As the consumption of *ointment* was consequently great, & there were no less than seven surgeons at that time in the regiment, an officer in the camp bestowed on them the just and facetious appellation of *the Lord's anointed!*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

TO BE SOLD BY

MATHER, HUTCHINS and MATHER,

at their store opposite the Meeting house,

—VIZ:—

CALICOES, Chintzes, Broadcloths, Casimers, Coatings, Forestcloths, Flannels, Baizes, Twill'd cotton and hemp Hose, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Lastings, Russels, Wildbears, Calimancoes, Plain and Sprig'd Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Mullinets, Modes and Persians, Cambricks and Lawns, Muslin Aprons, White, Green & Pink Sarcenet, Irish Linen, Brown Linen, and Russia Sheeting, Vest Patterns, Bandana, Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, Black and White Taffety, Black Tiffany, Umbrellas, Silk and Twist, Silk Mitts, China Ribbons of all kinds, Plumes, Feathers & Roses, Fans, Laces and Edgings, Long and Short Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Gold & Silver Coat and Toilets, Women's Shoes, Caip Hats, Japan'd Tea Canisters, Quills, Nails and Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated and common Sugar Tongs, Black Shoe Buckles, Tobacco and Snuff boxes, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, Needles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Green & Bohea Teas, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Raisins, Hardware, Snuff by the Bladder.

ALSO, Rum, Wine, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, &c. And a General assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, and many other articles.

Northampton, June 13, 1792.

NEW GOODS JUST IMPORTED.

ROBERT BRECK *and* SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, they are now opening at their Store, a Large and Elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, which they either Imported or purchased with the Cash in hand. And therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to sell them on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. They Likewise have a quantity of GLASS NAILS, of all kinds; and a good assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Which they will put at the lowest advance. Old kinds of Produce received in pay as usual.

Northampton, June 6, 1792.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	§	India Nankeens,	§
Fashionable Elastick cloth	§	English Strip'd do.	§
Buff Casimer,	§	Janes and Fustians,	§
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Caliccs, cheap.	§	Cambricks,	§
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	§	Irish Linen,	§
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.	§	Sattin and Mode,	§
Muslin,	§	Fans,	§
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	§	Large and small Bibles,	§
Bandanna and other do.	§	Account Books of all sizes	§
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	§	Window Glass, 6 by 7 by 9.	§
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.	§	Crockery and Glass Ware,	§
		Cutlery, &c.	§
		Hyson and Bohea Tea,	§
		Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred Bladder, or pound, very cheap.	§

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the BAKERS business, a lively active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of

GEORGE BLACKMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6, 1792.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of *OAK BARK*, for which part Cash will be paid, by

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 6, 1792.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for Sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Stoughton, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest, for ready or [illegible]

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

[illegible] for their Cotton & [illegible] at the Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1792. [NUME. 304.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, BOSTON, April 15, 1792.

FROM the various Returns and reports received, the Militia of this Commonwealth in general, appears in a very flourishing condition. It is with great pleasure, the Commander in Chief feels himself called upon to do justice to the merits of both Officers, and Men for the many proofs of zeal and public spirit, which have been almost unanimously exhibited by them, in a repeated display of Military Talents and Skill, the Year past; and they have his sincere Thanks for their patriotic Exertions.

The militia of Massachusetts has become no less respectable for its orderly government, than for its perfection in discipline; and while it continues to advance in Military Knowledge, the Arms and Equipments are constantly improving in goodness; in general, they are tight & light, and in good order; the Men appear mostly in uniform,—they are soldierly in their dress, and behaviour; subordination to command is esteemed honourable, and all the various duties of the Field are conducted with adroitness and propriety.

To perpetuate to the militia of Massachusetts, if possible, this respectability in arms, is the most ardent wish of the Commander in chief; he flatters himself of having the concurrent wishes of every good Citizen in this laudable desire—and he hopes from them a continuation of their magnanimous efforts, which have already raised the Militia to its present exalted state of improvement.

It is the opinion of the commander in Chief, that occasional reviews by Regiments, have greatly contributed to produce this happy effect; he therefore expects that every Regiment and Corps, will be affoded and reviewed the present Season; and that an inspection will take place, under the direction of the Inspector General. The Major General will accordingly make timely arrangements for calling out the Militia of their respective Divisions for those purposes,—and they will report through the orderly Channel, such arrangements, at least one Month before the Musters shall take place.

The Commander in Chief approves the introduction of the epaulcon, by the Platoon Officers in the infantry, which is rapidly taking place in some of the Divisions; but he must express his entire disapprobation of the manner of arming the serjeants in others; he expects the serjeants will in all cases, be provided with a good musquet, and other Accoutrements comfortable thereto—and that they will in no instance appear on the Parade without them: It is however recommended to them to wear a mark of distinction, a Cutlas or Hanger, with a Belt passing over the shoulder.

The Powder and Laboratory Stores supplied by government to the companies of Artillery, being designed for the sole purpose of practical discipline, the commander in chief expects they will not be expended at any time unnecessarily, or on trifling occasions—but in real experiment, and on days of General Muster; he expects also, that due care will be taken, to preserve from injury the various Apparatus of Artillery, which are a great expence to the public. Those Corps which have not been already supplied with Cannon, will be furnished as soon as suitable Pieces can be cast, mounted and equipped.

That discipline in the Cavalry may be more perfect, the officers commanding those corps, will see the propriety of enlisting only such Men as own the horses they ride; and that the cavalry may appear with due respectability, it is absolutely requisite in some of the Troops, that greater attention be paid to the size and quality of the Horses.

The Commanding Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Cadets, and Light-Infantry, will observe, that the law has regulated the numbers which compose those corps when complete; they will therefore consider the law as limiting them in this case—beyond which their companies cannot lawfully be increased; neither is it for the good of the Militia, that in any case they should be augmented above the numbers prescribed.

The Commander in Chief, is sorry to notice some delinquencies in the annual Returns—particularly of those Corps which ought to be an example of punctuality to others: He thinks however, he shall not have occasion again to remark it, either of the Battalions or Select Corps—but that in future, all the Returns will be made complete and in due season.

Henry Jackson, Esq. is elected Major General of the first Division of the Militia of this commonwealth, and he is commissioned accordingly.

By order of the Commander in chief,

WILLIAM DONNISON,
Adjutant General.

From a NEW YORK PAPER, of May 15.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the Daily Advertiser of the 12th inst. there is a Report of a Committee of Congress, on the failure of the late western expedition, in which I am held up in a conspicuous point of view, as a principal author of that calamitous event——I pledge myself to prove at a proper period, and before a proper tribunal, that the charges against me as Contractor are ill-founded.——In the mean while, I will exhibit to the public, in the Daily Advertiser of Thursday next, a few palpable errors in this report, in order that a proper judgement may be formed of this legislative mode of investigation.

Wm. DUER, *Late Contractor for the Troops on the Western Frontiers.*

N. York, May 15.

Strictures on the Report of a Committee of CONGRESS, ON THE Western Expedition.

IN my notification to the public of the 15th inst. I promised to expose some palpable errors in the report of the committee of Congress on the late western expedition, in order that a proper judgement might be formed of this legislative mode of investigation. But previous to my entering on the subject, it is proper to observe, that was never, directly or indirectly called upon by the committee to furnish any explanations, or to obviate any of the charges or insinuations contained in this report; that the first notice I had of it was in Mr. Child's paper of the 12th inst. and that *unsuspecting, unheard and unprotected*, I have been stretched on the rack of public investigation, as an object deserving popular resentment—though from circumstances arising from misfortune and indiscretion (not guilty) my person has been imprisoned, my mind preserved, in full vigour, its native freedom and independence; nor am I yet so debased, as tamely to crouch under the load of injury whilst I am supported by the consciousness, not only of innocence, but of merit, in those particulars which are made the subject of accusation.

I shall now proceed to a consideration of some of the points, which the committee roundly asserts as facts; reserving to a future occasion such evidence and observations, as I shall judge necessary for a full refutation of every part of the report of the committee, so far as it relates to my conduct, as Contractor for the army.

In order to prove my inattention to the fulfilment of the duties of my station, it is asserted—That on the 9th of May, 1791, Mr. Smith of Carlisle, one of my agents, had not received any monies from me; that on the 8th of May, 1791, Mr. Kean, another commissary, was in the same situation; and that even so late as the 9th of June, of the same year, Gen. Nevill, my principal agent at Pittsburgh (which was the place of general rendezvous and deposit) had likewise received no monies.

These assertions I avow to be groundless, and in proof, I refer to the following copies of receipts, the original of which are deposited with Mr. Laban Bronson, at No. 57, in Maiden-Lane, formerly one of my agents under the contract, for inspection of those who may with explicit satisfaction on this head.

No. I.

Received, Carlisle, 2d, April, 1791, of Col. Wm. Duer, by the hands of Col. George Gibson, five hundred dollars, on account of provisions to be furnished by me to the army of the United States.

Signed JAMES SMITH.

500 Dolls.

No. II.

Received, Philadelphia, April 17th, 1791, of Wm. Duer, Esq. three hundred dollars, in post notes, which I promise to deliver to Mr. James Smith, near Carlisle, taking duplicate receipts therefor.

Signed HIPPOLITE MALARTIC.

N. B. The receipt of this account is acknowledged in Mr. Smith's account.

No. III.

Received, April 19th, 1791, of Col. Wm. Duer, four hundred and seven dollars forty-eight-ninetieths, on account of supplies, for the troops rafting at Winchester in Virginia.

Signed JOHN KEAN

No. IV.

13th of April, 1791.

Received, of Wm. Duer, two thousand dollars, to be applied in purchasing supplies for the troops on the western frontiers, all for which I promise to account for.

Signed JOHN NEVILL.

2000 Dolls.

Exclusive of the above sums, I paid many of Mr. Nevill's draughts, previous to the time at which the committee stated he had received no money, as will appear by his account, deposited with Mr. Bronson, and made large advances to several other persons, for supplies, to be furnished at Pittsburgh and other places; the proofs of which are too voluminous to be inserted in this publication.

Here I might rest the defence on these points; but the following proofs of a more decisive nature, from No. 5, to No. 9, prove how much I had at heart an honourable fulfilment of my contract; and that the measures which I took for this purpose, were not only successful, but acknowledged by publick documents, lodged in the war office, which the committee might have seen, if an impartial investigation had been the object of their researches.

No. V.

Instructions to Mr. Laban Bronson.

SIR,

The confidence I have, from past experience in your activity, and regard for my interest, has induced me to appoint you my principal agent for managing all purchases, on my account in the western country, not only on account of the contract, but on account of the French emigrants.

In managing the former you will act according to your own discretion, and for my best interest; in the latter, you will from time to time, govern yourself by such special instructions as you shall receive from me.

Your principal and immediate attention must be devoted to supplying all the posts under the contract for the space of four months and procuring a complete supply of salted provisions, for the months of May and June next, preferring pork, if you can obtain it. To enable you to commence your operations, you have herewith in Philadelphia bank bills, fifteen hundred dollars, and a letter of credit on my agent Mr. Joseph Hardy, at Philadelphia, directing to pay your drafts on him, drawn at not less than ten days sight, for fifteen hundred dollars. You have likewise an order on Mr. Israel Ludlow, directing him to pay into your hands what monies he may have undisposed of my last remittance, and all he shall receive from the French emigrants, who are under a convention to pay me for provisions supplied them. With these resources, and that of the merchandize in the care of Mr. Swan (and who must dispose of them under your directions solely) I have no doubt you will be able to execute the objects entrusted to you. If further means are necessary, inform me instantly, and you shall have them.

Immediately on your arrival at Buffaloe or Fort Pitt, you will give notice to general Harmar of your commission, the prospects you have, and the measures you propose adopting; and you will at the same time transmit to me the same intelligence.

From the funds entrusted to Mr. M'Farland, previous to his death, and those in the hands of Mr. Fowler, I am persuaded considerable supplies must have been procured. Obtain, as soon as possible, for me, a state of all purchases or contracts made on my account, and of the deliveries in consequence, specifying the special nature of the deliveries, and the posts at which they have been received. This you will obtain thro' Mr. Israel Ludlow, who is appointed to superintend all the issues, and whose province it will be to visit the respective posts: Although from Capt. Mills's letter to me, it is the most probable that a sufficient supply had gone to Post Vincennes, yet it will be necessary to ascertain this circumstance with precision, and to supply any deficiency in such modes as you may think most advisable.

In short, sir, in executing the business intrusted to you, you will consider yourself unfettered by any other considerations than a regard to my interest *which is inseparately from an honorable fulfilment of my contract*; and you will use every exertion to retrieve any loss of credit, or reputation which I may have suffered from the fate of Mr. M'Farland, or from the scandalous insinuation of such persons as may with my contract to fail.

As the season of the year renders the execution of the office you have undertaken extremely fatiguing and detaches you from all private pursuits you had in contemplation, I will allow you for two months service which you have promised to devote to me one hundred dollars per month, exclusive of your reasonable travelling charges, and before the expiration of that time I will think of a proper character to succeed you. You have herewith a special commission for the purposes mentioned in those instructions, which you will communicate when circumstances may render necessary, and a general letter of credit to Mr. Willis at Buffaloe, who I doubt not will give you any aid in executing the trust reposed in you.

I am, &c.
Yours with esteem,
Wm. DUER.

Mr. Laban Bronson.

In order that some parts of this letter may be clearly understood, it is necessary to mention that it was written in consequence of a former agent's sudden death; and the effects which it was supposed it might have on the supplies of the army at a very critical period, the Ohio river was frozen that year much earlier than usual; a small part of the necessary supplies had been sent down previous to that event, and a clamorous representation had been made to the heads of the Treas-

fines, for each offence; and no [illegible] holder or person licenced to keep a public [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated [illegible] *turned*.

fury and War departments, of any utter inability to supply the contract.

From what quarter, and with what views those representations were made, I shall probably have occasion to shew at a future period.

No. VI.

Return of provisions on hand, May 25th, 1791, at and near Pittsburgh.

Total——Twelve beeves. 2356lbs. of pork, 792 lbs. bacon, 2595 barrels of flour, 8628 1-2 gallons of whiskey, 23 boxes soap, 1000 pounds candles.

N. B. This return was transmitted to the War-Office, and from that department to me.

No. VII.

Abstract of provisions for the army, sent forward to the several posts under the contract for 1791—also, shewing the quantity on hand, July 28, 1791.

Total sent forward——13 bls. pork, 12257 1-4lbs. of pork, 17 bls. beef, 39842 lbs. beef, 2674 bls. flour, 1366 kegs flour, 3243 bls. whiskey, 6028 3-4 kegs flour, 1549 lbs. candles, 2169 1-2 lbs. of soap, 10 1-2 bushels salt, 197 gallons vinegar.

Total on hand——138 bls. flour, 374 kegs flour, 1068 bls. whiskey, 16 kegs ditto, 140 lbs. candles, 9200 lbs. soap 42 1-2 bushels salt. 190 gallons vinegar.

The above is exclusive of what has been issued to the troops, at Wheelon, Buffaloe, Rickoon creek, Fort Pitt, (Reeds, Johnston's and Loyal Hanon's station up the Allegheny river) also to the troops on their passage down the Ohio, and 28 head of beef cattle on hand at Fort-Pitt, and 25 head at Muskingum.

No. VIII.

Return of provisions on hand the 12th day of December, 1791—at Fort Washington.

400 barrels flour, 30,000 lbs. salt beef, 100 gallons whiskey, 21 boxes soap 10 bushels salt.

Issues at this place per day, 600 rations.

Copy. Signed EDWD. EVENS.

No. IX.

Extract of a letter from Francis Mentges, Esq. inspector of the troops of the United States, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort-Washington, June 2d, 1791.

"The present contractor has supplied the several posts with *good and wholesome provisions; and great quantities of provision is on hand.*"

True extract,

Copy. JOHN STAGG, jun. Chief Clerk.

N. B. This extract was transmitted to me from the War-Office.

From the above documents the following facts are clearly established.

1st. That as early as the 25th of May, there was collected at Pittsburgh, (exclusive of other articles of supply) 2395 barrels of flour, and 8628 gallons of whiskey, which is equal to 469.420 complete rations of flour, and 552, 192 complete rations of whiskey; whereas the amount of rations required for the troops whilst on the expedition, did not exceed, by General St. Clair's requisition, 360,000 rations.

2d. That previous to the 28th day of July, there had been forwarded to the army (exclusive of all the subordinate posts, being in the mean time victualled) 2674 barrels, and 1366 kegs or half barrels of flour, and 9271 gallons of whiskey equal, to 675.972 complete rations of flour, and 593.344 complete rations of whiskey.

3d. That from the first of January, 1791, at the time my contract commenced, to the 2d of June following, before any of the supplies above stated could have arrived at the army, all the posts under the contract had not only been supplied with *good and wholesome provisions* but that *great quantities of provisions were on hand.*

4th. That after the return of the army from the expedition, and only nineteen days previous to the expiration of my contract, which was on the 31st day of December last, 400 barrels of flour, and 30,000 lbs. of beef were on hand at head quarters, for a garrison of 600 men; which is equal to 133 days supply of flour, and 52 of meat. It is unnecessary to mention my supplies of beef, because the reporters acknowledge *a plentiful supply of meat:* This article being furnished from Kentucky, is not included in the Pittsburgh returns.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 7.

A Committee are appointed to consider and revise the laws of this Commonwealth, respecting the earting and keeping of powder in the town of Boston.

A bill incorporating *Dudley Atkens Tying*, Esq. and others, for the purpose of rendering Merimack River, passable with boats, rafts, masts, &c. from the divisionary line of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, to the tide waters of said river, by the name of the *Proprietors of the locks and canals, on Merrimack River*, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for the states poor was taken up, and after a very lengthy debate, passed to have a third reading to-morrow.

Friday, June 8.

A bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President and directors of the Massachusetts State Bank, was read, and Tuesday next, assigned for the second reading, and three hundred Copies were ordered to be printed in the mean time, for the use of the Members.

The bill to provide for the State's Poor, was read the third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. J. Hosmer, Esq. brought down the following order from the Senate, viz.—Ordered, That William Heath and Thomas Davis, Esqr's. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider and report suitable means for discharging the principal and interest of that part of the debt of this Commonwealth, due previous to the 19th of April, 1775—which was read and Concurred, and Mr. Jones, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Mason, were joined.

Saturday, June 9.

An engrossed bill, permitting the naturalization of persons prescribed by a law of this commonwealth, was read and passed to be enacted.

Monday, June 11.

A bill for erecting a College in the County of Cumberland, was read, and with the papers accompanying, committed.

A committee were appointed to consider the expediency of continuing the law, rendering processes in law less expensive.

Tuesday, June 12.

The Hon. E. Dwight, Esq. brought down the report of a joint committee, on the mode of choosing Federal Representatives.

The House proceeded to a consideration of the above report, and after debate, it was committed to a Committee of 12, who were directed to take the subject up at large.

Agreeable to assignment, the bill for incorporating sundry persons, by the name of the Massachusetts State Bank, was read a second time, and after a lengthy debate, on the question, shall the bill have a third reading, it passed in the affirmative, yeas 82 nays 61. To morrow 12 o'clock is assigned for the third reading, in the mean time commited to Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Sewall.

Wednesday, June 13.

A joint committee were appointed to consider and report what measures may be necessary to be adopted in regard to the unassumed part of the debt of this Commonwealth.

The order of the day being called for, the house proceeded to the third reading of the bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of of the President and Directors of the Massachusetts State Bank; and after a long debate which continued until 8 o'clock, P. M. on the question, shall this bill pass? the votes being required by yeas and nays, there appeared,

Yeas, 50—
Nays, 92—

ANSWER.
TO THE
GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

IN SENATE JUNE 13, 1792.

ORDERED, That William Heath and Peleg Coffin, jun. Esquires, with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH, delivered at the opening of the Session.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 13, 1792.

READ and concurred——and Mr. Read, Mr. Ely, and Dr. Jarvis, are joined.

May it please your Excellency,

IT affords us great pleasure that we have an opportunity of offering you our sincere congratulations on your being again called to take a distinguished part in guarding the rights, and administering the government of a free people. The repeated suffrages of enlightened freemen, are the most honorary encomiums on public merit.

In times of public danger, the energies of the human mind are kept awake by continual exertion; but the happiness of a people, secure in the unmolested enjoyment of all the rights of citizens, admits of some alloy in the reflection, that times of uncommon prosperity, are too apt to induce the people to neglect those vigorous exercises, that produced, and are necessary to preserve this political health and happiness.

It becomes the duty of Legislators to encourage the cultivation of the useful arts, and to turn the public attention to projects of local and general utility; to guard against that lassitude of sentiment, which directly tends to destroy the manly features of public character.

Good morals and useful knowledge generally diffused among the people, are an essential part of the broad basis of FREEDOM. We therefore are deeply sensible that we owe a liberal patronage to our University and public schools.

The generous philanthrophy expressed by your Excellency, and the particular gratitude to the nation, that nobly relieved our distresses, command our entire approbation. We view with peculiar pleasure, the spirit of LIBERTY, spreading in Europe, and from its rapid diffusion, we anticipate the happy period, when the Freedom of all nations will be established on a permanent basis, and the peoples throughout the world, however differing in language, or complexion, enjoy unmolested, the "*Rights of Man.*"

The mode of choosing Representatives for the General Government, deserves our most serious consideration. It shall be our endeavour to secure to the people an equal and satisfactory representation.

The ready and cheap administration of justice in this Commonwealth, and the just claims of our creditors ought to be attended to, during this season of prosperous tranquility. It shall be our honest aim to practise that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

All other matters of general concern mentioned by your Excellency, shall meet with suitable attention from the Legislature, and if zeal for the public welfare can ensure success, the present Session shall not be useless to the good people of this Commonwealth.

STOCKHOLM, April 23.

WE have not yet seen any authentick list of those who are taken up or supposed to be concerned in the plot of the late regicide; they are, however, said to be 28 in number, four of which the assassin himself owned as accomplices; eight lay under violent suspicion, but have not yet confessed any thing; one poisoned himself; and lastly, 14 were arrested on suspicion, of whom five are since released.

The Queen of Sweden is very ill.

The deceased King not long before his death declared that the conspirators might be pardoned and the assassin himself be as mildly punished as the law would admit of.

It is said that Ankerstrom had attempted to poison himself to death, but that he had been forced to take nourishment.

All the inhabitants of Stockholm, have been said to have any gunpowder in their houses, or to sell any.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

On Saturday a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, who weighs twelve stones, undertook, for a considerable bet, to ride twenty miles on the turnpike road within an hour, he having the liberty of changing horses as often as he liked—which he performed on the Surry road, in less than fifty-seven minutes, with once changing his horse.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday was tried in the court of King's Bench a case wherein Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the learned pig was plaintiff, and the landlord of the George Inn in the Haymarket was the defendant.

The action was brought to recover the Pig and caravan, which had been distrained for rent.

The court was of opinion, that the pig and caravan like the tools of a tradesman, were the means by which the plaintiff obtained his livelihood, and therefore could not be seized to answer for any debt.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

WESTMINSTER-HALL.
COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
LIBELS.

Mr. Mingay moved for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Evans, Bookseller in Paternoster Row for publishing a Libel against the Earl of Lonsdale. The noble Lord's friends had been informed by Mr. Evans that the offensive matter had been written by a gentleman Doctor Walcot, but better known by the name of Peter Pindar, in a Poem called, a Commiserating Epistle to the Earl of Lonsdale: it had been offered to the Publisher that if he would make an affidavit of the fact, no prosecution should be commenced against him, which was refused. Mr. Mingay said he would read a part of the Poem, as well as was in his power, although doubted whether he would be able to do it justice, and he ought to be cautious as every proceeding would probably be next day laid before the Public. He then recited,

" Shades of the Lowthers, armed with vengeance
" rise,
" And shake this Lonsdale who his birth belies,
" Shock'd at his weakness, History turns pale,
" And madly tears the leaf that holds the tale.
" Look through the desert of five hundred years!
" Lo, not a Lowther virtue once appears.
" Thus will the Nation in one voice exclaim—
" A Lowther do an act of virtuous fame!
" When from a Lowther did a Scyon shoot,
" A Lowther Trunk not rotten at the root?"

Leave was given by the Court to file a criminal information against the Publisher.

Mr. Mingay next moved the Court in a similar manner, against Mr. Bell, Printer of the Newspaper called the Oracle, for publishing in that Paper on the 17th of December last, the following paragraph:

"The PAINTERS are still very much perplexed about "the *Likeness* of the Devil. To obviate this difficulty "concerning his INFERNAL MAJESTY, the humorous "PETER PINDAR has recommended to his friend Orra "the Countenance of LORD LONSDALE."

When Mr. Mingay read the preceeding, the Court burst into a loud laughter.

The Counsel stated, that in this case also Mr. Bell, would not have been prosecuted, if he had given up the Author; but although he had promised to do so, yet he had always declined fulfilling his word.

Leave was also given to file a criminal information against Mr. Bell.

Mr. Mingay moved for a Rule, calling on Doctor Walcot, (Peter Pindar) to shew cause why a criminal Information should not be filed against him, for Libels against Lord Lonsdale, contained in his Poem, called a Commiserating Epistle.

The Counsel observed, that the Court could have no objections to this Rule, as it was for exactly the same of France as a few days ago; a Rule had been granted against Mr. Evans, the publisher. Mr. Mingay stated, that Dr. Walcot, on hearing of the proceeding requested Mr. Evans to make affidavit that he had given him money to get printed, and that he was the author; as he wished, if any prosecution was carried on, it might be against himself. And surely, added Mr. Mingay, the Court will not deny him that favour.

The rule was granted. The prosecution against Mr. Evans is withdrawn.

Mr. Mingay also moved for a rule, calling upon P. Stuart to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for writing a paragraph which appeared in the Oracle, saying Lord Lonsdale's countenance would be a good one from which to form a likeness of the Devil.

Mr. Bell, a proprietor of the Oracle, against whom a prosecution had been entered, made affidavit that Mr. Stuart was the author, in consequence of which proceedings against him are dropped.

The rule was granted.

APRIL 23—26.

DECLARATION of WAR.
BY THE KING *of the* FRENCH,
AGAINST THE KING of HUNGARY.

The speculation on the subject of a Continental War are now at an end. The dye is certainly cast, and is to be determined by force, "the last reasoning of kings," how far the league of Sovereigns will be able to subdue the new energies and the new constitution of France.

Mr. Dundas yesterday received dispatches from Gower, mentioning that the King had given his Royal Assent to the National Assembly for the purpose of recommencing to the Assembly an immediate Declaration of War against the King of Hungary. The crowds, it was stated, which were assembled to catch the first tidings of this momentous decision, were so great as to impede the passage of the Sovereign to the Assembly, and the ordinary Courier came away on Friday evening without intelligence of the final determination.

The latest intelligence received by Government, at seven o'clock last night, went no farther than this introductory statement. But from an express received yesterday evening by a French merchant of the first existance in the City, we are enabled to state in addition, that the King of the French recommended to the Assembly to make an immediate Declaration of War, in consequence of the answers which he had received from the Court of Vienna, from which conjoined with some hostile movements, it was apparent the King of Hungary waited but for a convenient opportunity to make war on France.

The King left the Assembly, and after some debate it was decreed on the same evening—that WAR should be immediately declared.

The formal Declaration of Hostilities was expected to take place on Saturday morning.

The Dutch mail of yesterday brings us certain accounts of the march of the Austrian troops.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, will send a fleet this summer into the Mediterranean—It is supposed that it will convey a number of troops to the South of France, and co-operate with the Court of Spain, in assisting the counter revolution.

The decision of the National Assembly of France has accorded precisely with the general anticipation. In the sitting of Friday evening, the important decree was passed which sanctions the hostilities of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the same time resolved, that a Manifesto should be immediately published and distributed thro' the Continent, stating the provocations, and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a war. It was also proposed, that both the National Guards and the troops of the line should take the oath to the Constitution as prescribed on the 14th of January last, this new ceremony was deemed superfluous.

By a private letter received at Paris, from the banks of the Rhine, it appears, that the Court of Prussia, had some time ago, given orders to the Prussian Envoy at Paris, to dispatch a courier the moment that war should be resolved upon by the National Assembly. The first courier has accordingly been sent with all expedition to Hesse Cassel, from whence another was to be instantly dispatched to the commander in chief of the army of 15,000 Prussians, waiting for orders to march into Liege, which they will accomplish in three days.

This army is intended not only to check the irruption of the French, but also to keep the Liegeois in awe who only wish for another opportunity to break their fetters.

Yesterday a messenger came express from Paris to the French minister; it is said he brings information that the National Assembly, from the answer of Prince Kaunitz, had judged the most prudent and effectual means of securing permanency to the constitution to declare war against the King of Hungary, whom they consider as only tampering to watch the most favourable opportunity of overturning the objects of the French Revolution.

Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Francisco Bolmeno, Governor of the Council of the Indies, and brother to Count de Florida Blanca, is discharged. He was ordered, on the 21st of March to quit Madrid instantly, and to repair to a small town called Ronjel, in Old Mancha. He is deprived of all his pensions. Ruiled Heral, Agent for the French Princes, is also on the point of leaving Madrid.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.

We are informed from good authority, that on Saturday last, the 2d inst. a party of four Indians crossed the Ohio, near the mouth of Raccoon creek, and stole nine horses, with which they immediately made off—in the mean time a party of men went out in pursuit of them, and came to the place where the Indians had left their blankets, on going to the settlement—supposing the Indians would return, the party lay concealed, and for some time saw them approaching, they continued concealed until the Indians came up, then fired and killed one of them, and wounded two, and returned home with the scalp of the one killed.

In the satisfaction of the public Captain Jeffers has furnished us with the following Intelligence.

Immediately on receiving information at Fort-Franklin of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's station, I marched, with the Ranger's under my command, in order if possible, to intercept the parties on their return——but the distance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obstacles prevented us, and from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy had three days before. On the Shenango I fell in with 60 Muncees and a Cayuga, who I made prisoners and brought to his place, but from sundry circumstances in their favor Gen. Putnam, thought proper to release them.—A short distance beyond the Salt Licks I fell in with a party of Delawares, and killed two and wounded one.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

On Tuesday last the President of the United States, and his Lady, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury and his Lady, visited Mr. Pearce's Cotton Manufactory. The President attentively viewed the Machinery, &c. and saw the business performed in its different branches—which received his warmest approbation.

On Saturday last, the *diligence* fire engine, (constructed by Mr. Richard Mason, of this city) was again made trial of for the satisfaction of those who wish to be eye witnesses to its wonderful effects in the discharge of water.—When played horizontally, the water was thrown to the distance of one hundred & eighty feet; and, in a perpendicular direction, to the height of one hundred and sixty six feet. The superiority of this engine over all others ever used in America, seems to give it a decided preference to those in common use.

An ingenious mechanick in England has invented a wooden Automaton, in the human figure. It is about five feet in height, walks about the room (by means of springs)—and plays upon several musical instruments in the most natural manner imaginable.—It is said the artist is now engaged in putting together a figure to represent a singing clerk, which when finished, is to sing a number of psalm tunes, not exceeding twenty-four.

Letters from the Havanna say, that Gen. Bowles, continues under close confinement in the Moro castle, and is treated with all that rigour which the Spaniards have never failed manifesting towards any person that is found molesting the peace of their settlements in the new world. No foreigner, on any pretence whatever, is admitted to talk with him, nor is he suffered the use of pen, ink, paper, or any other means to correspond with his friends in other parts of the world.

JUNE 13.

We are sorry to learn, that Capt. Montford and a soldier of the first regiment, being lately a short distance from Fort-Jefferson, were killed and scalped by the Indians, parties of whom are constantly hovering round that post, so that it is dangerous to venture out of sight of it.

JUNE 16.

A woman, Helen Gray, died in the parish of Monimail, in the shire of Fife, in the 109th year of her age. She was a little woman and remarkable cheerful. Some years before her death she had a new set of teeth. In early life she had been a servant in Lord Stormont's family. The ladies of the neighbourhood were much amused with her telling them that Mrs. Helen Murray, who they well knew as Directress of the Edinburgh Assemblies was one of the young bairns she remembered; and that Mr. Wille (Earl Mansfield) was a very fine laddie.

In the village of Collosie, in the county of Fife, there is a very old man, Thomas Garrick, who, from the best information that can be got, is in the 108 year of his age. He was a soldier in the Duke of Argyle's regiment, in 1715. For nearly twenty years past, he has never been known confined to his bed by sickness, for a single day.

In the parish of Featlingal, county of Perth, there is at present a gentleman living, and still healthy and strong, aged 103 who attended a funeral the first year of this century, and bore arms under the Marquis of Athol the year before the Union. The Minister knew, about thirty years ago, one Donald Cameron, who lived, it was credibly asserted, to the amazing age of 127.

Every recent letter from Spain brings some new instance of the growing spirit of revolt in that Country. It first manifested itself in Catalonia, where the hardy disposition of the natives is proverbial. Castile and Arragon, have followed the example, and if the recitals which have reached us be founded in any degree, despotism and the inquisition have both seen their day.

June 18. Letters from Red-stone mention that great numbers of people, who had resorted there with a view of going down the Ohio to Kentucky this spring, have been unable to put their design in execution, on account of the danger from Indian depredations.—Most of these are consequently in great distress, scattered about Red-Stone, having expended their little all. Two boats only had attempted to go down the river; both of which were taken, and the people either killed or made prisoners by the savages. Several murders have been committed along the Ohio side of the Indian lands; and the frontier inhabitants, it is said, are generally removing to garrison for their immediate safety.

THE ground has been lately visited, by the President and managers of the Susquehanna Navigation, that is marked for the Quitapahilla canal. This canal will unite the Schuylkill and Susquehanna at a distance not exceeding four miles and thirty one perches. Every thing is said to be in forwardness for beginning the work.

By recent information from Kentucky, the Indians continue to kill people on the frontiers of that country. The messenger (Col. Harding) who was sent to the Miamee towns to persuade the Indians to treat, was fired upon by them, and was obliged to return without accomplishing the object of his mission. Three of his attendants were killed.

BOSTON, JUNE 21.

From FRANCE, via SPAIN.

Capt. Kelsa, from Bilboa, which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the DECLARATION OF WAR, by the *French Nation* against the *House of Austria*, and the other powers who have succoured and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing hostilities, and dictating terms to France—He further adds, that a merchant, of great repute in Bilboa, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the *French Patriots*, and the *Germans*, in *Austrian Flanders*—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that accounts had stated the loss on both sides, at 7000 men, the action continued from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which side Victory declared herself he did not understand, but supposes from the silence on that head, that it was dubious.

The captain further informs that the Spanish Government entertained great fears of a *Revolution* in that kingdom—that, as far as possible, all correspondence on political subjects was interdicted, and that the Inquisition-Boat visited every vessel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters or newspapers, but such as were previously inspected. The Captain and crew of all vessels were also forbid speaking on the government, or religion of Spain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hebert's Town, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated June 1.

"A young man of good report, from the waters of the Ohio, came to town this day, informs that 700 riflemen arrived at the mouth of Buffaloe, above Wheeling, about ten days ago, to make a dash at the Indian settlement, at and about Sandusky.

"I wish they may visit the Grand Council now holding at the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Good luck to them! a treaty at the proper place would do more than fifty defeats!"

Advices from France, as late as 16th April, mention the embarkation of 8000 troops, for the West-Indies, to quell the negro insurrection therein.

WINSOR, June 12.

We learn that on the evening of the 20th ult. the Distillery and Brewery in Middlebury, belonging to Mr. Rafter, was confumed by fire, suspected to have been communicated from the chimney. A large quantity of Grain, Brandy, Gin, Porter and other liquors, were likewise consumed. The Building was 150 feet in length, and completely furnished—equal in value and convenience to any in America. Fortunately, the people who slept in the building escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at three thousand pounds.

To the great honor of the inhabitants of Middlebury & the adjacent towns, large sums of money have been subscribed, to assist in rebuilding the house; which, doubtless, will be immediately attended to.

On the fifth inst. Mr. Luther Lock, of Hartford, in the 23d year of his age, was unfortunately drowned in Ompanpanoosuck river. He was attempting to take some fish, and by what means he got into deep water, is not known.—His body was not found until the next day.

Wednesday last, the Council of Censors, *for revising the Constitution of this State, convened at Rutland—on Thursday following they adjourned to the Monday preceding the Session of the General Assembly in October next, then to meet in Rutland.*

NORTHAMPTON, June 27.

ON the 15th inst. the election for governor was determined in the city of New-York; when GEORGE CLINTON, was declared governor, and PIERRE VAN CORTLANT, lieutenant-governor of the state, by a majority of the canvassers.

The Marquis de la Fayette is become considerable obnoxious to the municipality of Paris, who have deliberated on removing his bust from the Hotel de Ville. The conduct of the municipality is, however, reprobated by the national guards, and several sections of Paris.

According to letters from Bourdeaux, three hundred thousand men have voluntarily inlisted in France, upon finding there was a deficiency of little more than 50,000 in the line of the army. A million of men is said, are preparing to follow their example if necessary. It is mentioned in London papers, that so dreadful has been the plague in Egypt, that three hundred thousand houses have been depopulated; and shut up by the order of the government. "What is very extraordinary this awful visitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, lasted but three days."

There seems not to have been at any period such a general union of sentiment against the African slave trade, as at present appears in Great-Britain. Scarcely a town or village is the whole island but has petitioned for the abolition of this unjust traffic—the petition from Glasgow was signed by upwards of 20,000 people—from Manchester by more than 10,000, and from York about 23,000, and others, it is said, in equal proportions.

The evils arising from lotteries in England, are beginning to claim the legislative consideration of that country. To such a height has this *legal* mode of gambling advanced among them, that in consequence thereof thousands of individuals have rendered themselves incapable of paying their taxes, during the last year.

" A lottery is a taxation
Upon all the fools in creation
And heaven be prais'd,
'Tis easily rais'd,
Credulity's always in fashion:
For folly's a fund
Will never loose ground
While fools are to rise in the nation."

DIED]—At Eashampton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. HANNAH CLAPP, wife of Capt. JOSEPH CLAPP, in the 56th year of her age, she was a woman of an amiable character, whose death is much lamented by all her friends and acquaintance.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of DAVID COBB, late of Ashfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

PRISCILLA COBB, Administratrix.

Ashfield, June 19, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 14th inst. a dark sorrel MARE, supposed to be about 5 or 6 years old, shod before, with a small white streak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westhampton, June 26, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

fines, for each offence; and no licence shall be granted to any holder or person licenced to keep a public Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated *accordingly.*

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

ODE,

Composed for the ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THrice hail auspicious Day!—to every patriot dear,
Long may America, thy sacred morn revere,
This day the heaven descended prize,
Fair *Independence* bless our land,
May pleasure sparkle in our eyes,
Our hearts with gratitude expand.

CHORUS.

Let youth with age, in one grand chorus join,
Heroes and Sages, hail the boon divine.

Hail *Independence* hail!—sent with the love of thee,
Columbia's patriot Sons, determin'd to be free;
For thee they fought, they bled, expir'd,
And laurell'd wreathes of honor gain'd,
Resolv'd, united and inspir'd,
At length the glorious prize obtain'd.

Cho. Let youth with age, &c.

Beneath thy fostering hand—here agriculture smiles,
The joyfull farmer reaps, rich harvest from his toils.
The joyful fields, well cultur'd plains,
The flocks and herds indumerous rove,
The towering maze, the bending grain,
Thy blessings, Independence, prove.

Cho. Let youth with age, &c.

Commerce upheld by thee, old ocean's bound explores,
Our traffic wide extends, from transatlantic shores,
To fertile India's crowded ports,
The adventurous merchant tends his course,
Our flags display'd the word around,
Our wealth deriv'd from every source.

Cho. Let youth with age, &c.

Cheer'd by the placid mein, our manufactures grow,
Mechanic arts improve—a hence copious blessings flow.
Lo! heaven born science feels the charm,
She strengthens, flourishes and smiles,
Genius, ability and worth,
Each office, each profession fills.

Cho. Let youth with age, &c.

Let us with grateful hearts, bend the adoring knee,
To celebrate that power who will'd us to be free,
He spoke the word, let discord cease;
Appall'd our foes on every hand,
And now he showers the sweets of peace,
In rich profusion on our land.—

CHORUS.

Let youth with age, in one grand chorus join,
Heroes and Sages, hail the boon divine.

D. D.

Amherst, June 21, 1792.

THE UNEXPECTED RETURN.

An EPIGRAM.

HOW's this! with Child, and Lawy
For twelve long months and more;
There must, good Jane, be some foal play,
And you a very whore.
Not so, kind Hub. The time care bland;
Then turn not pale or sallow:
Friends will step in, and *till your land*,
When too long laying *fallow*.

LETTER TO A YOUNG LADY.

By the Rev. JOHN BENNET.

ON ORDER.

LAY down a little plan for yourself, and all your studies, exercises & employments will be easy & practicable. You will have time for every thing; and you will never feem in a hurry or crabarrassed.

Order is the ark law of nature, and of nature's God. The moon, stars, and tides, vary not a moment; and the sun knoweth the hour of its going down.

Without order, a thousand things will be improperly delayed, or wholly neglected. While we are hesitating where to begin, or what to do, hours fly away, inscrubibly, never to return.

If every thing knows its place, you will escape the ills of many moments, and the anxiety of as many unpleasable searches. Exactness is by no means the necessary appendage of an old maid.

Order is the very parent of tranquillity. A person is always easy, whose affairs are always in a regular arrangement. At the same time, let the mechanism of your process be invisible. The perfection of art, you know, is to conceal it.

Be always ready to receive your friends with an open countenance, and a cheerful heart. Society and conversation have claims upon us, to which we should sacrifice every selfish consideration.

If you are an early riser, you may find time for a every thing. It is amazing how much is gained by lopping off an hour or two from indulgence in the morning. Nor is the mere saving of time the only advantage. Our spirits are more lively, and our faculties are more awake. I do not know a practice which I should more recommend, whether devotion, health, beauty or improvement of the mind, were the objects in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful blood flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the newborn scenery of Nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath, which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours, which are lost in the morning cloth, and unreasonable indulgence.

I have inured myself for many years, to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May, particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after sunrise, for each offence, and the slumbers, that holder or person licenced to keep a public

sweets which open to salute me. And I always find so much more dedasted from the strength of my health and the vigour of my understanding.

NUISANCES.

A FRENCH Gentleman who was taken prisoner with Marshal Tallard, at the battle of Hocksted, and was some years a prisoner in England—on his return to France amongst other observations on England, he informed his countrymen that the English had a thing they called a NUISANCE—"that is, gentlemen," said he, "any thing that is offensive to the neighbours, or that may probably do a mischief to the passengers—For removing things of this nature the English have very good laws. But so indolent, so neglectful are these people, that they seldom or ever think of removing the *nuisance*, until it has done some notable mischief. An example of this kind happened in the neighbourhood where I quartered—In a by-road, over a very deep river there was a timber bridge, and soon after I arrived there a large hole happened to be broke through in the middle of the Bridge—I passed that way—I observed the hole, and took notice of it to all the gentlemen in the neighbourhood—I repassed, the hole was still there, and daily grew bigger—it continued so many months—the laws were sufficient for removing this nuisance & enforcing the reparation of the Bridge, but no man would be at the pains of putting them in execution.—At last, an unfortunate gentleman of some distinction passing that way in a dark night, his horse stumbling through was drowned, and the gentleman much hurt. Then the Justices of the Peace met, and immediate orders were given for repairing the Bridge."

"I do not know," says he "but the gentleman found means to recover the value of his horse, but no man could make reparation for the pain he indured."

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Roman had divorced his wife, and being pressed by the expostulation of his friends, who asked, *was she not fair? Was she not chaste? Was she not fruitful?* Holding up his shoe, to them replied, *It is not handsome? It is not new?* Yet none knows where it pinches, but he that wears it.

A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF SPRING
GOODS,
TO BE SOLD BY
MATHER, HUTCHINS and MATHER,
at their store opposite the Meeting house,
—viz.—

CALICOES, Chintzes, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Forestcloths, Flannels, Baizes, Twill'd cotton and hemp Hose, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Lastings, Russel, Wildboars, Calimancoes, Plain and Sprig'd Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Muslinets, Modes and Persians, Cambricks and Lawns, Muslin Aprons, White, Green & Pink Sarcenet, Irish Linen, Brown Linen, and Russia Sheeting, Vest Patterns, Bandana, Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, Black and White Tafaity, Black Tiffany, Umbrellas, Silk and Twist, Silk Mitts, China Ribbons of all kinds, Plumes, Feathers & Roses, Fans, Laces and Edgings, Long and short Gloves, Velvet Ribbon, Gold & Silver Cord and Tassels, Women's Shoes, Chip Hats, Jappan'd Tea Canisters, Quills, Nails and Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated and common Sugar Tongs, Black Shoe Buckles, Tobacco and Snuff boxes, Knives and Forks, Fenknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, Needles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Green & Bohea Teas, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Raisins, Hard Soap Snuff by the Bladder.

ALSO Rum, Wines, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, &c. And a General assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, and many other articles.

Northampton, June 13, 1792.

NEW GOODS, JUST IMPORTED.

ROBERT BRECK *and* SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, they are now opening at their Store, a Large and Elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, which they either Imported or purchased with the Cash in hand. And therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to sell them on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. They Likewise have a quantity of GLASS & NAILS, of all kinds; and a good assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Which they will put at the lowest advance. Most kinds of Produce received in pay as usual.

Northampton, June 6, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the

Subscriber out of the pasture of Landlord Ezra Clark, at Williamsburgh, on Friday eight the 15th inst. a chestnut coloured MARE, with a star in her forehead, four years old, natural pacer, shod before. Whoever will give information where the may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ABNER BATES.

Chesterfield, June 1, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber fifteen SHEEP, unshorn—marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear.

NOAH COOK.

Westhampton, June 1, 1792.

Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just received, and for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. SETH DWIGHT, in Williamsburgh,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GOODS,

among which are the following articles, viz:—

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths, Elastic Cloth, Velvets and Corduroys, Thickfetts, Coutil Denim, Satinetts, Lastings, Janes and Fustians; a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, cheap Vest Shapes, of all Prizes, Purple and Chintz Shawls, Best India Bandana Handkerchiefs, Barcelona and Romal ditto. Pocket ditto. Shalloons & Durants, Marble Strip'd and white cotton Hose, ditto Worsted do. Modes and Satinetts, Irish Linens, Cambrick, Muslin, and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lawn Handkerchiefs, and Aprons, a variety of Fans, Ladies Leather Gloves, ditto Worsted Mitts, Ribbons and Tapes, Black and white wire Tape, Quality and shoe binding, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Thread, Tape, Imperial and Mohair Buttons, Plated and common shoe and knee buckles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Writing Paper, Bibles, Best Philadelphia Snuff by the Blader, or less quantity, Pigtail Tobacco, good Chocolate and Soap, Chalk by the hundred or less quantity, Paper hangings, &c. &c. &c.

Also—An ASSORTMENT of

Crockery *and* Stone WARE.

The above GOODS will be Sold cheap for pay in hand, or on good credit for Beef or Pork delivered, in the fall.

WANTED,

A Quantity of BUTTER—TOW-CLOTH, &c. &c.

Williamsburgh, June 20, 1792.

Just opened for SALE, by

JOHN HART,

At the House of the late Col. Williams, in Hatfield,

A GENERAL *and* ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN AND WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

CONSISTING of a variety of the most fashionable Superfine and Second Cloths, Cassimers, Cassimets, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Durants, Tammies, Moreens, Taboreens, Fustians and Jeans, Jeanetts, Nankeens, a great variety of beautiful Calicoes and Chintzes, of the most fashionable figures, Furniture Calicoes, Linsey-Woolsey, Linen Checks, Linen Linstrings, black Satin and Modes, Plain, Strip'd and Cross Barr'd Muslin, Muslinetts, Cambricks and Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Muslin Checks, Bandana and Silk Handkerchiefs, Vest Patterns, Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Willow Hats, Bands & Tossels, Sheeting 7-8 and 4-4 yrd. Linens, Thread and Cotton Hose, an assortment of Buttons, Fans, Ribbons and Tapes, Silk and Thread, Laces, Silk and Leather Gloves, Calf & Felt Hatts, Black, Plain Russells, Calimancoes, Satinetts and Lastings, Florentines, Thickfetts, Women's Shoes, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a good assortment of Crockery, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the very best quality, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, &c. &c. Also Rum, Wine, Brandy & Molasses, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling at a very small advance for ready Pay, and as it is his constant endeavor to merit the confidence of the Publick, in the line of his business, he makes no doubt the Quality and price of his GOODS, will be pleasing to the purchaser, and will well pay them for the trouble of calling.

Hatfield, June 16, 1792.

WANTED—*Immediately,*

A SAN Apprentice to the *TAYLORS*, between a BOY, about 12 or 14 years of age—For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM JONES.

Northampton, June 20, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALL'S LOTTERY, TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.
Fashionable Elastick cloth
Bust Glimmer,
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.
Chintz and Purple Shawls,
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.
Muslin,
Tamboraine and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Bandanna and other do.
A large assortment Vest Shapes.
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.

India Nankeens.
English Strip'd do.
Janes and Fustians.
Cambricks,
Irish Linen,
Satin and Mode,
Fans,
Large and small Ribbon.
Account Books of all sizes.
Window Glass, 6 by 7 by 9.
Crockery and Glass Ware.
Cutlery, &c.
Hyson and Bohea Teas.
Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the Bladder, or pound, cheap.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1792. [NUME. 305.

From a NEWYORK PAPER, *of May 15.*

Strictures on the REPORT of a Committee of CONGRESS,

ON THE

Western Expedition.

[Concluded from our last.]

THERE remain two other charges, which require some notice.

One, that there was a *total failure* in the supply of horses, which occasioned the Commander in Chief to direct a purchase of between six and seven hundred, for which he ordered my agent to draw bills on me, and of which I refused payment. This charge, so far as it respects my failure, is an void of foundation, as the others; But, as *perhaps*, I shall content myself with observing—

1st. That previous to the order issued by Gen. St. Clair, Mr. Wilkins an agent *specially employed for this service* was purchasing the number of horses which was judged necessary for the expedition, when I understand he happy; and that this circumstance was publicly known in camp.

2d. That I have made actual payment many months since, for all the horses purchased by this gentleman, agreeably to my contract with him—and

Lastly, That the loss of the horses, & any interruption in the regular supply of flour, is not imputable to the conduct of the committee—but to some of a very different nature, and for which I am not responsible—and that probably this want of flour existed principally on the contrast, after the visitors had got possession of all the provisions—If the limits of a newspaper would admit of my introducing the whole testimony necessary to support these points, in that incontestible manner which it is in my power to do, other obvious considerations arising one from it at this time. I recollect on this occasion, an observation made by Dr. Franklin, to Mr. Morris, when superintendent of the finances) on controversy about money, with the Court of Versailles—he said, after stating the Court's objections, the Doctor thereupon observes, that he could have easily refuted all he had said, but that if he had *got the better of the argument*, he should have *got nothing else*. I shall conclude on this head with observing, that the *truth of this charge* may easily be judged of by the *accuracy of other parts of the report of the committee* on those points where the means of official evidence, in direct opposition to what they have stated, were within their reach. As to the last point concerning the due bills issued by my agent, and which is the only remaining one which deserves any comment, I shall be but short.

The report states as an article of the contract, that the officers had an election of drawing the whole of the rations, to which their rank entitled them, or of receiving the contract price of them in CASH, &c. &c. *This is false.* There is not a *single* article of this kind, *or a single expression* in my contract, which can be turned to imply such an engagement—In proof of this, the original contract is left with Mr. Bronson for the perusal of those who will to be satisfied as to the truth of his *bold assertion*. Indeed such an obligation would be manifest for any contractor to subject himself to; for if this election was to be in the officers of the army, as the Contractor would not know when their money or wants might lead them to prefer *one to another*, he would be under the necessity of double advances for the same object; *one* for the officers rations, the *other of cash* to pay for them, if not demanded; and he would be still worse, he would not only run the risque of having the undrawn rations on his hands, but be paid for them at the contract price have according to an old saying his *labor for his pains!*—All that has been usual in this case, has been for the officers and Contractor to agree: Which has generally been by allowing in cash, *not the contract price*, but what the rations was *estimated to cost* and the place where the officers were entitled to receive it; this order originated in an intention to make *me* pay to the officers what *they had no right to exact*; as will appear by the following extract of my agent's letter to me on this subject, dated Sept. 26, 1791.

"Colonel St. Clair has ordered the quarter master of the different battalions to include all the rations allowed the officers in the returns, and directed the commissaries to issue due bills for the rations not drawn, which is expected will be paid by you. I should be glad you would give me your directions on this head, and let me know at what rate they are to be paid; for as not think you ought to settle them at the contract price, *there is no clause in the contract which obliges you to do it.*"

Back are the charges and insinuations made against me by the committee; and such the evidence I offer to invalidate them—If it be asked how Congress came to direct a publication of this nature, tending to criminate individuals without knowing in what manner the charges against them had been substantiated, I reply, that the report was fostered in the last day of the session, when many members were absent and the imagination of the few present, so much on the wing homewards as to present the exercise of that cool reflection which in general, marks the proceedings of that respectable body.

"Thus wretches hang, that jurymen may dine."—As to the motives of the reporters they appear sufficiently obvious. I presume they thought it consisted with policy and even with established precedent, that on this occasion some victim should be marked out as an object of popular resentment. It would not do to charge Congress as the author of the calamity, because they are *foul birds*, which *bewray their own nest*.

It would not do to charge the President *(at least directly)* because his humanity—attention in executing with the most scrupulous exactness as well as ability every part of his executive functions, & a conviction of this on the public mind precludes all hopes of success from such an attempt. It would not do to charge General St. Clair, first, because a former committee of Congress had made a very sorry figure in such, an attack:—

And secondly, because he was present to vindicate himself—Who then so proper to attack as myself?—*Now*—First, because I was a Contractor: And Contractors, from custom immemorial, always bear the blame of lost battles; Secondly, because my misfortune had subjected me to popular prejudices, of course it was no great crime to charge me with an additional burthen; And lastly, because I was absent, and of course not capable of defending myself.

In these points of view (if I may be permitted to use a little jocularity a grave observation of the committee, & perhaps with as much propriety at least as they do) their order of march appears to have been *judicious and their ground of action well chosen.*

WM. DUER, late Contractor
for the Western Army.

New York, 15th May, 1792.

P. S. The Printers of the several States who re-print the Report of the Committee, will from a sense of justice, accompany it with these strictures.

W. DUER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, June 14.

THE Committee on the expediency of continuing the law rendering processes in law less expensive, reported that the same should be continued for three years.

The report was accepted and recommitted to the Committee, to bring in a bill.

A petition of *William Phillips*, and others, praying payment of interest for monies loaned previous to the late war, was read, and committed to the committee of both houses, who have under consideration what measures are necessary for discharging the principle and interest of the Debt of the Commonwealth previous to the 19th April, 1775.

FRIDAY, June 15.

A bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, and Directors of the Union Bank, was read the second & third time, & the question, shall this bill pass? Was taken by yeas and Nays.—Yeas 95—Nays 58

SATURDAY, June 16.

Ordered, that Mr. Slocum, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Bruce, be a Committee to inquire whether any person who holds any office under the United States, is a Member of this House.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the subject of dividing the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of Federal Representatives, and the new draft of the Senate, was committed to a Committee of seven.

MONDAY, June 18.

A Committee were appointed to ascertain the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, the present year, and the payment of the civil list.

Hon. Holder Slocum, was charged with a message to the Hon. Senate to inquire if they had acted upon the bill, providing for the support of the State's poor.

Wednesday next is assigned, to come to the choice of Major Generals for the second and seventh divisions of the Militia.

A committee were appointed to bring in a resolution, ascertaining the pay of the Members of the honorable Council, Senate and house, the present session.

A message came from the honorable Senate, informing that the bill providing for the State's poor, and also a remonstrance of the town of Boston, on the subject, were in the hands of a committee, who would probably report some time this day.

An engrossed bill for building a bridge over Merrimack River in the County of Essex, was read, and passed to be enacted.

A bill to prevent the exportation Oak Bark out of the Commonwealth, except from the district of Maine, had a first reading and to morrow 3 o'clock, P.M. assigned for a second reading.

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of discontinuing the Committee for methodizing public accounts, reported a resolve for the purpose which was accepted.

TUESDAY June 19.

A message from the Senate, proposing that the two houses should meet in Convention to morrow, for the purpose of choosing a Senator for the county of Plymouth, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Davis, Esq. who is chosen Treasurer of the Commonwealth, which proposition was accepted. Also a letter from Mr. Dawes, accepting his appointment.

Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq. brought down from the hon. Senate a report of the Committee of the Senate, on the bill providing for the support of the State's poor, which was read and accepted.

A petition of the hon. David Cobb, Esq. in behalf of himself and associates, praying for the incorporation and endowment of a academy in Taunton, was read and committed.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the Committee for dividing the Commonwealth into districts, for the Choice of Federal Representatives, and after debate it was recommitted to the Committee who first had the subject at large, under consideration.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

A bill in addition to the several laws now in force, which respect the carting of powder through the streets of Boston, and the storage thereof in said town, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

Agreeably to assignment, the Senators and representatives assembled together, for the choice of a Senator for the County of Plymouth, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Davis, Esq. chosen Treasurer, and the votes being taken by ballot, it appeared that

JOSIAH SMITH, Esq. was chosen.

The two houses then separated.

The house proceeded according to assignment, to the choice of a Major General for the second division of the Militia of the Commonwealth, and the votes being taken by ballot, it appeared That

JOHN FISK, Esq. was chosen.

Also to the choice of a Major General for the seventh division, and the votes being taken, it appeared that

SALEM TOWN, Esq. was chosen.

A message came from the Hon. Senate, directing the Secretary to notify the Hon. Josiah Smith, Esq. that he has been chosen agreeably to the constitution, a Senator for the County of Plymouth, which was agreed to.

A bill providing for a more equitable mode of paying Jurors, was read a first and second time, and to-morrow, (this day) 10 o'clock, assigned for the third reading.

A resolve for continuing the bounty on Hemp, for one year from the first of July, 1793, was read and accepted.

A resolve establishing the pay of the Councellors, Senators and Representatives, the present session, was read and accepted.

The bill incorporating D. A. Tyng, Esq. and others for the purpose of rendering Merrimack River passable with boats, &c. by the name of the proprietors of Locks and Canals, &c. was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed, with amendments.

From the elders and members belonging the salvation of all men through our Lord Jesus—met in annual Convention, at Philadelphia, May twenty fifth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and continued by adjournment until the twenty-ninth of the same month.

To the Churches throughout the United States in the same comfortable belief wish us, wishing that grace, love and truth, may be multiplied.

Dearly beloved and highly favoured of God, our common salvation,

WE rejoice to have it in our power to acquaint you, that through the goodness of God our saviour, we have had an exceeding comfortable meeting, and our deliberations were conducted with attention, forbearance and love; & what increased our happiness and heightened our joy, is the discovery of the great and mighty works that are taking place through Europe as well as America; that light and knowledge are fast pervading the whole earth; and that the time is coming when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the great deep, and the wilderness is blooming and budding as the rose.

We have the satisfaction to inform you that the number of Churches and Societies joined and United with us, have increased to fifteen, exclusive of twenty-five societies that have not yet met in convention. The tidings that have been received from the distant parts of several States are truly refreshing and must be a means of filling your hearts with gratitude and thanksgivings and likewise will direct you to the throne of grace to supplicate for more laborers, for truly the harvest is great, and the labourers are few.

We request you, dear brethren, to pray that those who labor in the gospel and are engaged in ministering to the people, and where there are amongst us suitable persons gifted with grace and utterance, we recommend

earned.

that they be encouraged and called to exercise those gifts to the glory and honor of our great head and Master.

May every one, according to his capacity and station in life be diligent in the work and great privileges in the Lord, by manifesting that the belief of the truth as in Jesus, doth ever influence to love and good Works.

We have appointed our next annual convention to be held at Philadelphia, the twentyfifth day of May, 1793, at three o'clock P. M.

And may God, who guides, governs and directs all things to his own glory and the good of his creatures —who hath all flesh in his holy keeping, keep you and us, with all the brethern of mankind, in the bond of peace and the fellowship of the gospel—is the prayer of your brethern in the full atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Signed by request and in behalf of the convention.

JAMES MOORE, Moderator.

Attest

DAVID EVAN, Clerk.

The Printers throughout the United States will oblige the convention by inserting this in their newspapers.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

April 25.

In the sitting of the 19th, *M. Dumouriez* read the following communications:

Letter from M. Noailles.

To the French Minister of foreign affairs. April 4.

SIR,

"YOUR dispatches of the 27th of March, were brought to me by the Courier Deriville, on the 4th of April I immediately obeyed the instructions contained in them, by visiting the Count Cobenzel, vice chancellor of state and of court. I preferred addressing myself to him, because I was sure by his means, of introducing whatever I chose to the knowledge of the sovereign.

"I said every thing to the vice chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, such as you wished. I presented to him how much our uneasiness increased every day, upon observing the hostile preparations directed against us.

[M. Noailles, after some similar observations, concludes his address to Count Cobenzel by saying, that he had received orders to demand a declaration by which the court of Vienna should renounce its armaments and coalition; and to announce, that, in default of this declaration, the French king will consider himself as in a state of war with Austria, in which he would be supported by the whole nation, who with only for a immediate decision.]

"Count Cobenzel undertook to justify his court from the hostile views imputed to it, and contended, that the reinforcements sent to Brifgaw were for the preservation of order. I observed, that so many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, justified our alarms. I insisted especially upon the conclusion of this concert so contrary to what we might expect from an ally.

"The reply of Count Cobenzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his court did not wish to attack us; but would make requisitions, which it would be difficult to avoid without War. He said, that the concert was no longer personally to the king of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himself, but with other courts; and that this concert would continue till what remained to be settled with France was brought to a conclusion.

He specified to me three points.

1st. "That satisfaction should be given to the princes possessioned in Alsace.

2d. "That satisfaction should be given to the pope for the county of Avignon.

3d. "That the neighbouring powers shall have no reason for the apprehensions which arise from the present weakness of the internal government of France.

"I asked Count Cobenzel, if, for answer to the representations which I had made him, I might say, that his court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The minister, perceiving himself surrounded by the circle which I had drawn, said, that he would take directions of his Majesty, and inform me of what he should be ordered to say.

"M. de Bischoffswerder, (at our this day upon his return to Berlin.) He would have begun his journey sooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addressed to the *electoral* courts, and probably to the state of the empire, as *estates* demanding from each the assistance that they have proposed to give, either in money, or men, in case of War.

"This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the subject.

"M. de Bischoffswerder will stop at Prague to see the prince of Hohenlohe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Austrian general and the duke of Brunswick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipsic, in the course of next month. According to the opinion, the court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defensive, notwithstanding the endeavors of the court of Berlin to suggest another."

Second letter of M. Noailles.

"I have waited, sir, for the answer of the Count de Cobenzel. He hasjust informed me, on the part of the king, of Hungary, that the note dated March 18, contains the answer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered, since it contained also the opinion of the king of Prussia upon the affairs of France, an opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the king of Hungary.

The president then read the following Letter from the King.

"Mr. President,

"I entreat you to make known to the assembly that I shall come there to-morrow at half past twelve o'clock.

Signed "LOUIS."

On Friday his majesty came to the assembly, the members of which rose and were uncovered as he entered, and took their seats when he had reached his place. The king then spake as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

"I have come among you for an object of the highest importance in the Present circumstances. My minister of foreign affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council on our situation with regard to Germany."

The minister of foreign affairs then went up, and standing by the king's side, read the report, which the king had notified the assembly.

Minutes of the Cabinet Council of France addressed to the KING.

"SIRE,

"When you took an oath of fidelity to the Constitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could stop them, no motive of alliance, of neighbourhood, or propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient allies rafed your name out of the list of despots, and from that moment they forgot your majesty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are beyond the frontiers to prepare a guilty aggrtellion against France. They wish to carry into its bosom fire and sword. Their rage would have been impotent if the foreign princes had not seconded and encouraged their criminal manoeuvres. The house of Austrian has done every thing to encourage their audacity.—The house of Austria, who since the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies.—This treaty, Sire, subjected us to the ambitious views of this house. She engaged us in all her wars, to which she called us her allies.—We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of despotism. The infant that the house of Austria saw she could no longer govern to for her purposes, she become our enemy.

"It was Austria that had stirred up against France the restless Northern Potentate, whose tyrannical phrensy had at least made him fall under the sword of assassin—It was Austria in office, of which Europe shall judge, advised one party of Frenchmen to take up arms against the other. The note of the court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. Mr. Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers against France. The death of Leopold ought to have made some change in this ambitious system but we have seen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March, is the ultimation of the court of Vienna. This note is more provoking still that the former. The king of Hungary withes that we should submit our constitution to his revision; and he does not dissemble the project of arming Frenchmen against Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the minister, in charging me with "the administration of foreign affairs you have imposed on me the telling you the truth. I proceed to tell you the truth. It results from this explosive, that the treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the house of Austria, that the maintenance of a league of the powers is an act of hostility against France, and that you ought this instant to order M. Noailles, your ambassador, to quit the towers of Vienna without taking leave. Sire, the Austrian troops are on the march, the camps are marked out, fortresses are building: The nation, by its oath on the 14th of July, has declared that any man who shall accede to an unconstitution negociation, is a traitor. The delay granted to Austria is expired, your honor is attached, the nation is insulted: Therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to make to the national Assembly the formal proposition of war against the king of Bohemia and Hungary."

The minister having read the minute, the king resumed his speech—

CONCLUSION of the KING'S SPEECH.

"You have heard, Messieurs, the deliberation and the decision of of my council. I adopt their determination. It is conformable to the wish, many times expressed, of the National Assembly, and to that which has been addressed to me to be the wish of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating state, which compromises our constitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indispensible. I come, therefore, in the terms of the constitution, to propose to you formally to declare War against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

A burst of applause broke from the galleries.

The Assembly maintained a dignified silence.

The President answered.

"SIRE,

"The Assembly will proceed to deliberate on the great proposition which your Majesty has made to them. They will address to you, by a message, the result of their deliberations."

The King then retired with his ministers; and conducted by the same deputation of members. The the Hall rung with acclamations of the People.

The Assembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

Dr. Johnson's Letter to the late Earl of Chesterfield has been much spoken of and eagerly sought after. We are happy in the opportunity of presenting it to our readers.

February **** 1755.

MY LORD,

I HAVE been lately informed, by the proprietors of the world, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the public, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished is a honour, which being very little accustomed to favor from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address, and could not forbear to wish, that I might boast myself *le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*, that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contended. But I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride, nor modesty, would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing, which a retired and uncourtly scholar can practise. I had done all that I could: and no man is well pleased to have his ALL neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward room, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain; and have brought it at last to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The Shepherd in Virgil grew acquainted with love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received; or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which you have not shewed you have enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with no assistance, and no encouragement, I shall not be disappointed, though I should conclude it, if I can conclude it, like a dog, in hopes of being whipped from the door. This is the disposition of a scholar and of a writer, SOME of whose days have been passed in the hope of your favour, and who is willing still to hope for your favour, is not easily to be driven away by a repulse, or two repulses. Yet there are some things that will at last force even a dog to quit a house, as there are some that will force a scholar to quit a patron.

When I first ventured to look upon your Lordship, I was not to be easily discouraged, because I had not much to lose. I am now in the midst of my work, and cannot but wish for some end of my labours. If I am to be ruined, I am ready to be ruined by a patron. Such a ruin, though it would sink me, would not crush me. I am not so much a stranger to the world, as to complain of the want of what I have never had, or of the loss of what I never enjoyed. I am not so much a stranger to the world, as to be ever disappointed by any thing I find in it. But I had hoped that the patronage of a nobleman, of a scholar, of a man of letters, of a man of genius, would have smoothed my way to the publick, as it would be a kindness to those who are behind me in the race, when it is known that they may expect the same favour. There are many circumstances in which a patron may be of great advantage to a man in my state. He may be a friend in the place of all friends from whom I am far removed, he may supply the place of a family which I have left behind me, he may hasten the publication of a work, which every day makes more necessary, he may, by his countenance, shorten the interval between the beginning of my work and the reaping the benefit of it, he may, by his favour, sooth the anxiety of hope, he may, by his favour, relieve the languor of disappointment, he may, by his favour, cheer the solitude of a life spent in literature, he may, by his favour, do what he will with a man who has no claim, and who expects no favour.

I have, my lord, been long enough in hope of your favour, I am now too far advanced to be hindered, and too fond to be forced away by the frown of a patron, or the smile of any other man. If I am ever to have your favour, it is thus I wish that it may come, it came too late, though I did not know that it was to be withheld, I now can hardly wish to enjoy it, yet I should be glad to show to the world that it was in your power to shorten my labours, to sooth my anxiety, or to reward my diligence.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

LONDON, April 15.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings less intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of little later date than those received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the prefence of mind shewn by GUSTAVUS during his illness. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the opera house, several of the Foreign Ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut.—You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your Courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, since it will then probably be known whether I survive or not." His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe, and the love of fame, which was always his predominante passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baron D'ARMFELT, one of the most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with fright, and unable to utter a word. As he approached the King, stretched out his hand to him, faid, "What the matter, my friend?—Be not so alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is, thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the General received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament.—The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten, he died in great agonies in the presence of the first physician DAUBERCIN, of the Grand Almoner WALLCHIST, of the Chamberlain BORCHENSTIERNA, and of two pages.

The will was opened the same day at noon in the apartments of the young King, by Lathom, the Secretary of revision; the two Princes his uncles, and the chiefs of all the regiments & of the department took the oath to him; and the usual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the constitution was formed by an hundred and eleven persons of rank, and residing partly in Stockholm, and partly in the provinces; and that the plan consisted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as soon the King shall be dispatched, the Duke of Sudermania, and the prince most attached to his Majesty, as the Generals Toll and Baron D'Armfelt, the Baron Ruth and M. Mikauson, should be attached; and their heads should be carried in triumph thro' the streets; that Lieutenant Col. Lilienhaum, Major of Guards, should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that when the publick force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal should be absolutely executive, and committed to the national sovereignty."

The persons arrested are chiefly young men.—Several nobles, who were most forward in the opposition to the King, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the palace, soon after the attempt was known. The King being informed that the Count de Brahe, one of them, was in an anti-chamber, making inquiries concerning his situation, desired that he might be admitted, and said to him—"that though he was under circumstances much to be lamented, he regarded that day happy for himself, since it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldest friends."

ARREST of Mr. PAINE.

April 19. *At the London Tavern, about half past five o'clock, on Friday last, the 13th of April, Mr.* THOMAS PAINE, *Esq. was arrested, at the suit of Mr. Mark Gregory, and others, by Wild the bailiff. Paine was immediately carried without his hat, to the King's Head Sponging-house, in Wood street, opposite to the Old Compter, where he arrived about 6 o'clock. About an hour afterwards, he was visited by Mr. Johnson, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church yard, and Mr. George Wilkins, bookseller, in Paternoster Row.*

PITTSBURGH, May 28.

Molly Herbeson, on her oath, according to law, being taken before John Wilkins, Esq. one of the commonwealth's Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny, deposeth and saith, that on the 22d of this instant, she was taken from her own house within two hundred yards of Reed's Block House which is called 25 miles from Pittsburgh; her husband being one of the spies, was from home; two of the Indians had lodged with her that night, but had left her house about sun rise in order to go to the block house and had left the door standing wide open; shortly after the two scouts went away, a number of Indians came into the house and drew her out of bed by the feet; the two eldest children, who also lay in another bed, were given out in the same manner; a younger child, about one year old, slept with the deponent; the Indians then ransacked about the articles in the house; when they were at this work the deponent went out of the house and hollowed to the people in the block house; one of the Indians then ran up and stopped her mouth, another ran up with his tomahawk drawn, and a third ran and seized the tomahawk and called her his squaw; this last Indian claimed her as his, and continued by her; about fifteen of the Indians then ran down towards the block house,—and fired their guns at the block-house, in consequence of which one soldier was killed and another wounded, one having been at the spring, and the other in coming or looking out of the Blose house; this deponent then told the Indians there were about forty men in the blockhouse, & each man had two guns; the Indians then went to them that were firing at the block-house and brought them back; they then began to drive the deponent and her children away; but a boy about three years old being unwilling to leave the house, they took it by the heels and dashed it against the house, then stabbed and scalped it; they then took the deponent and the two other children to the top of the hill, where they stopped until they tied up the plunder they had got; while they were busy about this, the deponent counted them, and the number amounted to thirty two, including two women that were with them painted like the Indians.

That several of the Indians said speak English, and he knew three or four of them very well, having often seen them go up and down the Allegheny river; two of them he knew to be Senecas and two Mingoes, who had got their guns mended by her husband about two years ago—they sent two Indians with her, and the other took their course towards Pucky—that she, the children and the two Indians had not gone above two hundred yards when the Indians caught two of her uncle's horses, put her and the youngest child on one, and one of the Indians and the other child on the other—that the two Indians then took her and the children to the Allegheny river, and took them over in bark canoes, as they could not get the horses to swim the river—after they had crossed the river the oldest child, a boy of about five years of age, began to mourn for his brother; one of the Indians then tomahawked and scalped him—that they travelled all day very hard, and that night arrived at a large camp, covered with bark, which, by appearance, might hold fifty men; that the camp appeared to have been occupied some time, it was very much beaten and large beaten paths went off in different directions from it; that night they took her about three hundred yards from the camp into a large dark bottom, bound her arms, gave her some bedclothes, and lay down one on each side of her; that the next morning they took her into a thicket on the hill side, and one remained with her till the middle of the day, while the other went to watch the path, lest some white people should follow them; they then exchanged places during the remainder of the day; she got a piece of dry venison about the bulk of an egg that day, and a piece about the same size the day they were marching; that evening, (Wednesday the 23d) they moved her to a new place, and secured her as the night before. During the day of the 23d she made several attempts to get the Indian's gun or tomahawk, that was guarding her; and could, she have got either, she would have put him to death: She was nearly detected in trying to get the tomahawk from his belt.

The next morning (Thursday) one of the Indians went out as on the day before to watch the path, the other lay down and fell asleep, when she found he was sleeping she stole her short gown, handkerchief, and a child's frock, and then made her escape—she ran was about half an hour high—that she took her course from the Allegheny, in order to deceive the Indians, as they would naturally pursue her that way; that day she travelled along Conequenessing creek, the next day she altered her course, and as she believes, fell upon the waters of Pine creek, which empties into the Allegheny—thinking this not her best course, took over some ridges, fell in on the head of Squaw run, followed down the dividing ridge on Friday night, and on Saturday came to Squaw run, continued down the run until to Indian or some other person shot at a deer; the people, person about 3 or 4 yards from her, the deer runing and the dog pursuing it, which from the appearance, she supposed to be an Indian dog—the then altered her course, but again came to the same run, and continued down it, until she got so tired that she was obliged to lie down, it having rained on her all that day and the night before; she lay there that night; it rained continually on Sunday morning she proceeded down the run until she came to the Allegheny river, and continued down the river until she came opposite to Carter's on the inhabited side, where she made a noise, and James Carter brought her over the river to Carter's house.

That deponent further says, that in conversation with one of the Indians that could talk English very well, which she suspects to be George Jelloway, he asked her if she knew the scrimmer that was taken by Jeffers and his Senecas, and in Jail in Pittsburgh? the answered no—he faid, you lie. She again faid she knew the scrimmer; he faid she did; that he was a spy, and a great Captain; that he took Butler's scalp, and that they would have him or remote scalps; he again faid that they would exchange for him; that he and two more was sent out to fee what the Americans were doing; that they came round from Detroit to Vincings; the Indian took paper and the seal he that he, at Fort Pitt, could write and draw on it;—he also asked her if a campaign was going out against the Indians this summer—the faid no—he called her a liar, and faid they were going out, and that the Indians would serve them as they did last year; he also faid the English had guns, ammunition, &c. to give them to go to war, & that they had given them plenty last year; this deponent also says, that the saw one of the Indians have Captain Crib's sword, which she well knew; that one of Indians asked her if she knew Thomas Gitty—the faid she did—he then faid that Gitty lived near Fort Pitt, that he was a good man, but not as good as his brother at Detroit, but that his wife was a bad woman, she tells lies on the Indians, and is a friend to America. Sworn before me the day and year first above written.

JOHN WILKINS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Extract of a letter dated Trenton, June 8. 1792.

"A Coroners inquest was held on Wednesday last, on the body of a young Negro woman (late the property of Samuel Hoit,) at the Presbyterian church in maidenhead (where it had been sent the evening preceding, for interment.) The Coroner's inquest report, that her death was occasioned by a most barbarous and inhuman whipping, she survived but a few hours, inflicted by her said master—To his shame be it spoken, he is seventeen years of age. The murder was committed by him and a connexion of his by the name of Elias Hunt, under the direction and superintendance of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the former. Such of the Jurors as I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject, say, that upon the appearance of the mangled remains of the poor wretch, they are of opinion that a more painful death than the most have suffered, can scarcely be possible; refused by her mistress even a drink of water, which she supplicated with her last words; and yet these monsters are not even committed to prison.

Elias Hunt is in the custody of the Coroner, but Samuel Hunt has been suffered to slip out of the way, and his connexions are taking measures to have him bailed, while Mrs. Hunt, who is generally believed to be the most criminal of the three, it is feared will entirely elude punishment.

One of the Jurors assured me, that if a judgment might be formed from Mrs. Hunt's countenance when she appeared before the inquest, she felt less concerned on the occasion than he did at that moment on her account."

June 21. A letter received by a settler in Greene county, from Kentucky, mentions, that 6 hundred Indians had broke into that settlement; that a party of them had burnt the town of Frankfort, and killed about fifty white persons.

Capt. James Wells, of Delaware state put a period to his existence a few days ago. He was in the recruiting service and had raised his company, but having transgressed the limits of his allowance, was involved in debt to the company's account, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. He received orders to repair to the rendezvous at Pittsburgh; but, owing to this embarrassment, was detained. He applied, stated his case, and requested relief. His application proved unsuccessful.—In the presence of his lieutenant he wrote a letter stating the cause of the act he was about to commit, sealed it, directed it to the lieutenant, stepped into an adjoining room and shot himself; the lieutenant hearing the report of the pistol, ran in and found him lifeless.

BOSTON, June 25.

THE EXPECTED WAR IN EUROPE.

ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

400,000 FREEMEN—Led by *Patriot Generals*—Fighting for the cause of *Universal Liberty*, the *Equal Right of Men*, their *Wives*, their *Children*, and all they hold dear—pauoplied in *Conscious Rectitude*—Encouraged by the *good wishes of Mankind*—and animated with the *smiles of Heaven!*

ON THE PART OF AUSTRIA.

250,000 *Austrian*, 50,000 *Prussian*, 15,000 *Electoral*, 20,000 *Swedish*, 20,000 *Russian*, and 20,000 *Spanish* Slaves—Commanded by the *Parricides* of arbitrary Courts—Stimulated by a desperate set of runaway Frenchmen—Fighting *(if they do fight)* to rivet more firmly the chains of their fathers, brethren and friends—against every principle of conscious rectitude *(if any they can be suspected of)*—and for a paltry farpence per day.—Agitated by distrust—Deprelled by the *basest* of slavery—and instigated by the *Devil* himself.

From this view of the two Pictures—and truth marks the lines—can AMERICANS entertain a doubt, whose cause will bear the palms of *Victory?*

KING OF SWEDEN.

By the Anna, from Hamburg, several German papers, which contain many particulars of the assassination of the King of Sweden, have been received. The conspirators were only three in number, viz. Count Horn, Count Rising, and Capt. Ankarstrom, amongst whom lots were cast, to determine who should be the immediate executioner of their design. The lot falling on Ankarstrom, he prepared himself with two pistols, the one designed for the murder of the King, the other for himself. Count Horn gave the signal of destruction. The King was in a masked walking with his Queen. The Count, on discovering him gave his signal by approaching, clapping his Majesty on the shoulder, and saying, "*Bon fair, Mascue*"—on which Ankarstrom fired. GUSTAVUS, it appears, preserved great presence of mind during the residue of his existence, and supported the pangs of an excruciating desolation with a magnanimity that charmed and astonished even his most inveterate enemies.

N E W - Y O R K, June 23.

On Monday last arrived in this City from his settlement at Grand River, on the north side of Lake Erie, on a visit to some of his friends in this quarter, Captain *Joseph Brant*, of the British army, the famous Mohawk chief, who so eminently distinguished himself during the last war, as the military leader of the *savages*. We are informed that he intends to visit the city of Philadelphia, and pay his respects to the President of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, July 4.

The late election in the state of New-York, has greatly agitated that state; and this agitation has been increased by the decision of a majority of the Committee appointed *to canvass* the votes, that Gov. Clinton, and Lt. Gov. Van Cortlandt, were re-elected. Three of the Committee have published a formal protest against that declaration—one of the reasons of which is,—"Because, it cannot be ascertained, whether George Clinton, was chosen Governor or Pierre Van Cortlandt, Lt. Governor of this state, by the greatest number of votes at the last election, without examining the ballots contained in the boxes delivered into the secretary's office, by the sheriffs of the counties of Otsego and Clinton; there being a sufficient number of freeholders in these counties, with the votes given in other parts of the state for JOHN JAY, as Governor and STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER as Lt. Governor, to give them a majority of votes for those offices."—The *allegeed* majority in favour of Gov. Clinton, was only 138 out of many thousand votes—the papers are full of spirited speculation and jaqui-nades on the subject—and by the last papers, meetings of the citizens were called to take this infringement of their rights of election into consideration.

EBENEZER HUNT,

Has just received from London, a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has like wise for sale, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, best Claret Wine in Bottles, also—London and Bristol Porter, &c. &c. fine sweet Oil, for the table.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

as usual. Northampton, July 4. 1792.

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST respectfully inform their Customers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnership under the firm aforesaid, and that they improve the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly opposite the Meeting-House, Northampton:—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, such as Chime Clocks to go with springs or weights, spring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, also, a variety of time-pieces, warranted Watches which shew the day of the Month, plain do.—Surveyors Compasses, Chains, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, such as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeads, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings. Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the newest patterns, they have a new fashion for Buckles from Newyork, superior to paste, for beauty and strength. They have just Received from New-York an elegant assortment of Goods in their way of business, among which are the following, viz. Dial Plates, main springs, Fusee chains, Christals, Chains, Scales, keys, Trinkets, &c. which they will sell by the doz. or single. A few English Warranted Watches, gilt Necklaces, Lockets and Breast pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Scissors, together with a good assortment of fashionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper. Wanted at the above business a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is master of the clock-making business. NORTHAMPTON, JULY 4. 1792.

To the Gentlemen Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire.

YOU are hereby notified and requested to meet at the house of Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE, Innholder in Northampton, on Wednesday the 18th of *July next*, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things, viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator, to preside in said meeting.

2d. To receive the report of our Committee, of their proceedings hitherto and to give them any directions for further proceedings if the Proprietors think proper.

3d. To consider of the expediency of making any Purchases, or providing any materials, or employing any persons in any labor preparatory to making the Canals and to pass any votes for effecting any or all the proposals aforesaid, and to do and transact any and every other matter relative to the making the Locks and Canals aforesaid, that may at said meeting be thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOSIA DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BEN. PERSCOTT.

Northampton, July 4. 1792.

JOSEPH CLAPE, Jun.

HAS just received a large and beautiful assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, consisting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, Well-India Rum, Crosscut Saws, Steel Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. Island N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Fryingpans, Allum, Copperas, Rice, Raisins, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Northampton, July 4, 1792.

ing, 10s each offence; Jaunting houses [illegible] holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned.*

THE HUE AND CRY.

OYES, my good people draw near,
My story surpasses belief;
Yet deign for a moment to hear,
And assist me to catch a stray thief.

Have you chanc'd a fair damsel to meet,
Adorn'd like an angel of light,
In a robe that flow'd down to her feet,
No snow on the mountains so white?

Silver flowers bespangled her shoe,
Amber locks on her shoulders were spread,
Her waist had a girdle of blue,
And a beaver plum'd hat had her head.

Her steps an impression scarce leave;
She bounds o'er the meadows so soon;
Her smiles are like Autumn's clear eve,
And her looks as serene as his noon.

She seems to have nothing to blame,
Deceitful and meek as the dove:
But they lives not a thief of such fame,
She has pilfer'd below and above.

Her cheek has the blushes of day,
Her neck has outdone the swan's wing;
Her breath has the odours of May,
And her eye has the dew of the spring.

She has rob'd of his crimson, the rose,
She has dar'd the carnation to strip,
The bee who plunder'd them knows,
And would fain fill his hive at her lip.

She has stol'n for her forehead so cv'n,
All beauty by sea and by land,
She has all the fine azure of heav'n
In the veins of her temple and hand.

Yes, yes, she has ransack'd above,
And beggar'd both nature and art;
She has got all we honour and love;
And from me she has pilfer'd my heart.

Bring her home, honest friend, bring her home,
And let her down safe at my door,
Let her once my companion become,
And I swear she shall wander no more.

Bring her home, and I'll give a reward,
Whose value can never be cold;
More precious than all you regard,
More in worth than a house full of gold.

A reward such as none but a dunce,
Such as none but a madman would miss;
O yes, I would give you, for once,
From the charmer you bring me a KISS.

THE REFUSAL.

From a late English Paper.

AN ELDERLY Gentleman, of the name of PAGE sent the following Lines to a YOUNG Lady whom he wished to wed.

TO FLORILLA.

Take G from Glove, and there remains Love,
Which I do send to thee!

FLORILLA'S ANSWER.

Take P from Page, and there remains, age,
Which never will do for me.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

A POOR but worthy clergyman in the West of England, who possessed only a small lectureship, from the income of which he had a large family to maintain, had been under the necessity, through some expensive family sickness, &c. of contracting debts with several in the parish, and being unable to answer their demands, absconded for some time for fear of being troubled; and in short, was so ashamed of facing his creditors that he even prevailed with a friend to officiate for him on Sundays. However, considering this method of life could not last long, he took courage, & resolved to preach the following Sunday before his parishioners, when he took his text from the New-Testament in these words, "*Have patience and I will pay you all.*" He divided his discourse into two general heads, first, *Have patience.* Secondly, *I will pay you all.* He expatiated very largely and elegantly on that most Christian virtue, patience; after which, "and now," says he, "having done with my first head, viz. "*have patience.* I come to my second and last general head, which is, *And I will pay you all*;—but that I must defer till another opportunity." Which excellent conclusion so pleased his creditors, that they gave him his own time to pay his debts, assuring him, that they would never trouble him more.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of DAVID COBB, late of Ashfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

PRISCILLA COBB, Administratrix.

Ashfield, June 19, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 14th inst. a dark sorrel MARE, supposed to be about 5 or 6 years old, shod before, with a small white streak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westhampton, June 26, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, BOSTON, April 15, 1792.

FROM the various Returns and reports received, the Militia of this Commonwealth in general, appears in a very flourishing condition. It is with great pleasure, the Commander in Chief feels himself called upon to do justice to the merit of both Officers, and Men for the many proofs of zeal and public spirit, which have been almost unanimously exhibited by them, in a repeated display of Military Talents and Skill, the Year past; and they have his sincere Thanks for their patriotic Exertions.

The militia of Massachusetts has become no less respectable for its orderly government, than for its perfection in discipline; and while it continuesto advance in Military Knowledge, the Arms and Equipments are constantly improving in goodness; in general, they are kept bright, and in good order; the Men appear mostly in uniform—they are soldierly in their dress, and behaviour; subordination to command is esteemed honorable, and all the various duties of the Field are conduct with adroitness and propriety.

To perpetuate to the militia of Massachusetts, if possible, this respectability in arms; is the most ardent wish of the Commander in chief; he flatters himself of having the concurrent wishes of every good Citizen in this laudable desire—and he hopes from them a continuation of those magnanimous efforts, which have already raised the Militia to its present exalted state of improvement.

It is the opinion of the commander in Chief, that the annual reviews by Regiments, have greatly contributed to produce this happy effect; he therefore expects that every Regiment and Corps, will be assembled and reviewed the present Season; and that an inspection will take place, under the direction of the inspector General. The Major-General will accordingly make timely arrangements for calling out the Militia of their respective Divisions for those purposes,—and they will report through the orderly Channel, such arrangements, at least one Month before the Musters shall take place.

The Commander in Chief approves the introduction of the epaulion, by the Field Officers in the infantry, which is rapidly taking place in some of the Divisions; but he must express his entire disapprobation of the manner of arming the serjeants in others; he expects the serjeants will in all cases, be provided with a good musquet, and other Accoutrements conformable thereto—and that they will in no instance appear on the Parade without them: It is however recommended to them to wear a mark of distinction, a Cutlass or Hanger, with a Belt passing over the shoulder.

The Powder and Laboratory Stores supplied by government to the companies of artillery, being designed for the sole purpose of practical discipline, the commanders in chief expects they will not be expended at any time unnecessarily, or on trifling occasions—but in real experiment, and on days of General Muster; He expects also, that due care will be taken, to preserve from injury the various Apparatus of Artillery, which are a great expence to the public. Those Corps which have not been already supplied with Cannon, will be furnished as soon as suitable Pieces can be cast, mounted and equipped.

That discipline in the Cavalry may be more perfect, the officers commanding those corps, will see the propriety of enlisting only such Men as own the horses they ride; and that the cavalry may appear with due respectability, it is absolutely requisite in some of the Troops, that greater attention be paid to the size and quality of the Horses.

The Commanding Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Cadets, and Light-Infantry, will observe, that the law has regulated the numbers which compose those corps when complete; they will therefore consider the law as limiting them in this case—beyond which their companies cannot lawfully be increased; neither is it for the good of the Militia, that in any case they should be augmented above the numbers prescribed.

The Commander in Chief, is sorry to notice some delinquencies in the annual Returns—particularly of those Corps which ought to be an example of punctuality to others: He thinks however, he shall not have occasion again to remark it, either of the Battalions or select Corps—but that in future, all the Returns will be made complete and in due season.

Henry Jackson, Esq. is elected Major General of the first Division of the Militia of this commonwealth, and he is commissioned accordingly.

By order of the Commander in chief,

WILLIAM DONNISON,
Adjutant General.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subscriber out of the pasture of Landlord Ezra Clark, at Williamsburgh, on Friday night the 15th inst. a chestnut coloured MARE, with a star in her forehead, four years old, natural pacer, shod before. Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ABNER BATES.

Chesterfield, June 1, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just received, and for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH DWIGHT, in Williamsburgh,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GOODS,

among which are the following articles, viz.—

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths, Elastic Cloth, Velveteens and Corduroys, Thickets, Coatings, Denim, Satinetts, Lastings, Janes and Fustians; a large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes; ditto Vest Shapes, of all Prices, Purple and Chintz Silks, Best India Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Barcelona and Mandalitto. Pocket ditto. Shallooms & Durants, Striped and white cotton Hose, ditto Women's Modes and Satinetts, Irish Linens, Cambrick, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Aprons, a variety of Fans, Ladies Leather Gloves, Worsted Mitts, Ribbons and Tapes, Black and white Tafte, Quality and fine binding, Silk and Tape Pins and Needles, Thread, Tape, Imperial and Mohair Buttons, Plated and common Shoe and Knee buckles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Writing Paper, Bibles, Best Philadelphia Snuff by the Blader, or less quantity, Pigtail Tobacco, good Chocolate and Soap, Chalk by the load or less quantity, Paper hangings, &c. &c.

Also—An ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery *and* Stone WARE.

The above GOODS will be Sold cheap for cash, or on good credit for Beef or Flax Seed, in the fall.

WANTED,

A Quantity of BUTTER—TOW-CLOTH, &c.

Williamsburgh, June 20, 1792.

Just opened for SALE, by

JOHN HART,

At the House of the late Col. Williams, in Hadley,

A GENERAL *and* ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

CONSISTING of a variety of the most fashionable Superfine and Second Cloths, Cassimeres, Cullens, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Durants, Tammies, Moreens, Taboreens, Fustians and Jeans, Jeanetts, Markeens, a great variety of beautiful Calicoes and Chintzes, of the most fashionable figures, Furniture Chintzes, Lutestrings, black Satins and Modes, Plain, Striped and Cross Barr'd Muslin, Muslinetts, Cambricks and Lawns, Aprons, Muslin Cravats, Bandanno and Linen Handkerchiefs, Vest Patterns, Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Willow Hats, Bands & Tossels, Shoes, 7-8 and 4-4 yrd. Linens, Thread and Cotton Hose, an assortment of Buttons, Fans, Ribbons and Tapes, Silk and Thread, Laces, Silk and Leather Gloves, Calf & Belt Hats, Black, Plain Russells, Calimandes, Shaloons and Lastings, Florentines, Thicksetts, Women's Shoes, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a good assortment of Crockery, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the very fine quality, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. &c. Also Rum, Wine, Brandy & Molasses, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling at a very small advance for ready Pay, and as it is his constant endeavor to merit the confidence of the Publick, in the line of his business, he makes no doubt the Quality and price of his GOODS, will be pleasing to the purchaser, and will well pay them for the trouble of calling.

Hatfield, June 16, 1792.

WANTED—*Immediately*,

A SAD Apprentice to the *TAYLORS*, between 14 BOY, about 12 or 14 years of age—For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM JONES.

Northampton, June 26, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALL'S

LOTTERY, TO BE

SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	India Nankeen.
Fashionable Elastick cloth	English Strip'd do.
Buff Casimer.	Janes and Fustians.
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.	Cambricks.
Chintz and Purple Shawls.	Irish Linen.
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.	Satin and Mode.
Muslin,	Fans.
Tambord and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	Large and small Bibles.
Bandanna and other do.	Account Books of all sizes.
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	Window Glass, 8 by 7 by 9.
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.	Crockery and Glass Ware.
	Cutlery, &c.
	Hyson and Bohea Teas.
	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred.
	Bladder, or pound powder cheap.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1792. [NUMB. 306.

ADDRESS

OF Mons. MIRANDON, at the CIVICK FESTIVAL at BOURDEAUX, in *December* last.

Citizens, and Brethers; Virtuous Sisters; and you Honorable Strangers,

MEMBERS of a free-people, who this day unite in a simple though sublime solemnity, of which future ages will preserve the memory, pardon, if I do not express, with all that energy which you have a right to expect, the sentiments that animate you. And you, if there by any such within these walls! vile flatterers of Kings, slaves of vulgar prejudice, who still bear the shameful signs of an ancient servitude;—if the manly accents of *Liberty* should wound your ears, —fly—for this day we celebrate its feast.

Citizens, you have partaken in our enthusiasm, you have applauded a project of uniting under these vaults *prized*, by the docile piety of your fathers, the ensigns of four great free nations; your and our wishes are accomplished. Behold this brilliant signal of your glory, this standard planted by victorious hands (14th July, 1789) on the towers of the Bastile; after being sprinkled with their blood. Contemplate this moment, for ever imperishable, of your victory over a despotism of fourteen hundred years.

Glorious conquerors of that royal prison, *Reinon, Sejot, Coulaine, Blanchard, Thevenin, Lecoustourel*—names once obscure, but which *France* previously collects in her annals. The homage we now pay to your virtues will not discharge the debts of our grateful country. Nature owes you a second *Homer*, to transmit to future generations your glory and your death.

We shall strew some flowers also on your tombs, ye *citizens of Montauban*; glorious martyrs of French Liberty;—young *Dessilles*, and you, ye national guards of *Nancy*, who were the first to seal with your blood the oath to die for your country and in defence of its sacred laws.

Frenchmen! If you could ever forget at what price you recovered your right; if you could cease to understand the ineffimable blessings of Liberty; if you hesitate a moment to make new sacrifices to it;—begin *now*, by pulling down from this antique vault, that honorable token of the value of your ancestors, which the standards of free nations. With which it is now surrounded would then cast from them with ignomy. Far far from you this trouble, some witness which would reproach your shame; and hide it from the view of the universe. No; rather come, come then, and rally under its sacred shade; it shall diffuse over your soul new strength, new heroism.

Brave Englishmen, our elder brothers in Liberty! You need not blush at a fraternal alliance with part of the citizens, of *France*. *Aquitaine*, where rest the ashes of your valorous ancestors, the soil which you once inhabited, is still impregnated with your masculine virtues.

This standard which bore the glory of your arms and the renown of your name over every sea; which spreads your dignified manners and your philosophic spirit from the rocks of Mount Hecla to the mouths of the Ganges; which under the illustrious *Cook* traversed an ocean hitherto unknown to the Navigators of the Globe; this glorious standard will never reject with disdain the colours of *France*. You are doubtless worthy to give lessons of liberty, thou brave and sublime people; who in those barbarous ages, when all the other nations of the earth bowed their servile heads to the yoke of despotism, raised to the rank of heroes those brave companions of *Leicester*, who died found in hand fighting against one of your kings. You are worthy to give lessons of liberty; you who under the eyes of the haughty *Louis* XIV, despising the league of the tyrants of *Europe*, could banish into the solitudes of *St. Germain* a superstitious and pusillanimous monarch, too unworthy indeed to govern Englishmen. You, in fine, who go years, before the glorious Revolution of 1688 gave the oppressors of nations the terrible example—I stop—surrounded as yet with the swaddling clothes of Liberty, our eyes are perhaps still too weak to bear this wonderful spectacle.

Wake at my voice, immortal shades of *Russell, Sidney, Milton, Hamden, and Penn*. Issue from your venerable tombs, and receive the homage of a people, capable of appreciating your virtues.

Can we forget you, oh generous Volunteers of *Belfast*, who have been the first to demonstrate your alacrity by offering up your vows for the success of our Revolution. And you, virtuous Independents of *Dublin*, to whom philosophy will owe her triumph over intolerance, and the prejudice of religious sects;—and you too, venerable *Stanhope*, sage *Priestley*, eloquent *Fox*, judicious *Paine* indefatigable *Cooper*—you shall share our homage;—Our arms shall stretch across the waves of the ocean to press you to our bosom; and our hearts on the wings of thought fly over the space which separates us, to mingle with yours.

Magnanimous *Washington, Citizen here*, who stepped equal in dignity to Kings, in the midst of a free people;—The thirteen stripes which by hand has traced upon this august standard, shall remind us of thy perseverance and thy Roman virtue. It was around this sacred pledge of victory that then doth assemble for the first time, the American militia at *Lexington*. It was this which fixed the fate of thy republic, in the fields of *Roxbury*, of *Princetown*, on the plains of *Saratoga*, and *Monmouth*; which delivered from the yoke, the proud waves of the *Delaware*. It is this in fine, that in July, 1776, crowned the tree of Liberty raised by thy victorious hands, and which announced to wondering Europe, that Heaven protects the cause of the people against the oppression of tyrants. *Washington!* The triumph of thy glory has anticipated the sentence of posterity; already has it inscribed thy name in the annals of a free people. I see it in the sanctuary of the temple of memory, besides the name of *Franklin*, darting rays of lightning which this new Prometheus could snatch from the fire of heaven. Shades of *Montgomery, Kalb, Pulaski*; you saw your tombs covered with palms of victory, while the base *Arnold*, loaded with the contempt of the universe, wandered from shore to shore, every where rejected with public horror and execrations. May the enemies of our country, may all traitors to their oath, be thus rejected by the contempt of nations!

Brave Americans, you never calculated the sacrifices you have made to liberty. No, for to generous souls, life without it is but an opprobrious burthen. Eight whole years have you fought in its defence; eight years have you suffered every thing for her. And we Frenchmen; we who have gained it by a conquest *in a day*! we who wakened free on the 14th July, 1789, after a sleep of fourteen centuries; Can we accuse the fates of some shocks inseparable from this great political phenomenon? Brave Americans! it was not by murmuring against her that you consolidated your liberty; and founded the empire of the laws on an eternal base.

Liberty! Is it then a blessing so common, that we should dare to purchase it at so cheap a price?

Ah, certainly it must more cost you much, to tear yourselves from your mother country, to turn a hostile hand against friends and brothers; but does not equal tyranny itself rebel against the constitution in which paternal authority wishes to retain it. While oppression puts arms in your hands against this too cruel mother, proud Albion, though astonished as you should, became proud of your success. She could not but own that warlike blood which was in her own veins; that ardent thirst of liberty by which her sons are consumed from childhood; and even, when she yielded to the power of your arms, she was proud of her defeat, and secretly applauded your success.

Citizens; the Lithuanian Eagle now attracts your regard. From the banks of the *Vistula* and the *Borysthenes*, it bears towards immortality, the name of *Stanislaus—Stanislaus*, who kindled by the torch of philosophy, enflamed by the generosity of his nature, guided by experience, and perhaps by the solemn example which the scene exhibited, delivered, a great people from the yoke of the nobles of this Empire. May the benign genius of this monarch prepare for his nation and for himself, a new source of glory; by sweeping from his states the remains of feudal tyranny. Pardon, O *Stanislaus*, if we point out this great benefit to thy noble soul.—Pardon if we do not render to thy labours that plentitude of praise, which thy generosity has doubtless a right to demand. But the friends of liberty are awkward in flattering Kings: while they cannot refuse to thy virtues the tribute of their esteem—a salutary distrust permits them not to lavish on it too much praise.

And thou, great man whose image renews the grief of *France*, and the immense pray which death has seized, thou, one of the most intrepid defenders of *the great character of mankind, Mirabeau*; this day belongs to thee, since we consecrate it to liberty. Inflame the orators who shall ascend this tribunal with that virtuous detestation of tyrants which thou displayed from thy cradle.—Let the wretch who would dare here to betray the cause of the people, tremble at exasperating thy indignant shade. Let thy image, in fine, be to his pusillanimous soul, the threatening sword hung by a thread over the head of *Damocles*.

Honorable Strangers, when you shall return to your own countries, bear to you fellow citizens the prayers of the inhabitants of Gironde; and the gratitude of the friends of the constitution. May the echoes of the Thames, the Ohio, & the Nieper, repeat the ardent wishes which we form for their felicity, for the confirmation of their liberty. Tell them, that the happiness of Frenchmen will consist in drawing more closely with them those fraternal cords which already unite them. Tell them that our ambition is to extinguish even the memory of those natural enmities which government formerly laboured to make their people participate.

Tell them, in short, that philosophy and humanity wait only for their union, in order to break the chains of the rest of the world.

Liberty! daughter of Heaven—passion of great souls! preside for ever over the destiny of *France*. Pour thy protecting rays over the horizon of this Empire: And enthroned at the side of law, reign over a people which owes to you its new existence. Without thee, man languishes and degenerates. He dare not raise to Heaven that countenance on which the divinity has stamped his image. Terrour benumbs him; prejudices terrify him; and melancholy blasts the noblest affections of his heart. Even his virtues are a burthen to him. He fears to imitate a shadowy despot, and the infamous retinue of the satraps of a court; by daring to appear nobler and more magnanimous than his master. Liberty! fruitful mother of great and generous actions! shed on our august Legislators, the spirit of courage, of strength, and perseverance, which may support them in the immense career they have to run. Banish from thy train, that licentiousness which dares to array herself in thy garb; and that pusillanimity which would stop thy progress. Show thyself incessantly to our eyes; shining in thy graces, and escorted by thy faithful companions—Wisdom and Patriotism, Diety of the French! illumine with thy rays the darkness which covers *Iberia* and the ancient cradle of the *Cafers*. Cast a look of complacence on *Batteavia*, whom constraint has banished from thy altars; and on the *Belgics*, impatient of the yoke of his Priests—whose voice of complaint, is even raised to thee, amidst clamour, fanaticism, and the clanking of chains. Arm the voice of the universe with thy avenging thunder.—Display to the nations the rights of men; and after having snatched from the God of War his destructive brands, render all the people of the earth one immense family; one innumerable Society of Brothers and friends.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 21.

THE House accepted the report of the Committee on the subject of dividing this Commonwealth for the purpose of choosing Federal Representatives;—which Report was, that the State be divided into 14 Districts, each to contain as near as possible, without dividing towns, 34,000 inhabitants.

Friday, June 22.

A bill to continue an act entitled, "an act for rendering Processes in Law less expensive," was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

A bill for the more equitable mode of payment of Jurors, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of "The President and directors of the Union Bank, was read and passed to be enacted.

Saturday, June 23.

A bill respecting the carrying of Gunpowder thro' the streets of Boston, and the storage thereof, was read the third time, and passed to be engrossed.

Ordered, That Mr. Cossin, and Mr. Fisher, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to consider and report when the General Court, may have a recess.

Monday, June 25.

A resolve for building a wharf at Rainsforth's Island, in the harbor of Boston, was read and accepted.

A bill respecting the carting of gunpowder through the streets of Boston, a bill for establishing an Academy in the town of Taunton, and a bill incorporating certain persons by the name of the Independent Christian Church in Gloucester, severally passed to be enacted.

The report of the Joint Committee on the subject of dividing the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of Federal Representatives, as taken into a new draught by the House, came from the Senate non-concurred; the Senate adhering to their own vote, and appointing Walter Spooner, Nathaniel Wells, Thomas Dawes and Samuel Lyman, Esq'rs. on their part, to confer with such Committee as the House may appoint, on the subject matter of difference between the two Houses on this report—which was non-concurred, and Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Robbins, Heathaw, and Fisher, were appointed on the part of the house.

Tuesday, June 26.

A resolve for the payment of Lt. Governor, and the civil list, was read and accepted.

A committee were appointed to consider the expediency of making bonds for money negociable, and to give remedy against co-obligators in certain cases.

A bill determining the time and place of holding the Inferiour Courts in the county of Washington, and a bill providing for the more equitable payment of Jurors, passed to be enacted.

Wednesday, June 27.

The report of the Committee on the subject of dividing the Commonwealth into districts, &c. was again taken up, and after a debate which lasted until evening, the question, whether the House would concur with the Senate in the report, being taken, the house was divided, 56 to 56, whereupon the Speaker declared it to be a vote.—Mr. Kingsley then moved for a reconsideration of the last vote, so far as that the report lay open for debate,—which passed in the affirmative.

EXTRACT from the RIGHTS of MAN.

PART THE SECOND.——By THOMAS PAINE.

Combining PRINCIPLE *and* PRACTICE.

"IT is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune. In taking up this subject I seek no recompence—I fear no consequence. Fortified with that proud integrity, that disdains to triumph or to yield, I will advocate the Rights of Man.

"It is to my advantage that I have served an apprenticeship, to life. I know the value of moral instruction, and I have seen the danger of the contrary.

"At an early period, little more than fixteen years of age, raw and adventurous, and heated with the false heroism of a master* who had ferved in a man of war, I began the career of my own fortune, and entered on board the Terrible, Privateer, Capt. Death. From this adventure, I was happily prevented by the affectionate and moral remonstrance of a good father, who, from his own habits of life, being of the Quaker profession, will begin to look upon me as loft. But the impreffion, much as it effected at the time began to wear away, and I entered afterwards in the King of Prussia Privateer, Capt. Mendez, and went with her to sea. Yet from such a beginning, and with all the inconvenience of early life against me, I am proud to say, that with a perseverance undisturbed by difficulties, a disinterestedness that compelled respect, I have not only contributed to raise a new empire in the world, founded on a new system of government, but I have arrived at an eminence in political literature, the most difficult of lines to succeed and excel in, which aristocracy, with all its aids, has not been able to reach or to rival.

"Knowing my own heart, and feeling myself as I now do, superior to all skirmish of party, the inveteracy of interested or mistaken opponents, I answer not to falsehood or abuse, but proceed to the defects of the English government.†"

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* Rev. William Knowles Master of the grammar school of Thetford, in Norfolk.

† *Politics and self-interest have been so uniformly contested, that the world, from being so often deceived, has a right to be suspicious of public characters; but with regard to myself, I am perfectly easy in this head. I did not, at my first setting out in public life, nearly seventeen years ago, turn my thoughts to subjects of government from motives of interest; and my conduct from that moment to this, proves the fact. I saw an opportunity, in which I thought I could do some good, and I followed exactly what my heart dictated. I neither read books, nor studied other people's opinions. I thought for myself. The case was this:*

During the suspension of the old government, in America, both prior to, and at the breaking out of hostilities, I went struck with the order and decorum with which every thing was conducted: and impressed with the idea, that a little more than what society naturally performed, was all the government that was necessary; and that monarchy and aristocracy were frauds and impositions upon mankind. On these principles I published the pamphlet Common Sense. *The success it met with was beyond any thing since the invention of printing. I gave the copy right to every State in the union, and the demand was twenty less than one hundred thousand copies. I continued the subject in the same manner, under the title of* Crisis, *till the complete establishment of the revolution.*

After the declaration of independence, Congress unanimously and unkind to me, appointed me Secretary in the foreign department. This was agreeable to me, because it gave me the opportunity of seeing into the abilities of foreign courts, and their manner of doing business. But a misunderstanding arising between Congress and me, respecting one of their commissioners, then in Europe, Mr. Silas Deane, I resigned the office, and declined at the same time, the pecuniary offers made me by the ministers of France and Spain, M. Gerard and Don Juan Miralles.

I had by this time so completely gained the ear and confidence of America, and my own independence was become so visible as to give me a range in political writing, beyond perhaps, what any man ever possessed in any country; and what is more extraordinary, I held it undiminished to the end of the late war, and enjoy it to the same manner to the present moment. As my object was not myself, I set out with the determination, and happily with the disposition, of not being moved by praise or censure, friendship or calumny, out of being drawn from my purpose by any personal alteration; and the man who cannot do this, is not fit for a public character.

On the PROLONGATION of the POLAR AXIS of the EARTH

[*Translated from a new work lately published at* PARIS.]

UPWARDS of a century ago it was univerfally believed, that the earth's polar axis was prolongated, and at present people are thoroughly perfuaded that the earth is flattened about the poles; or, in other words, that the equatorial diameter is longer than the diameter. I shall not, in this place, enter into an examination of the principles upon which this latter hypothesis is founded, or of the observations which have been brought to fupport it. The earth's being flattened at the poles is supposed to be occasioned by the centrifugal power, which is also made to account for its progressive motion in the heavens, although the imagined power, which, it is pretended, has added so much to the equatorial diameter of the earth, has not in reality the ability to raise a single straw from the surface. It has been said, that the notion of the earth's being flattened at the poles is amply proved by the different measures of two degrees of a terrestrial circle procured at an immense expense, one in Peru, near the equator, the other in Lapland, in the vicinity of the polar circle. These experiments were, no doubt, made by men famous for their knowledge in such matters. But others as wise and famous as themselves, have undeniable proved from other principles and other experiments, that the earth is like an egg, prolonged towards the poles; as a sufficient proof of which is the increase of the quantity in a degree of latitude as you advance towards the poles. The polar axis of the earth, according to *Cassini*, is estimated at fifty leagues more than the equatorial diameter, which gives either pole an elevation of twenty five leagues above the perfectly globular circumference of the earth. I confess myself a convert to the opinion of the laft mentioned celebrated philosopher; for the truth of which, also, we have regular demonstration in centural eclipses of the moon, at which times the shadow of the earth appears of an oval figure at her poles, as both Tycho Brahe and Kepler have observed, whose names may here stand instead of many others.

This image of the earth, when thus presented to our view in the heavens, is so plain and striking, that her rotondity is sensibly and visibly altered.

Many naturalists have supposed, as I do, that the earth is covered with ice at the poles, to such a height as to render her figure sensibly oval. And this hypothesis serves admirably well to resolve an important difficulty, which not a little embarrassed both Tycho Brahe, and even the sagacious Kepler, in their observations upon central (or total) lunar eclipses, when the was on or about the equator; as in that observed by Tycho in the year 1588, and by Kelper in 1624, of of which he thus speaks: "It is to be noted that the eclipse of the moon (meaning that on September 26, 1624) very much deceived us in our calculations; for the duration of total darkness was not only very short, but the remainder of its duration of much shorter continuance than we expected, as well as the time preceding the total darkness; just as if the earth was of an ecliptical form, and having her diameter under the equator, shorter than that extending from one pole to the other."

But without, having recourse to the authority of any names whatever for the support of our system, we may conclude from analogy only, that the axis of the earth is the longest diameter.

The mountains (Cordilleras of Peru, which are mere molehills in comparison to the two hemispheres, and the rivers flowing from which are mere brooks in comparison to the vast ocean, have solid ridges of ice upon them from 20 to 30 leagues in breath, interspersed with pyramids of ice and snow in their centre, from 12 to 150 fathoms of elevation. If these are so immense, What ought then to be the height of the vast cone of ice at either pole, which in their respective winters have a circle about them almost 3000 leagues in diameter? For my own part, I have no doubt, that the prodigious thickness of these cones, at the poles, is one cause of the earth having appeared of an oval form in the central eclipses of the moon observed by Tycho, Brahe and Kelper.

From such a congeration of the globe results another consequence. If the elevation of the polar ice is capable of altering the form of the globe, as imagined in the heavens, its weight ought to have some influence upon the earth's motion in the ecliptick. There is in fact, a remarkable analogy between the motion by which the earth alternately presents its two poles to the sun in one year, and the reciprocal melting of the polar ice which happens in the same space of time. I conceive the motions of the earth to be affected by these alternative meltings of the ice in the following manner: Admitting, with the astronomers, the laws of reciprocal attraction amongst the stars, the earth ought certainly to present to the sun, by which she is attracted, the heaviest part of her body. But the heaviest part ought to be one of her poles when surcharged with a cone of ice, above two thousand leagues in circumference, and of elevation far exceeding the highest parts of all continents. But, in proportion as the ice of this pole melts, when the sun becomes more vertical; and, on the contrary, as ice of the opposite pole increases, as the sun recedes from it, it must follow that the former pole becoming lighter, and the latter heavier, the center of gravity passes alternately from one to the other; and from this alternative preponderence must necessarily result the movement of our globe in the ecliptick, which gives us summer and winter.

It would follow from this alternate change of weight from one pole to the other, that our hemisphere, having incomparably more land than the southern, and consequently more heavy, ought to be inclined for a longer time towards the sun than the other. This actually happens, since we have five or six days more of summer than of winter. Hence it follows that our pole cannot lose its centre of gravity until the opposite pole has loaded itself with a weight of our continent and the ice of our hemisphere. This also is proved, from experience, to be the case; for the ice towards the south pole is more high, as well as more extended, than that about our pole; navigators never having been able to advance to more than 70 degrees of south latitude, whereas it is common to sail beyond 82, north. This at once explains the reason why the power called Nature has thought proper to distinguish this globe into two hemispheres, the one indulging within itself the greater quantity of land, and the other the largest portion of seas, that in its motion it might partake of the two properties of versality and steadiness. Hence too we see the reason why the south pole is placed in the midst of immense oceans, far away from any land, that it might load itself with a greater quantity of marine evaporations, accumulated around it in the form of ice, and thus balance the weight of those immense continents which extend over the northern hemisphere.

LONDON, April 28.

In the report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the effect of the laws relative to imprisonment for debt, an instance is produced of a man having been confined forty-five years for a debt originally amounting only to fix pounds!!!

Decree of the National Assembly declaring WAR against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

April 20. The National Assembly deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, considering that the Court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed with several powers of Europe against the independence and sovereignty of the French nation.

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretentions of the German Princes, possessioners in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of powers, considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last dispatches of the King of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redress of the different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

The National Assembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles confecrated by the constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its force against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people, against the unjust oppression of a Monarch; that the French will never confound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to follow the rigours of war; to preserve their property, and to prevent it from sustaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who leagued themselves against liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

That it adopts all those foreigners, who, adopting the cause of its cannons, shall join its standard and consecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, the establishment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, and after having decreed the case of urgency, declare war against the KING of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"I shall take the decree of the National Assembly into deep confideration. It involves the most important interests of the nation."

Next day the Minister of Justice informed the Assembly, that the King had sanctioned the decree.

MADRID, March 28.

THE Queen was delivered this day of a son, who has been baptized by the name of Don Philip. All the Foreign Ministers, the Nuncio not excepted, were acquainted with the event too late to be present at the ceremony, which was over before they came.

April 19.—A few days since died, at Vienna, after a long illness, Count Zinzendorf, Privy Counsellor, and President of the Royal Council of Appeal. On the same day died likewise Baron Chiemayer, Vice-President of the same tribunal.

PARIS, April 25.

THE Decrees relative to the sequestration of the Estates of the Emigrants has been inserted in the Registers of the Municipality at Paris.

The most productive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the Treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The centre army, reinforced with a detachment from the Rhine, is to advance towards Luxemberg. M. de Rochambeau, is to march towards Mont-Vaudemer. M. de Mersh has accepted a post in the French army; he acts as *Marechal de Camp.*

The emigrants have bespoke 16,000l. tents, and other camp equipage. The two millions of livres which they have lately received, are from the King of Prussia.

The elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the King's *ultimatum*, sent a Courier to Vienna, requesting that the emigrants might be permitted to assemble and to take up arms. It was expected that by the 25th of April, they would be completed, arrayed and embodied. The last division of the Brigade Bourmy is arrived at Fribourgh. General Wallis and Bourgh are in full march, at the head of 30 battalions, consisting of 1500 men each.

The Prussians in the Duchy of Cleves have received orders to put themselves on a war establishment.

Precautions have been taken that all the troops may be ready, at the same time so begin a campaign. At Louvaine 12,000 Prussian troops are to be quartered. A great quantity of fieldpieces, some 36 pounders, are on the road from Maliues for Mons. Already the whole garrison of Brussels is to march towards the frontiers.

From several parts of the interiour of France, the most melancholy news is received. Letters from Nancy assure, that it is now no longer possible to remember the Chateaux which have been pillaged & reduced to ashes. Letters from Perpignam, make mention that houses, shops, &c. have been plundered and demolished by a detof Russians, who, elated by success, attacked churches, &c. overthrew altars, multiplied, &c. totes, &c.

M. Bourgoing, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has written to M. Dumourier and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hostile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the Frontiers consists of only 12 or 13,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January, 27.

THE losses of this empire sustained by the late bloody and expensive war, scarce half a century, supposing that peace so long, would hardly be able to reimburse. But our troubles are not yet at an end—though released from the war with Austria and Russia, the Ottoman Government, from the revolt of numerous Pachas, is likely to be plunged into the greatest embarrassments, if not to complete ruin—The principal of these revolters is Hur Tinnar Khan, who, after mustering the Province he commanded, is now rapidly marching towards Bagdat, at the head of an immense army. Several Egyptian Beys have also wrenched the command from those who governed under the Grand Seignior; and the son of the late Pacha of Annapra, who was put to death by order of the Porte, and his head sent to Constantinople, is devasting the whole country of Cotaho and Caneafon. These disasters have occasioned the Divan to assemble for several days past in order to devise measures to withstand, and to oppose the alarming inroads of the revolters.

TRALEE, *(Ireland)* March 30.

The following most extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago:—On the 24th and 25th inst. the lake of Farrentoreen, near Killorglin, one mile in circumference, totally disappeared, a cavern having opened and swallowed it in. This body of water has not yet discharged in that neighbourhood, or any place we have heard of. The lake was very remarkable for the quantity and goodness of trout, not even one of which remained, having all been precipitated into the earth with their element.

BOSTON, July 4.

Late Interesting European Intelligence,

Received per Ship Olive Branch, Capt. James Calder, from London.

Battles between the French and Austrian Armies.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, May 4.

IT appears by the accounts published by this Government, that on the 29th of April, at day break, a body of French troops had advanced near Tournay, when Major General Count d'Happocourt marched one battalion of the regiment of Clerfayt, four companies of that of de Ligne, and four Squadrons of the dragoons La Tour, to oppose them; and after the Austrians had fired some pieces of cannon at them, they retreated precipitately beyond the Austrian frontiers. The loss of the French on this occasion consists of two dragoons and several horses killed, forty soldiers of different regiments taken prisoners, four pieces of artillery, some provisions, baggage, and implements for intrenching. On the side of the Austrians there are none either killed, wounded or missing.

That, on the same day, about half past 9 o'clock, A. M. another body of French troops under the command of M. de Biron, having entered the Austrian territory by Quievrain, and advanced beyond Boussot, were opposed by Lieutenant General Beaulieu, at the head of 1,800 infantry, and between 14 and 15 hundred cavalry, and obliged with the loss of 20 men killed, and several wounded, to retire towards Boussot and the forest of Boussot, where, however, they remained in sight of the Austrians.

That, on the day following, at daybreak, the French put themselves in motion to attack Lieutenant-General Beaulieu, who had in the mean time, been reinforced by two battalions, and who had advanced part of his troops to meet the French. A short action took place, which ended in the complete rout of the French, who, left on this occasion, about 250 men killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. The French, by eleven o'clock the same morning, had already repassed the Austrian frontiers, and retreated towards Valenciennes.

MAY 10. A large body of French troops in full march from Cambresis, Quelnoi and Rivesnes, to reinforce the army of the north. On our part, several battalions of infantry and eight squadrons arrived, on the 6th, in the Camp D'Leuze. Most of the inhabitants of Quietrain, having been alarmed, have again quitted their houses. Some companies of infantry, from the army of M. La Fayette, have posted themselves at Andevor, within two leagues of Namur on the Meuse. A detachment of Hussars have retreated on their approach. Several persons have quitted Namur, and come to reside here. There are no apprehensions concerning the fate of that town. La Fayette's army is daily receiving reinforcements. He seems, by his motions, to be meditating some important attack.

ATTEMPT UPON MONS.

LONDON, MAY 7. Letters were received yesterday by government, stating that the attempt was made on the 29th of April, by M. de Biron, at the head of between eight and nine thousand men, with 24 pieces of cannon. The place was reported to be badly fortified, and from the disposition of its inhabitants it was expected that it would surrender. But the contrary was found to be the fact, for between six and seven thousand Austrians appeared in defence of it, and after a very little firing the Queen's regiment, which was in the centre of the French army gave way; and the commander in chief fled—so early in the combat that the letters state the Austrians were astonished; they however pursued the runaways, and the Austrian cavalry killed between seven and eight hundred. Rochambeau's son is said to have fallen among the slain.

On the same day, a similar attempt was made to capture Tournay, by a body of French troops, commanded by General Dillon, which also failed—The French suffering a loss of near 400 men, their baggage, tents, &c.—When the retreating army reached Lille, suspecting their commander of treachery, the soldiery most tumultuously cut him to pieces with their sabres, without the form of a trial. Mr. de Biron, is also suspected of treachery.

After the soldiers and mob had murdered Gen. Dillon, at Lille, and thrown his body into a bonfire, they made a ring, and imitating the savages of America, danced round the flame, singing aloud, that such was the proper reward of traitors. Such are the first public acts of the soldiery of France under the new constitution.

The brother of the unfortunate Dillon, has petitioned the Assembly, who are determined to employ the most effectual means for the discovery and punishment of the assassins.

SKIRMISHES, &c. &c.

FEBRUARY, MAY 15.

The accounts we have received of the conduct of the French, in the several conflicts with the Austrians, represent the former in such pusillanimous attitudes that they are scarcely credible.—Lately, Prince DE WURTEMBERG advanced so far to reconnoitre, the enemy, that he was perceived and pursued by a detachment of French cavalry. He owed his safety to the speed of an excellent blood horse. The general quarters at Letze, being threatened with an attack from the French, have been moved into Mons. General BOROSS, who formerly commanded at Louain, was so dangerously wounded while he was visiting the advanced posts, that he is in danger of loosing a leg. On the 10th, in the night, some Trinlefe Cafseurs marched to Macou, under the cannon of Condé, to attack a French post defended by 13 men; ten of them were killed, and the remaining three were taken prisoners. One of the Cafseurs was killed, and a few wounded. On the 11th, there was a smart engagement near Quiesrain, between the Austrian hussars and the French dragoons. The French had nine men killed, and seven taken prisoners. One Austrian hussar was killed and a few more wounded. It is computed that the number of troops in the Netherlands, from Luxemberg to the sea, consisting of Austrians, Wortzborghers, Bamberghers, &c. amounts to 60,000, including 1500 men who arrived yesterday to complete the German regiments. A division of artillery is also arrived. Yesterday 300 horse de remonte, and a detachment of the dragoons de Coubourg, and some hussars of Blanckenstein passed through this town. Count DE MALDEGHEM, Grand Esnier to the Archduke CHARLES, arrived here on Friday last from Vienna. The Archduke was to follow him, and was even on the road, when he was recalled by the King, who sent a courier after him. This recall was occasioned by news being received at Vienna, that the states had refused to vote the subsidies. When the low countries are free from ferment, the Archduke will resume his journey.

Duke Albert de Saxe Tescheu, our Governor General, will command all the garrisons in the provinces. General Browne will command the army, and will have under him General Alvinzy, who arrived here yesterday.—The young Prince de Ligne is also arrived. He is to command the engineers. A great many French deserters join the Austrian army. Letters from Luxemberg of the 11th mention that 400 men still remaining of the regiment Royal Allemand, passed through the Rhine at Rademasch, above Luxemberg in order to join the French Princes at Treves. In the French army opposed to ours, the National Guards and the regulars are very much at variance. But indeed hitherto the only operations which have taken place, were nothing more than Ministerial intrigues. We shall soon see whether the French army will assume a more military attitude.—As to our troops, they seem remarkably steady, well disciplined, and by no means likely to desert.

All this is the effect of strict discipline, in some degree of the encouragement given to the troops, by distributing among them the plunder taken from the enemy. The French prisoners here, in number about 200, among whom is a Lieutenant Colonel of Hussars, de ESTERHAZY, are in every respect, treated in the same manner as the Austrian troops, and receive nearly the same pay.

KNOXVILLE, May 19.

A gentleman from Georgia, whose veracity may be depended on, informs, that an express had arrived from Gen. M'Gillivray to the governor of Georgia, requesting him to make provision for 2000 Indians who were to attend him at the running of the line determined on by the late treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

By late accounts from Hispaniola, it appears that M. Blanchelande the French governor, entertained apprehensions of hostile designs on the part of their neighbours, the English at Jamaica—in consequence of an encrease in the armament at that place—Two regiments, in addition to the troops already there, being ordered from Nova-Scotia—but it is most probable the object of the British is to preserve the peace of their own island.

The Assembly of Jamaica have rescinded the loan of 10,000l. to the government of St. Domingo, made some time since—the said government having declined the acceptance thereof.

Sunday last was drowned in Schuylkill, near this city, Mr. John Begbie, a native of Ireland—educated in France—whose premature fate is greatly regretted by his acquaintance, and lamented by his friends.

On Monday the 18th inst. Captain Stakes' troop of light dragoons moved from Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.) on their route to the western Country.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) the Ship Wilmington, Capt. Jeffers, in 37 days from Belfast, with upwards of 500 souls.

Extracts of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Lancaster, to his friend in this city, dated June 11.

"On the 7th inst. some of the largest hailstones fell here I ever saw—They were generally pretty regularly round or oval—some 'tis said weighed an ounce each, measured 5 inches in circumference; in some places the quantity was so great as to damage grain, &c. but not totally destroy it which a few minutes continuance would have done."

NEW-YORK, June 19.

That destructive insect, the Hessian Fly, has made its appearance about Elk Ridge, in Maryland, where the crops of wheat have generally fallen before it. In West-Jersey, considerable damages has also been done by the same insect; many farmers having found their crops already so far ruined, as to induce them to turn in their cattle to feed upon the remains.

June 27. Accounts from Cape Francois are received to the third of June. At that time there was not the least appearance of the re-establishment of peace, or of any succour to the white inhabitants, and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation. Twenty families came in the vessel that brought these accounts.

The national assembly of France have determined to adopt the general principle of the abolition of the slave trade; that is, they have resolved to proceed in exact conformity with other nations in effecting a complete abolition of so infamous an abuse of commerce.

JULY 5. This city and vicinity were exceedingly alarmed, last Sabbath, about 4 o'clock, P. M. by a tremendous westerly tornado, which continued about 20 minutes, twisting off limbs of trees, unroofing houses, and tumbling down chimnies in various parts of the city. Unintured to such unruly gusts, the citizens, particularly the fair, were thrown into a momentary consternation. Terrible was the havoc on the water—In vain did the *Sabbath breakers* cry for mercy—in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye, were they hurled to the bottom, and melancholy was the scene. It is said, 29 persons lost their lives in this neighborhood, but we have not been able to ascertain who they were, for certainty. Report says, that a Mr. Wade, his wife, and two of their children, his brother, and a young man, were all, except the last mentioned, drowned, from one boat near Yellow-Hook, a few miles from the city. It is also said, a sloop, overset with 16 persons all but one drowned.

We learn that this storm extended to Philadelphia, that a ship was driven from her moorings there and sunk, and, that the road from thence to this city, shows violent tokens of its visitation.

WINDHAM, June 23.

Last Sunday afternoon a thunder cloud, which collected but a little to the northeast of us, passed over this town, and though not uncommonly high charged with electric fluid, was, in some other respects very singular. Soon after it was first observed, it appeared extremely wild, and in great commotion, and a heavy rumbling noise proceeding from it, gave the most fearful apprehensions of an approaching hurricane or whirlwind—fortunately it was not the case, but a torrent of rain, accompanied by the the largest hail ever known by the oldest person here, was discharged from the cloud in the greatest plenty; and, had the wind been high, as was first expected, must have done inconceivable damage to the fields of grain, glass windows, &c. Three of the hail stones picked up by a person and put into a tea-cup of common size, filled it with water when melted. In general, the hail was about the bigness of walnuts, though many were much larger. In one house, 14 panes of glass were broken—several others suffered in like manner, but in a less degree, and considerable damage was done to some fields of grain. The extent of the storm was not more than three miles in any direction from the meeting house, and the severest part of it was towards the western and southern extreme.

Wednesday, a barn belonging to Mr. Asa Kemball, of Hampton, was struck with lightning, and consumed.

SALEM, July 3.

Capt. THOMAS PUTNAM of the Brig William and Henry, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, which he left the 8th of May.

ARKERSTROM, *the Swedish vigilide, he informs, has been executed, pursuant to his sentence. He was publicly whipped three different times, in the market places—ignominiously exposed in view in the pillory—his right hand cut off—and finally he was* BEHEADED, *quartered, and exposed at the common place of execution. To the last he gloried in the deed, by which, he said, he had rid his country of a tyrant.*

NORTHAMPTON, July 11.

The *French Patriots*, fired with enthusiastick ardent—and the *Emigrant Princes* and their adherents, stimulated by revenge, will not leave a bloodless field in any encounter. As FLEETATT says,

"*There will be no playing soldier there.*"

Capt. DANIEL SHAYS, who a few years since, commanded the body of Insurgents which shook this Commonwealth to its centre—and whose proceedings, had great effect in producing our *National Government*—is now confined in prison at *Worcester*, for debt. The Captain is a man of spirit, and we are assured by those who know, that he took the command of the insurgents, merely to prevent the excesses which are ever committed by armed men, who feel no principle of subordination—It cannot therefore be an impeachment on patriotism or federalism, and surely not on benevolence, to propose a subscription to extricate him from his "*durance vile.*"

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR with the unanimous advice and consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint *Gabriel Johonnot*, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the County of Hancock.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. is appointed Sheriff of the County of Worcester.

Some counterfeit certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania having been lately detected, the public have been cautioned by the Comptroller General to beware of such as may be offered for sale.

The State of Connecticut, according to some late resolutions of the legislature, is taking measures to carry the law of the United States for regulating the militia, into execution.

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holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | turned.

THE NEGRO'S HYMN.

O THOU! who doſt with equal eye
All human kind ſurvey,
And mad'ſt all nations of the earth
From the ſame maſs of clay.

If pity in thy nature dwell,
Behold our race forlorn;
Behold us from our native ſoil
From wives, from children torn.

Chain'd in the ſhip's dark ſcanty womb,
Behold us pant for breath,
Envying thoſe friends, who happier far,
Exchange their bonds for death.

Behold us in the ſun's fierce blaze,
Struggling with toil and pain!
Behold us ſink beneath the laſh,
Expiring on the plain!

And who are they that dare torment
The produce of thy hand,
And with their brethren's blood like CAIN,
Pollute both ſea and land?

Ah! 'tis a race that ſafely boaſt
Salvation through his name,
Who taught "*What ye wiſh men to do,*
Do ye to them the ſame."

Yet vengeance is not our requeſt;
We aſk but LIBERTY:
And light ſufficient to explore
The way that leads to thee.

If theſe in mercy thou beſtow,
O! may thy bounty move
Our hearts, our minds, our ſouls to glow,
With gratitude and love!

PETER PINDAR'S

Panegyric on FRANCE.

KEEL up lies France!—long may ſhe keep that poſture!
Her Knav'ry, Folly, on the Rocks have toſt her;
Behold the Thouſands that ſurround the Wreck!
Her cables parted, Rudder gone,
Split all her Sails, Main-maſt down,
Choak'd all her Pumps, broken her Deck;
Sport for the Winds, the Billows o'er her roll!
Now am I glad of it with all my Soul.

France lifts the buſy Sword of Blood no more;
Lo! to it's Giant Graſp the withered Hand;
O ſay, what Kingdom can her Fate deplore,
The dark diſturber of each happy Land?

To Britain an inſidious damn'd Iago—
Remember, Engliſhmen, old Cato's cry,
And keep that patriot Model in your eye—
His conſtant cry, "*Delenda eſt* CARTHAGO."

France is our Carthage, that ſworn Foe to Truth,
Whoſe Perfidy deſerves th' eternal Chain!
And now ſhe's down, our Britiſh Bucks forſooth,
Would fift the ſtabbing Strumpet up again.

ANECDOTE.

From the TURKISH SPY.

A CERTAIN Country-man, having loſt his Aſs, came to the cryer, deſiring him to give Notice at the door of one of their Moſques: Which he did for three ſeveral feſtivals. But no news being heard of the animal, the owner urged the cryer to continue his former proclamation, with the reward of a fat pig to the finder. The cryer being an arch wag and tired with the fellow's importunity: one day when the ceremonies of their ſuperſtitious worſhip was ended and people flocked amain out of the Moſques, he made the following proclamation:

"*If there be any man here amongſt you, who will come forth, and ſolemnly profeſs, he never was in Love, he ſhall have a fat pig.*"

An ungainly loobily fellow, who was leaning on his ſtaff, hawled out—"*That he could take his oath, he was the perſon who had never been in love.*" Whereupon the cryer taking him by the ſleeve, preſents him to the country-man, ſaying, "here friend I have found your Aſs, the pig is mine."

Glorious magnanimity of a PEASANT.

AT an inundation of the Adige, the bridge of Verona was carried away one arch after the other, the middle one only remaining. On it ſtood a houſe and the whole family in it, ſtretching out their arms, and imploring aſſiſtance. In the mean time the force of the torrent was ſeen gradually weakening the pillars of the arch. Count Spolverini, affected with this ſcene of diſtreſs, offered a purſe of 100 louis d'ors to any one who would go in a boat, and bring away thoſe poor creatures. There was a double danger; the being carried away by the rapidity of the river, or the arch tumbling down when the boat ſhould get under the houſe.—Amidſt the innumerable concourſe of people, not one offered to make the attempt, though the reward was ſo conſiderable. A country man happening to come by juſt at the time, and hearing of the enterpriſe propoſed, and the reward, he ſteps into a boat, and by dexterity and ſtrength gains the middle of the river; then laying the boat under the houſe, cloſe to the arch, ſaid till all the family, old and young, ſliding down a rope, were got into the boat. "Now," ſaid he, "chear up, you are ſafe." Then betaking himſelf to his oars again, he ſtems the force of the current, and gets to ſhore. Count Spolverini going up to him, ſaid, "Thou art a brave worthy man, and here is the purſe for thee." The countryman made anſwer, "No, Sir; I don't ſell my life; my labour provides for me, and my wife and children; rather, if you pleaſe, give it to thy poor family, who want it more than I do."

A receipt for preventing the flies from damaging the ſeeding leaves of Turnips, Cabbages, and many other vegetables; for leſs than ſixpence an acre charge.

MIX one ounce of flour of brimſtone with three pounds of turnip ſeed daily, for three days ſucceſſively, in an earthern glazed pot, and keep it covered cloſe, ſtirring together well at each freſh addition, that the ſeed may be the more impregnated with the ſulphur; then ſow it as uſual on an acre of ground; and let the weather happen wet or dry it will keep the fly off till the third or fourth ſeeding leaf is formed; and by this time they will be ſomewhat bitterſh, and conſequently much out of danger of this little black flying inſect, which in ſummer may be ſometimes ſeen in ſwarms on the wing near the ground, ſearching for and ſettling on the freſh bites, till they ruin thouſands, of acres in ſome ſeaſons, by lying and reſiding under the little clots of earth at night and during the day following.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, BOSTON, April 15, 1792.

FROM the various Returns and reports received, the Militia of this Commonwealth in general, appears in a very flouriſhing condition. It is with great pleaſure, the Commander in Chief feels himſelf called upon to do juſtice to the merits of both Officers, and Men for the many proofs of zeal and public ſpirit, which have been almoſt unanimouſly exhibited by them, in a repeated diſplay of Military Talents and ſkill, the Year paſt; and they have his ſincere Thanks for their patriotic Exertions.

The militia of Maſſachuſetts has become no leſs reſpectable for its orderly government, than for its perfection in diſcipline; and while it continues to advance in Military Knowledge, the Arms and Equipments are conſtantly improving in goodneſs; in general, they are kept bright, and in good order; the Men appear moſtly in uniform—they are ſoldierly in their dreſs, and behaviour; ſubordination to command is eſteemed honorable, and all the various duties of the Field are conduct with aroitneſs and propriety.

To perpetuate to the militia of Maſſachuſetts, if poſſible, this reſpectability in arms, is the moſt ardent wiſh of the Commander in chief; he flatters himſelf of having the concurrent wiſhes of every good Citizen in this laudable deſire—and he hopes from them a continuation of thoſe magnanimous efforts, which have already raiſed the Militia to its preſent exalted ſtate of improvement.

It is the opinion of the commander in Chief, that the annual reviews by Regiments, have greatly contributed to produce this happy effect; he therefore expects that every Regiment and Corps, will be aſſembled and reviewed the preſent Seaſon; and that an inſpection will take place, under the direction of the inſpector General. The Major General will accordingly make timely arrangements for calling out the Militia of their reſpective Diviſions for thoſe purpoſes,—and they will report through the orderly Channel, ſuch arrangements, at leaſt one Month before the Maſters muſt take place.

The Commander in Chief approves the introduction of the eſpontoon, by the Platoon Officers in the infantry, which is rapidly taking place in ſome of the Diviſions; but he muſt expreſs his entire diſapprobation of the manner of arming the ſerjeants in others; he expects the ſerjeants will in all caſes, be provided with a good muſquet, and other Accoutrements conformable thereto—and that they will in no inſtance appear on the Parade without them: It is however recommended to them to wear a mark of diſtinction, a Cutlaſs or Hanger, with a Belt paſſing over the ſhoulder.

The Powder and Laboratory Stores ſupplied by government to the companies of artillery, being deſigned for the ſole purpoſe of practical diſcipline, the commander in chief expects they will not be expended at any time unneceſſarily, or on trifling occaſions—but in real experiment, and on days of General Muſter; He expects alſo, that due care will be taken, to preſerve from injury the various Apparatus of Artillery, which are a great expence to the public. Thoſe Corps which have not been already ſupplied with Cannon, will be furniſhed as ſoon as ſuitable Pieces can be caſt, mounted and equipped.

That diſcipline in the Cavalry may be more perfect, the officers commanding thoſe corps, will ſee the propriety of eaſiſting only ſuch Men as own the horſes they ride; and that the cavalry may appear with due reſpectability, it is abſolutely requiſite in ſome of the Troops, that greater attention be paid to the ſize and quality of the Horſes.

The Commanding-Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Cadets, and Light-Infantry, will obſerve, that the law has regulated the numbers which compoſe thoſe corps when complete; they will therefore conſider the law as limiting them in this caſe—beyond which their companies cannot lawfully be increaſed; neither is it for the good of the Militia, that in any caſe they ſhould be augmented above the numbers preſcribed.

The Commander in Chief, is ſorry to notice ſome delinquencies in the annual Returns—particularly of thoſe Corps which ought to be an example of punctuality to others: He thinks however, he ſhall not have occaſion again to remark it, either of the Battalions or ſelect Corps—but that in future, all the Returns will be made complete and in due ſeaſon.

Henry Jackſon, Eſq. is elected Major General of the firſt Diviſion of the Militia of this commonwealth, and he is commiſſioned accordingly.

By order of the Commander in chief,

WILLIAM DONNISON,
Adjutant General.

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST reſpectfully inform their Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnerſhip under the firm aforeſaid, and that they have the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe Northampton—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, ſuch as Chime Clocks to go with ſprings or weights, ſpring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, alſo, a variety of time pieces, warranted Watches which ſhew the day of the Month, plain do.—Surveyors Compaſſes, Chain, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, ſuch as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeeds, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings, Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the neweſt patterns, they have a new faſhion for Buckles from Newyork, ſuperior to any for beauty and ſtrength. They have juſt Received from New-York an elegant aſſortment of Goods in their way of buſineſs, among which are the following, viz. Dial Plates, main ſprings, Fuſee chains, Cryſtals, Chime, Seales, keys, Trinkets, &c. which they will ſell by the doz. or ſingle. A few Engliſh Warranted Watches, gold Necklaces, Lockets and Breaſt pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Sciſſors, together with a good aſſortment of faſhionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper. Wanted at the above buſineſs a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is maſter of the clock making buſineſs.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 4, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has juſt received from London, a large aſſortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has likewiſe for ſale, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines, beſt Claret Wine in Bottles, alſo—London and Briſtol Porter, &c. &c. fine ſweet Oil, for the table.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

as uſual. Northampton, July 4, 1792.

Joſeph Clapp, Jun.

HAS juſt received a large and beautiful aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, Weſt-India Rum, Croſſeut Saws, Steel Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Frying pans, Allum, Copperas, Raiſins, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Moſt kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Eaſtampton, July 2, 1792.

To the Gentlemen Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire.

YOU are hereby notified and requeſted to meet at the houſe of Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE, Innholder in Northampton, on Wedneſday the 18th of *Juſtant* ſix o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to conſider of act on the following things, viz.

1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator, to preſide in ſaid meeting,

2d. To receive the report of our Committee, of their proceedings hitherto and to give them any directions for further proceedings if the Proprietors think proper.

3d To conſider of the expediency of making any Purchaſes, or providing any materials, or employing any perſons in any labor preparatory to making the Canals and to paſs any votes for effecting any or all the propoſals aforeſaid, and to do and tranſact any and every other matter relative to the making the Locks and Canals aforeſaid, that may at ſaid meeting be thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BEN. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, July 4, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of DAVID COBB, late of Aſhfield, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for payment, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to

PRISCILLA COBB, Adminiſtratrix.

Aſhfield, June 19, 1792.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 14th inſt. a dark ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old, ſhod before, with a ſmall white ſtreak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is deſired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Northampton, June 26, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN ENFIELD FALL'S
LOTTERY, TO BE
SOLD BY
DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny ſaved is as good as a penny earned.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1792. [NUMB. 307.

From the CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

SKETCH of the Character of TIPPOO SULTAN.

POSSESSED of monarcy as unlimited as the will of the prince; endued with a vigorous judgement; enlightened, though uncivilized; the moſt renowned among the princes of the eaſt, and ſingly ſtruggling againſt an hoſt of powerful foes, behold the ſovereign of Myſore.

Educated in the ſchool of deſpotiſm, where the ſucceſſion to the government was to be regulated by the choice of the ruling prince, from among the male iſſue of his family, Tippoo early predetermined the ſelection of his father in favor of himſelf. The activity of mind, his genius for enterprize, the ardour of his ambition, and the other qualities which characteriſe him in manhood, were too conſpicuous, while bending in youth, to be overlooked by a leſs diſcerning eye than that of Hyder-Ally. He ſurveyed with rapture the natural qualities of his favourite ſon, and fondly predicted, that, when improved by obſervation, and chaſtened by experience, they would form a prince worthy of empire, and competent to amplify the power and dominion of a government, which he had himſelf ſo dexterouſly founded in uſurpation.

Aſcending to the ſovereignty of empire, towards the concluſion of a ruinous war, equally unprofitable to all parties he cheerfully concurred in the ratification of the peace in 1785, in India, which had been previouſly concluded on the part of his allies in Europe.

Following the political example of his father, he continued to manage the public affairs of his kingdom in the name of the Hindoo Rajah, from whoſe family the government had been uſurped. Declining himſelf the ſymbols of royalty, and the gorgeous pomp and parade ſo peculiar to the eaſtern courts, he ſeemed to refer the ſupreme authority to the improſioned Hindoo prince. While in parting with the ſemblance of ſovereignty, he confirmed and invigorated his own power and authority, and ſecured the eſteem and affection of his Hindoo ſubjects, who recognized him with joy, as their repoſe, while they were pleaſed in the deluſive dream of ſupreme authority being lodged in the hands of their own prince.

Diſengaged by the peace of 1783, from the duties of warfare, he applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to the internal government of his kingdom, to repair the loſſes of the war, to recruit his exhauſted finances, to promote his reſources, to increaſe and improve his military eſtabliſhment. In carrying theſe patriotic duties into effect, he approved himſelf the friend and protector of his ſubjects. Too judicious not to obſerve and to know that, in diſpotic, as in other governments, the intereſt of the people is the intereſt of the prince.

The ſame zeal and activity, therefore, which he had diſplayed in the war, he now directed to the promotion of the arts of peace, to the improvement of his country, and the welfare of his people. He checked the oppreſſion of the zemindars, and puniſhed extortion, malverſation, and all public delinquencies with the moſt inexorable vengeance. Under ſuch ſalutary management, Myſore and its dependent provinces flouriſhed abundantly; the revenues were greatly increaſed, the treaſury ſurcharged with ſpecie, & the military ſtrength of the kingdom infinitely beyond all former example; and, as if to complete the proſperity of the country, Tippoo appeared to have curbed the violence of his temper, and to have repreſſed the approaches of a wild, aſpiring ambition. Unhappy for himſelf, more unhappy ſtill for his country, the turbulence of his ſpirit ſeems only to have been ſuſpended for a while, that it might at a future period be diſplayed with ſuperior effect. His anxiety to promote the welfare of his country, and the intereſt of his people, was to give way to the rivalling principle of his breaſt, the moment the ſtate of his affairs, & a plauſible opportunity, ſhould hold out the probability of gratifying his ambition for conqueſt and renown.

Myſore had flouriſhed under the bleſſing of peace and the guardian eye of her regent from the year 1783 until that of 1789, when Tippoo began to put his army in motion, and deſcending to the coaſt of Malabar, he ſcourged ſome refractory Naires with unexampled ſeverity. Towards the cloſe of the ſame year, he attached the dominions of Travancore, which aggreſſion, as the Rajah was an ally of the Madras government, was juſtly conſidered as an overact of hoſtility againſt the Engliſh power. From this era, therefore, we may date the commencement of the preſent war.

Now we view Tippoo in the field, engaged in the buſineſs of war, for which his abilities ſeem admirably well ſuited.

Early trained under the auſpices of his father to the active ſervices of the field, Tippoo had abundant opportunities of improving from precept, example and experience, the natural qualities which ſeem neceſſary or eſſential to conſtitute the ſoldier. He, perſonally, while but a growing boy, attended his father conducting the field ſervice of the war of 1765, 6 and 7; and ſhared with him the preſſing exigences of 1771, in the war with the Mahrattas.

In the laſt war Tippoo was next in command to his father; and, in a great meaſure, to his own perſonal gallantry and exertions may the capture of col. Baillie's detachment be aſcribed. His troops were repeatedly repulſed and thrown into diſorder by the cool and ſteady bravery of the detachment, but were as repeatedly rallied by Tippoo; and animated by his preſence, he led them on in perſon to a charge, and ultimately to victory. In ſome other actions alſo, in the courſe of that war, he had additional opportunities of evincing his perſonal intrepidity, and afforded ample proof of the poſſeſſion of a clear and ſteady judgement, which continued firm and collected in the hour of battle and of danger. Upon the death of Hyder Ally the duty and attention of Tippoo was ſummoned to a higher department: The opportunities of diſplaying the active deeds, of perſonal heroiſm were removed from his line of exertion. Now it became his duty to plan the deſign and to provide for the reſult, leaving the immediate execution to the management of others. The control of revenues; the proviſion of reſource; the general arrangement of warfare; and, in a word, the weight of empire devolved and reſted on his ability. The concluſion of the war ſoon after the death of Hyder, although not affording a ſpace ſufficient in point of time or with reſpect to the abundance of events, to form a true and adequate opinion of the political character of Tippoo, yet gave juſt ground to ſurmiſe that he would ere long evince himſelf the moſt able and powerful prince that ever ruled in India.

Tippoo clearly underſtood the advantage of diſcipline, over the unmartialled multitude; and from the eſtabliſhment of peace in 1785, to the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, he was peculiarly attentive in introducing among his troops the European method of arming, and the correſponding diſcipline. He increaſed alſo the number of his cavalry; and above all, he was particularly attentive to the improvement of his corps of artillery; and to forward this end, he invited over to his ſervice, by high rewards, a great many French and other foreign adventurers, who have contributed greatly to the improvement of his army in general.

With reſpect to the character of Tippoo as a general, or the leader of an army, the preſent war has moſt indiſputably preſented a ſufficient ſcope of fact, on which we may form an opinion with confidence.—The facts themſelves are ſo recent, ſo generally known, and ſo obvious, that it were ſuperfluous to enter into a labored or minute detail of the numerous inſtances in which Tippoo, the real character and ſituation of his army being conſidered, as eſtabliſhed his claim to the reputation of a great able general.

But were there no particular facts to which we could refer in illuſtration of the truth of this general character, it might afford a ſufficient confirmation to conſider the very ſerious and lengthened reſiſtance which he has oppoſed to the moſt formidable army that ever moved in India, ſuſtained by an application of reſources far exceeding that of any former eſtabliſhment; aſſiſted, by the cooperative exertions of the allied powers, and the whole guided and directed by military talents of an exalted reputation as any that Europe can produce.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

ORDERED that Mr. DAVIS be directed to bring in a reſolution, directing the Secretary to ſubſcribe for the American Encyclopedia for the uſe of the General Court.

MR. BARNES, Mr. DEVENS, and Mr. JOSLYN, were appointed a Committee to take into conſideration the expediency of diſpoſing of the right of the Commonwealth in the *Poſt-Houſe* in *Boſton*.

ORDERED, That Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JARVIS, and Mr. SEWALL, be a committee to take into conſideration the expediency of having an actual ſurvey of the Commonwealth, and a Map taken.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

The committee on the Payroll, reported the ſame, amounting to the ſum of £ 2106 12—

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

The Hon E. Thompſon Eſq. brought down the reſolve relative to the dividing the Commonwealth into Diſtricts for the choice of Federal Repreſentatives, with amendments.

Read and concurred, and the queſtion being required to be taken by yeas and nays—it paſſed in the affirmative.

[By this reſolve, the State is divided into four diſtricts. No. 1, conſiſting of *Suffolk, Eſſex*, and *Middleſex*, to chooſe FOUR Repreſentatives. No. 2, conſiſting of *Worceſter, Hampſhire* and *Berkſhire*, to chooſe FOUR. No. 3, conſiſting of *Plymouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Dukes county* and *Nantucket*, to chooſe TWO. No. 4, conſiſting of the *Province of Maine*, to chooſe THREE—making THIRTEEN.—To compleat the number of 14, the three firſt diſtricts at large, are to chooſe the other Repreſentative.]

The Hon. T. J. Skinner, Eſq. brought down a reſolve empowering the governor to provide an Entertainment in the Senate Chamber, the 4th July, which was read and non-concurred, and a committee (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Heath, Dawes and Lyman, on the part of the Senate; and Meſſrs. Robins, Euſtis, Kingſley and Collins, on the part of the Houſe) was choſen to requeſt His Excellency the Governor, to adjourn the Court to the firſt Wedneſday in November next.

The Committee reported, that they had waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and delivered the meſſage, and informed them that though it would have given him great pleaſure to comply with requeſt of the Legiſlature, yet that the duty he owed to his conſtituents and to the oath he was under, forbid him to grant a recess to the court that evening; when the reſolve for diſtricting the Commonwealth which was of the higheſt importance to the State, and which had occupied ſo much time of the Legiſlature, had been before him only twenty minutes:—that he had not even read it through;—that his conſcience and his duty forbid him to give it his ſignature, till he had an opportunity to conſider the ſubject with that deliberation which the importance of it required;—that the moment he had done that, he would ſend the Secretary with the information and grant them a Recess.

Adjourned,

MONDAY, JULY 2.

The Secretary came down and ſaid, that His Excellency the Governor had paſſed on all the buſineſs before him, and had approved of the following Acts, (except one) and that it was His Excellency's pleaſure, by and with the advice and conſent of the Council, and at the requeſt of the two houſes, that the general Court ſhould be adjourned to the *firſt Wedneſday of November* next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, then to meet at the State houſe in Boſton—and that it was accordingly adjourned.

HEADS of the ACTS.

An act to repeal an act intitled "an act to inveſt the committee of the ſecond preciſnct in Rehoboth with corporate powers for certain purpoſes therein mentioned," and to incorporate a number of the inhabitants of ſaid preciſnct, by the name of the Catholic Congregational Church and Society in the ſecond preciſnct in the town of Rehoboth.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act for incorporating certain perſons for the purpoſe of building a bridge over Merrimack River, in the county of Eſſex, and for ſupporting the ſame.

An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the town of New Bedford, in the county of Briſtol, into a ſeperate parith.

An act to incorporate certain perſons, by the name of the Congregational Society in the firſt preciſnct in the town of of Rehoboth, in the county of Briſtol, where of the Rev. JOHN ELLIS, is the preſent Paſtor; and for repealing an act made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two, intitled "An act to inveſt the Committee of the firſt preciſnct in Rehoboth, with corporative powers for certain purpoſes therein mentioned."

An act ſecuring the free paſſage of the fiſh called alewives, in the river in the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Briſtol, and for the preſervation of the ſame.

An act to incorporate the plantation of Buckſtown, in the county of Hancock, into a town by the name of Buckſtown.

An act incorporating Joſeph Storer, and others, for the purpoſe of making a better Harbour in Mouſom River in Wells.

An act regulating in certain particulars the improvement of Plumb Iſland, in the county of Eſſex, and repealing an act for the effectual preventing of horſes, neat cattle, ſheep and ſwine, from running at large, or feeding upon a certain Iſland, called Plumb-Iſland, lying in Ipſwich-Bay, in the County of Eſſex, paſſed in the year 1739.

An act to incorporate ſundry perſons by the name of the Preſident and direction of the UNION BANK.

An act in addition to the ſeveral acts now in force, which reſpect the caſting and tranſporting gunpowder through the ſtreets of the town of Boſton, & the ſtorage thereof in the ſaid town.

An act for ſetting off Elitha Richardſon, and Moſes Fiſher, from the weſt preciſnct in Medway, to the town of Franklin.

An act determining at what time and place the Courts of General Seſſions of the peace and Courts of Common Pleas ſhall be holden within the county of Waſhington.

An act to continue an act, entitled "An act for rendering proceſſes in law leſs expenſive."

An act to ſet off Benjamin Freeman, and others from the town of Charlton, in the county of Worceſter, and to annex them to the town of of Sturbridge.

An act to incorporate Dudley Atkins Tying, Eſq. and others for the purpoſe of rendering Merrimack River paſſable with boats, rafts and maſts from the diviſional line of New Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts, to the tide waters of the ſaid river, by the name of the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River.

holder or perſon licenced to keep a public | Court of Juſtice, the ſame ſhall be invalidated | *earned.*

An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Independent Christian Church in Gloucester.

An act authorizing Coroners to execute writs and precepts, when the office of Sheriff may be vacant.

An act to incorporate the plantation of Washington, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Mount Vernon.

An act to repeal an act intitled "An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the first parish in Meadon in the county of Worcester, into a society by the name of the first Congregational Society in Meadon," passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Charles' River from the westerly part of Boston to Cambridge, and for extending the interest of the proprietors of Charles River Bridge for a term of years," and for repealing a certain clause in said act.

An act for establishing an Academy in the town of Taunton, in the County of Bristol, by the name of the Bristol Academy.

An act permitting the naturalization of persons proscribed by any law of this Commonwealth. [☞ *This act did not receive his Excellency's signature.*]

Letter from the KING of the FRENCH to the KING of ENGLAND.

[This Letter, which has been published in the Parisian prints, is certainly genuine. That it has thus appeared may be attributed to the Creatures of the Court, who disapprove of such a contemptuous conduct in proportion as they are attached to the old system. They imagined that its publicity may subtract from its effects, or attach to it a degree of ridicule. But in this they are probably deceived. The opinions of mankind have sustained a material change, and the plantem of state secrecy has lost much of its repulsive power. The event, we trust, will convince them of their mistake.]

The following is a correct translation of the Letter.

"SIR—MY BROTHER,

I SEND this letter to Monsr. CHAUVELIN, whom I have named my Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of your Majesty. I seize the opportunity to express to your Majesty how sensible I am of all the public marks of affection you have given me. I thank you for not having become a party to the League formed by certain powers against France. From this I see that you have formed a better judgment of my true interests and a more correct opinion of the state of France.

"Between our two countries new connexions ought to take place. I think I see the remains of that rivalship, which has done so much mischief to both, wearing daily away. It becomes two Kings, who have distinguished their reigns by a constant desire to promote the happiness of their people, to connect themselves by such ties, as will appear to be durable, in proportion as the two nations shall have clearer views of their own interests.

"I have every reason to commend the Ambassador whom your Majesty has appointed at my Court. If I have not invested with the same character the person whom I have sent to your's you will nevertheless perceive, that by associating in the Mission, Monsr. *Talleyrand*, who, according to the terms of the Constitution, cannot bear a publick character, I have annexed the utmost importance to the success of the Alliance, to which I wish your Majesty to concur with the same zeal as I do. I consider it as necessary to the stability, to the respective Constitutions of both Kingdoms and to the maintenance of their interior tranquility. I shall only add, that, united, we ought to dictate peace to Europe.

(Signed) LOUIS."

PARIS, APRIL 30.

THE Austrian soldiers are deserting the colours of Despotism, and enrolling themselves in our ranks—a company of grenadiers have come over to the northern Army, under Marshal *Rochambeau*, and have offered him that this example will be followed by thousands of the German Troops,—The Marshal has just taken a step which is glorious.

Perceiving from the manner in which the frontiers of Brabant are interwoven with those of France, and the posts being extremely multiplied and neighbouring, a number of trifling skirmishes must ensue, which, without benefiting the success of either army, must cause a dreadful carnage, he dispatched his Adjutant General Mr. *Foissac*, to General *Beaulieu*, Commander at Mons, proposing that at those small posts each party should continue to respect each other until such time as circumstances, or the fate of war, might render it necessary to change the conduct.

The Austrian General, pleased with this generous conduct, accepted the proposition provisionally until he receives further orders from his Government. On the 24th, General *Biron*, at the head of 10,000 men, forming the *Avant Guarde* of the Marshal's Army, began the march towards Mons—A courier arrived at four o'clock yesterday morning, from Rochambeau's Army, with advices, that by the time the Message arrived at Paris, the town of Mons would be invested.

From the army of Marshal Luckner we learn, that Mr. de Custine, with a detachment of 6000 men have marched towards the Desles of Porentrui; and a letter from Huningue, received yesterday, dated the 26th says, that the post of Porentrui have been abandoned by the Austrians, owing to the dragoons of the Ci Devant regiment of Le Dauphin, who had been seduced by the Emigrants.—Upon the approach of the French troops, they refused to fire on their posts—they threw themselves upon the mercy of their countrymen, requested and received pardon, and having sworn to be faithful to the cause of Liberty, in the moment of indignation, they burnt and destroyed the houses of the Officers who had seduced them, and who had sought security by flight.

Fayette's army, as soon as the General received his advices, he ordered all the regiments to their quarters, where he repaired immediately, attended by all the General officers of the garrison. He addressed them in an apposite Speech upon the occasion, in which he mentioned, that war had being decided on against the enemies of our liberty. The air rung immediately with the cries of *Vive la Nation, Vive la Roi, Vive la Fayette.* The ardor of the troops is incredible, and the preparations are making with amazeth alacrity and pleasure, as if they were preparing for a *Fete*; every thing was in motion the 25th. The General passed the whole preceeding night in dispatching orders; in the morning he demanded of the department and the Municipality, all the Carriage Horses of the Town and its Environs, for the transport of Cannon and Camp Equipage. The people perceiving now for the first time, the difference of the new and old system in taking the coach horses before those of the husbandman, applauded the measures with enthusiasm; the first horses made use of were those of M. La Fayette. The people delighted at this example, flew to their horses; and at the time the last accounts left Metz (the 25th) the peasants were bringing voluntarily their horses from all sides of the country.

M. de Nabonne and General Tracy have joined. The Third Regiment of Chasseurs have left Metz.—The 26th the Light infantry, and a convoy of Artillery, were set out upon secret expedition—four officers in this army attempted to seduce some of the soldiers to pass to the enemy; they were with difficulty saved from being immolated to the just vengeance of the soldiery. M. la Fayette, instead of punishing them, gave them their conges at the head of the army—desiring them to decamp—that they were too dastardly to be dangerous.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Every morning and evening in front of the time of the National Assembly is occupied in the Reading of the names of the Patriotic Citizens, who are giving voluntary Contributions for the support of the War. The Patriotic expressions which accompany those gifts, this modest generosity, this devotion to the Country, for which we may vainly search the historic page to parallel; the multiplied examples with which youth, infancy, old age, all without distinction of sex, and Opulence, Mediocrity and Indigence, dispute the honor of depositing their tribute upon the alter of their country.—Witness to this effecting spectacle, who can be timid enough to doubt the success of a war undertaken in the sacred name of LIBERTY, called forth at the voice of 25 millions of men, and, directed against enemies whose *Masters alone* have reason to be interested in conquest.

The Assembly have decreed 300 millions to support the expence of the war.—They have also upon the King's letter permitted the minister of War to apply 1,500,000 livres of the 25 million granted for the current expences of the three Commanders of the three Armies.—They have also decreed the suppression of all Secularized Orders and Clergy.

May 10. M. De Grave, Minister at War has resigned.——He is to be succeeded by M. Servan, Colonel of the 104th regiment.

M. Rochambeau has resigned his Command, and is succeeded by M. D'Estaing.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUNDAY, May 6.

A person offered a discovery of an air balloon, that would carry 200 men, furnished with 48 pounders. The inventor was referred to the Committee of Arts.

MONDAY, May 7.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs read extracts from several dispatches from the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, to the following effect:

London, April 28. The care of the Minister to keep up the price of the funds, and the general disposition of the nation, assures us of the neutrality of England.

Wetzemberg.—The Duke has refused to furnish 8,000 troops, which the Court of *Vienna* applied for, with a promise to protect his States from invasion.

Munich, May 1.—The most positive assurance of a perfect neutrality.

Stockholm, April 20—The new government has resolved to declare to all the Courts of Europe, that Sweden adopts a pacifick system. Nothing is to be apprehended, but that Russia should require the execution of the treaty entered into with her.

Spain.—The conduct of M. d'Aranda is more and more favourable to the French. Reparation is now made to such of them as had been injured by the former Minister.

It was observed that none of these dispatches were signed, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

LONDON, May 5.

Our letters direct from Lisle, and which are dated the 29th of April, give accounts of an attack made by a Detachment of French Troops from that Place upon Tournay, in Austrian Flanders.

This Expedition was by no means prosperous in its issue.—The Detachment consisted only of three Battalions of infantry, of 800 each, one body of the National Guards, six pieces of Cannon, and 12,0 1300 Cavalry. The remainder of the Troops and Artillery were left behind for the security of the city of Lisle.

The whole force consisted therefore of 4000 men only. They were repulsed in the morning of the 29th, before Tournay, by a body of 8000 Austrians, (3000 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry.)

The French retreated in some confusion, after losing four pieces of Cannon, and a considerable share or their Baggage.—Dillon, who commanded the Expedition, and who, if not a traitor, is stated as having acted with great want of judgement, together with Monsieur de St. Pol, Commandant of the Engineers, and a Curate disguised as a woman, are said to have fallen victims on this occasion. They were killed and cut to pieces by the enraged soldiery!

The French, according to other letters, did not suffer severely in this action, a retreat being instantly sounded, when they began to suspect the treachery of the leader, and found themselves so greatly outnumbered by the enemy.

BIRMINGHAM, April 16.

PARTICULAR

Account of a dreadful inundation at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

On Friday afternoon last, the people of Bromsgrove were alarmed and distressed beyond description by one of the most violent inundations ever known, which between three and four o'clock during a storm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and most vivid lightning, a waterspout fell upon that part of the Lickey which is nearest to the town.

The pouring down of the cataract was heard to a great distance, and the body of water taking direction towards Bromsgrove, soon swept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, washed quantities of grain from barns and malt houses, destroyed ten-yards & so strong was the current that it floated thro the town a waggon loaded with skins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the necessary precautions, the most in an instant the cellars and under kitchens were filled to the top.

In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of shops, and in the principal streets it rose and continued upwards of three feet perpendicular from the pavements. The floods in some of the inn-stables flood up to their tails in water; pigs washed from their styes were swimming through the passages of the houses situated between the brook and the principal street, down which quantities of furniture, brewing utensils, and clothing, shop articles, grain, garden-pails, gates, wheelbarrows, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one mass by the impetuous torrent.

Many of the inhabitants who happened to be at their neighbors, could not that evening return home. A house on the borders of Lickey was thrown down by the force to the waters, though we do not hear of it where destroyed in Bromsgrove; but the damage sustained by the shopkeepers, and particularly the brewers must be very great.

The hedges and other fences to the fields and gardens on this side of the town were entirely demolished; numbers of sheep and pigs are drowned, one boy, and we are sorry, in addition to the calamity, to say, that on Sunday morning some young children were missing.

This tremendous fall of water happened near the eleven mile stone, on the edge of the Lickey: it beat the ground there, which was chiefly gravel, into small pits. At the upper part of Lickey, nothing more than a common fall of rain was experienced.

DUBLIN, April 1.

In the course of the last week, at Ballinamore, the seat of Thomas Ormsby, Esq. four of his labourers were found dead, having been suffocated from the vitification of the air in the room where they slept. This melancholy consequence arose from a lighted tal, having been left burning where there were no chimney for the egress of the heated air.

There were eight men in the room, all of whom were insensible, but from the faithful means which were administered, four of them were restored to life: The state of the others baffled every attempt of recovery which still could suggest, or human ity employ; the organs of respiration had so long ceased to act, that no new impulse could be given.

QUEBEC, MAY 14.

On Tuesday the first of May the Court of King's Bench, was held in this city. During the term three Bills of Indictment were found against *Jean Baptiste Carron*, of St. Joseph De la Bauce. The one for a rape on his daughter Judith Caron. The other two were for assaults, with an intent to commit rapes on his daughters, Jafetta and Genevieve Caron.

He took his trial on the bill for the rape on Judith and was convicted.

Nothing could exceed the horror excited in the breasts of a large audience, during the Trial. Three Daughters brought forward to convict a father of a crime at which human nature is shock'd! He is the first instance in the province, and for the honor of the community, we hope will be the last that will stain the record of the Court.

MAY 24.

Monday a boat going from Quebec to Orleans, being overloaded and the wind blowing hard, was lost, and 10 persons out of 12 were unfortunately drowned, among the number was the late much esteemed and now lamented Mr. Hubert, Curate, of Quebec.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 26.

YESTERDAY, at half past one o'clock, John Feller was executed according to his sentence, for attempting to pass a forged note, knowing the same to be forged. Previous to his execution, he addressed the audience in a firm, manly tone of voice, declaring he was not afraid to die—to him death had no terrors—He acknowledged that he had lived a vicious life—that it had been his greatest pleasure to commit crimes of the most flagitious nature; but he solemnly swore that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer—that no person ever told him, as had been represented, that the note was forged; and he earnestly intreated the spectators to be careful how they gave testimony in a court of justice. He then threw himself upon his knees, and prayed aloud with great fervency and apparent devotion; in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Blamire.

When he was told the fatal hour was come, he smiled with the utmost composure, and confidently stating that he was going to quit a world of misery, for a world of glory and immortality (through the merit and [illegible] of Jesus Christ) he was quickly launched into eternity.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

"On thursday the 21 inst. the wife of Mr. THOMAS FROST, Farmer of Hertford County, unbedded his family with *Three* fine, lively, lusty BOYS at a Birth. The Mother and Children are as present as well as can be expected."

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 26.

"On Wednesday the 8th inst. the Wife of Mr. Thomas Hill, within nine miles of this town, was struck with lightning, and died instantly. At the same time the barn of Mr. Bard, four miles from York-Town, (Penn.) was struck with lightning and entirely consumed. As a man was driving his team near Winchester, in this state, he and his four horses, were also struck, himself and saddle horse, after laying some time insensible, recovered, but the other three died.——

And on Monday the 18th inst. the Barn, of Mr. Jacob Thomas, near Antitum, Washington county, Maryland, was struck with lightning, as he had two barns close to it, both were consumed, and about 20 tons of hay of this years grass, with a waggon and gears; the loss estimated at 1-st 300l.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Somerset, dated Washington, Mason county, April 30th 1792.

Mr. William Chambers, went from his store at this place, to the Falls of Ohio, February 15th, in a small open boat, loaded with flour, whiskey and dry goods, he had two men and a boy with him, and two women and several children went passengers. Between the Miamis and mouth of Kentucky river, he was fired upon from the Indian shore—the Indians whoop'd and followed him down the river about half a mile to a small creek where they had their canoes, they got into them eighteen in number one canoe pushed strait thro' river to the Kentucky shore, and the others pursued the boat, kept up a continual firing and yelling as they went.—Mr. Chambers had two muskets and one blunderbuss in the boat; but was badly provided with ball, and was obliged to cut bar lead into slugs—when the Indians came within shot he removed the fire, which put a stop to their whooping, yet pursued and fired as fast as they could, until they got within thirty or forty yards of the boat, Mr. Chambers then fired the blunderbuss, the noise of which they seemed not to like, some of them no doubt felt, very sensibly, the consequence. They had now pursued the boat about three miles, they then turned & went back; the boat's crew received no damage, except a slight wound Mr. Chambers received in one of his fingers. The defence made by Mr. Chambers, considering, the situation he was in, is thought here to be the best ever made on the river.

The Indians in cases of this kind do not fight but under great advantages, and then by their hedious yellings, to alarm and disconcert the passengers, that they frequently fall an easy prey to their savage barbarity.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 27.

A trooper, in Capt. Stakes' Company of dragoons, on the march last week from this place to Trenton, near Brunswick, being invaded by sleep, fell of his horse & broke his neck.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30.

The Kentucky Gazette, of the 12th of May, contains the following information, viz. A prisoner that was taken by the Indians the week before last, made his escape. He informs that he was taken by fifteen Indians, and kept several days in the settlement, during which time the Indians obliged him to call families out of their houses, while they lay in ambush, to murder them, whenever they should appear; happily it had not the intended effect—part of the Indians were Delawares and the balance Shawanese—they told him they did not intend taking prisoners, except negroes, which they could sell at detroit for two kegs of taffey, and without him to conduct them to where they could get negroes; but informed them he knew of no place where there were negroes but what was also strongly defended with white men—they informed him that a number of their men were encamped near the Ohio, on the other side: When they got near the Ohio they fired signs of fear, lest the Kentuckians, had gone forward to the Ohio to intercept them, and flap a few miles on this side to wait till night and cross before day in the course of the night while the Indians were asleep he loosed himself, by chewing the cords with which he was bound & which were made of raw leather, and made his escape.

July 4. Sunday at two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the Thermometer stood at 91 degrees in the shade; then was at the same time a strong breeze of wind blowing north-west.

About half after three, heavy clouds began to rise from the north and north-west, and immediately commenced a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted near 15 minutes, with astonishing violence.

One of the large windows of Christ Church was blown into the aisle, which though it was during the time of divine service, did no injury to any of the congregation. Several houses were unroofed and many stacks of chimneys blown down.

The river exhibited a most awful scene—the vessels in the harbour were tossed to and fro in every direction, and many were overset. A brig was driven on the bar and remains there aground; and a fine ship lying near vine street, was forced from her moorings and overset—fortunately she had no ballast; was drifted with the tide about a mile down the river, and then got aground; it is to be hopped the will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Through the whole of this furious tempest, we have heard of no lives being lost except a boy, who was drowned by the overfetting of one of the boats.

We further learn that a boat from this city to the Jersey shore, was overset, with fifty bags of Samuel Cooper's wharf. There were in the boat Capt. Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four small children, a young woman, and Mr. Betts, (all nine persons, most of whom would swim except Capt. Scott.

The Captain, by the most astonishing praise-worthy exertions, was able, providentially, to save them all.—He swam ashore with one child hanging round his neck, and one on each arm; and he returned to the boat amidst the boisterous waves, raging in a furious & frightful manner, and brought the others, who had with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to land.

For the honor of Captain Scott, an old and valiant soldier, a son of Massachusetts, this circumstance should be handed down to posterity. [Fed. Gaz.]

July 11. By a vessel arrived here on Saturday last we learn, the decree of the N. Assembly giving to the free negroes and people of colour equal rights with the whites is generally approved of in the colony. The parish of Jeremie, only, have made shews of opposition to it.

By this vessel we also learn, that the negroes have written to Mr. de Rouvray, proposing peace on terms less rigorous than heretofore. The vessel also brings accounts of a declaration of war between Russia and France.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Captain Sills of the sloop Happy Couple, who arrived here yesterday from Edenton, brings the following account, "That on the 23d inst. nine Frenchmen landed on the beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out immediately for Washington; the one remaining, said that they belonged to a French Brig bound from Savannah to France, with 300 hogsheads of Tobacco—That on Saturday the 17th June, they murdered the Captain and Mate, scuttled the brig on both sides, and left her with a woman on board, and that on Friday the 24th of June, Capt. Sills, in lat. 35. 20 fell in with the above brig, & which had been just taken possession of by a British schooner, commanded by Capt. Elisha Jones, from Antigua bound to Edenton, who had put some hands on board, and directed her for Norfolk. The brig had 5 feet water in the hold when boarded by Capt. Jones.

LANSINGBURGH, June 8.

The locusts appear in such astonishing numbers as to create a fear in the minds of many, that our crops of wheat will sustain injury by them. The insects, from which came the worm, that last year made such destruction among the fruit trees, are also observed to be very numerous.

NEW LONDON, July 5.

By the sloop Swallow, Capt. Fitch, who arrived here on Thursday last in 23 days from St. Pierre in Martinico, we learn, that while he was there, a dispute arose between the Captain of a ship of war, and the Captain of a merchant ship, both Frenchmen, which produced a rencounter on shore, in which the Captain of the ship of war was badly wounded in the hand—and had ordered the Captain of the merchant ship into goal; that in consequence of this dispute all the ships on that station were sent for, and had arrived at St. Pierre, and that the day before the Swallow left St. Pierre, the Mulattoes had armed and embodied in the back part of the town.

BOSTON, JULY 7.

Assassinations have not stopped in Sweden—an English paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of a report of the assassination of the Duke of *Sudermania*—regent of Sweden.

SALEM, July 3.

NEWS from the CAPE.

Capt. JOHN RUSY, arrived on Sunday from Portsaint-Prince. He has been several months at the island, and in various ports—and informs that its affaire are still declining from bad to worse—that the most respectable of the white inhabitants are flying from it—that the Mulattoes and Negroes are entire masters of the country without the town of Port-au-Prince—that if their ports perfect protection is afforded to the Americans—that they by they can assemble an army of 40,000 men—and that a reluctance to shed blood, and not want of force, prevents their making themselves masters of the town, hoping that their contentions might yet be terminated without having recourse to the most desperate means.

We hear that the ingenious Mr. PERKINS, of Newburyport, has been sent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 18.

"The chief of the Parisian guard," says a London paper "have resolv'd to present a sword to M. de la Fayette. The handle of this, which is curiously wrought in gold, exhibits the leading events in his life; his departure for America; the transactions of the 5th & 6th of October, 1789; and the return of the King and Queen under his protection. The blade is composed of Steel found in the bastile, and tempered in England. The following inscription is engraved upon it: "This blade will spare blood, but will give force to the law. It is destined to make the constitution respected.

On the 14th ult. Gen. *Anthony Wayne*, reached Pittsburgh. On entering the town he was saluted by a discharge of the artillery from Fort-Fayette.

The seds of hostility which have commenced between France and the House of Austria, it is thought will bring on a general War in Europe. Although it is now dangerous to be a King in that quarter of the globe—the present appearances in favour of France are not so flattering as was expected.

The fourth of July has been celebrated in all parts of the Union, with more attention, if possible this year, than at any time heretofore.

The state of Kentucky, has established its *Constitution.*—It is a good one—and predicated on the principles of that of the *United States.* ISAAC SHELBY, Esq. is elected Governor.

The celebrated Col. BRANDT, now on a visit at the seat of Government, has paid his respects to the PRESIDENT—and was well received. This *Warrior of the Wilderness*, is endeavouring, at the instance of our rulers, to effect a peace with the hostile tribe of Indians.

MARRIED, in Malborough county, Maryland, on the second of May, Mr. James Blanton (aged 85,) to Miss Martha Smith, aged twelve.

Ah! how unjust to nature and himself,
Is thoughtless, thankless, incoxsistent Man!

SETH WRIGHT,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

consisting of the following articles, viz:—

AN assortment of the best of London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warmingpans, Steel plate Handjaws, Iron do. Tenons do. Flat and half round Files, of different sizes, Handsaws do. Sadirons, Knives and Forks of different kinds, Shears, Steel Compasses, Brass knob Locks, of different kinds and sizes, Brass-cocks, Double Spring, and other Chest Locks, Shoe Pincers, Nippers and Knives, Table Catches of different kinds, Brass handles and Escutcheons of different kinds and sizes, Brass Knobs, Brass and Iron table Bolts, Hammers, Cutloes and Pen Knives of different kinds, Candlesticks, A variety of Buttons, and Shoe Buckles, Snuff boxes, Spectacles, Screws of different Sizes, Brass and Iron Dell Locks, Brass and Iron headed Shovel and Tongs of different sizes, an assortment of Saddler's Ware, consisting of two and three Bar'd Stirrup Irons, Swivel do. Women's do. Snaffle Bits, of different kinds and sizes, Hunting and Pelham do. White Sects of different sizes, Flat Sects, Common head and throat Buckles, Silver'd Buckles and Tips of different kinds and sizes, Black Girt Buckles, Silver wash'd & plated Spurs of different kinds, Steel do. Saddler's Hammers and Punches,—also

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Consisting of White and Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, &c.—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window-Glass—Also has lately received an assortment of

GOODS

from N. York, which together with those he had on hand will make a complete an assortment as can be found in any Country Store, which he will sell at a small advance for cash, he also shall dispose of the above goods for most kinds of Country produce or approved credit, as usual.

Northampton, July 18, 1792.

Andrew Wood, (Post-Rider)

INFORMS his Customers, that the present No. completes his Quarter:—He therefore requests ALL those that are indebted, to make *immediate* payment.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and PIETY in general, and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

By JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D.

Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name's sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's work, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson thorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to this grave, and cry loud drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant type, on good paper, and will hensatly bound and lettered.
II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume; to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.
III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.
IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as 300 volumes are subscribed for.
V. They who subscribe for 6 volumes, shall have one gratis.
VI. Punctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Springfield, July 17, 1792.

[illegible] for licensed to keep a public [illegible] Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated [illegible] earned.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT to incorporate sundry Persons by the name of the President and Directors of the UNION BANK.

WHEREAS *Stephen Higginson*, and others, have in their petition to this Court, proposed to raise a fund for the establishment of a Bank, and are already in possession of partial deposits therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That *Stephen Higginson, Caleb Davis, William Tudor, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Fellows, Joseph Coolidge, William Smith, Joseph Blake, Frederick William Geyer, Daniel Hubbard*, and *David Greene*, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be, and they hereby are created a Corporation and body-politic, by the name and stile of THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNION BANK—and shall so continue until the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and two; and by the name aforesaid, the said Corporation shall be, and they hereby are made able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in Courts of record, or any other place whatever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same again at pleasure to break, alter and renew; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient, for the government of said Corporation, and the prudent management of their affairs: *Provided* such bye-laws and regulations shall be in no wise contrary to the laws and constitution of the Commonwealth; and the said Corporation shall be always subject to the rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein prescribed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the capital stock of said Corporation shall consist of a sum not less than *four hundred thousand dollars*, nor more than *eight hundred thousand dollars*, in specie, and shall be divided into one hundred thousand shares, and the evidence of the deposits already made, and held by the petitioners and their associates, shall be considered and received as evidence of deposits in the Bank herein established: And the Stockholders at their first meeting, shall by a majority of votes, determine the amount of the payments to be made on each share, and the mode of transferring and disposing of the stock and profits thereof; *Provided* the same shall not in any way, directly or indirectly, depend on the contingency of lives, which being entered in the books of said Corporation, shall be binding upon the Stockholders, their successors, and assigns: *Provided however*, That the payments so agreed to be made, shall not form a stock consisting of less than *four hundred thousand dollars*, nor more than *eight hundred thousand dollars* as aforesaid; and the sum that shall thereupon remain to be paid, shall be paid in by the following installments, one third part thereof, on or before the first day of Octo. next, third part thereof, on or before the first day of April next, and the remaining third part thereof, on or before the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-three: And in case any of the Stockholders in said Corporation, shall fail to compleat any of their future payments, they shall forfeit their former payments to the use of the Corporation aforesaid: *Provided also*, if any interest, rents, or profits of this Bank, shall be used or improved to facilitate the operations of the Tontine Association, or any other association founded on similar principles, that thereupon this act shall become void.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, by the name aforesaid, shall be, and they hereby are declared able and capable in law, to have, hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them, their successors and assigns, lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments, to the amount of *two hundred thousand dollars*, and no more, at any one time; and also monies, goods, chattles and effects, to the amount of *two millions of dollars*, and no more, including their original stock; and to sell, bargain, grant, demise, alien or dispose of the same lands, rents, and tenements; and to loan, negociate and dispose of said monies, goods, chattles and effects, by taking mortgages on lands, and by discounting on banking principles, on such security as they shall think adviseable.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, shall form, and be fundamental articles of the constitution of said body-politic, viz.

First, That one fifth part of the whole funds of this Bank, shall be always appropriated to loans to be made to citizens of this Commonwealth, not resident in the town of Boston, & wherein the directors shall wholly and exclusively regard the agricultural interest; which loans shall be made in sums of not less than *one hundred dollars* nor more than *one thousand dollars*, and upon the personal bond or note of the borrower, with collateral security, by a sufficient mortgage of real estate for a term not less than one year, and on condition of paying the interest annually on such loans, subject to such forfeitures and right of redemption, as by law is provided.

Second. The said Corporation shall not owe at any one time, more than twice the amount of their capital stock, in addition to the simple amount of all monies actually deposited in said Bank, for safe keeping: And in case of any excess, the Directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private capacity; but this shall not be construed to exempt in the said Corporation or any estate real or personal, which they may hold as a body corporate from being also liable for, and chargeable with such excess.

Third. That the lands, tenements and hereditaments, which said Corporation shall hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it, by way of security, or conveyed to it, by way of satisfaction of debts previously contracted.

Fourth. That said Corporation shall not vest, use or improve any of their monies, goods, chattles or effects in trade or commerce, but may sell all kinds of personal pledges lodged in their hands by way of security, to an amount sufficient to reimburse the sum loaned.

Fifth. That for the well ordering of the affairs of said Corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders shall be held in *Boston*, or at such other place as the Stockholders shall direct, on the first Monday of *September*, annually, and at any other time during the continuance of said Corporation, at such house and at such hour of the day, as shall be appointed by the President and Directors for the time being, by notifications in two public newspapers in the town of Boston, three weeks successively, before the time appointed for such meeting, at which annual meeting, there shall be chosen by ballot, twelve Directors, who shall continue in office the year ensuing their election.

Sixth. None but a Member of said Corporation, being a citizen of this Commonwealth, and resident therein, shall be eligible to the office of a Director or Cashier.

Seventh. No Director of any other Bank, shall be eligible to the office of a Director in this Bank, although he may be a Stockholder herein, and any Director accepting an office in any other Bank, shall be deemed to have vacated his place in this Bank.

Eighth. No Stockholder in said Bank, shall be considered as qualified to vote in the election of the Officers of said Bank, or in any of the affairs thereof, unless he shall be interested therein, to the amount of *one hundred dollars*; and the Stockholders thus qualified, shall vote in proportion to their property, in the following ratio, *that is to say*—Every holder of *one hundred dollars*, shall have one vote, and every *two hundred dollars*, above *one hundred dollars*, shall give a right to one vote more: *Provided* That no one Member shall have more that ten votes; and absent Members, may vote by proxy, authorised in writing; and in all elections in the first instance, a majority of votes shall be necessary to determine the same, but in case of a second trial, a plurality shall decide the vote.

Ninth. The Directors shall choose one of their own number to act as President.

Tenth. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument for his services, but the Stockholders may make the President such compensation, as to them shall appear reasonable.

Eleventh. Not less than seven Directors shall constitute a Board, for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a Chairman, for the time being.

Twelfth. Not 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 be re-elected.

(The remainder in our next.)

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST respectfully inform their Customers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnership under the firm aforesaid, and that they have opened the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly opposite the Meeting-House Northampton—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, such as Chime Clocks to go with springs or weights, spring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, also, a variety of timepieces, warranted Watches which shew the day of the Month, plain do.——Surveyors Compasses, Chains, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, such as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeads, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings, Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the newest patterns, they have a new fashion for Buckles from New-York, superior to any for beauty and strength. They have just Received from New-York an elegant assortment of Goods in their way of business, among which are the following, viz. Hot Plates, main springs, Fusee chains, Crystals, Chins, Seales, keys, Trinkets, &c. which they will sell by the doz. or single. A few English Warranted Watches, gold Necklaces, Lockets and Breast pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Scissors, together with a good assortment of fashionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper. Wanted at the above business, a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is master of the clock-making business.

NORTHAMPTON, July 4, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has just received from London, a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has likewise for sale, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, best Claret Wine in Bottles, also—London and Bristol Porter, &c. &c. fine Sweet Oil, for the table.

DRUGS & MEDICINES as usual. Northampton, July 4, 1792.

Joseph Clapp, Jun.

HAS just received a large and beautiful assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, consisting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, West-India Rum, Crosscut Saws, Steel Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Frying pans, Allum, Copperas, Rice, Raisins, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Easthampton, July 2, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 14th inst. a dark sorrel MARE, supposed to be about 5 or 6 years old, shod before, with a small white streak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westhampton, June 26, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN ENFIELD FALL'S
LOTTERY, TO BE
SOLD BY
DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1792. [NUMB. 308.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. chief Justice JAY to the grand jury, at the opening of the circuit court of the UNITED STATES *at* BENNINGTON, *Vermont. Delivered June 25. 1792.*

TO Contemplate offences, and prescribe punishments are unpleasing but necessary tasks; being imposed by the nature of society, and by those vices which often prompt individuals to violate the rights of others.

Although no proposition is more true, than that the interest and the duties of men are inseparable, yet it is unfortunately and equally true, that their conduct does not always correspond with this excellent principle.—Accurate ideas of interest are far from being universal; and even of those who know what is right, the number is not inconsiderable, whom the delusion or force of predominant passions, daily seduce or impel to do wrong.

Hence it is that governments of laws which are calculated only on the virtues of mankind, always terminate in disorder and disappointment, while on the contrary, those which regard only their vices, are generally marked by oppression and undue severity. Both should be considered with equal attention, or a just estimate of their influence and operations cannot be formed nor a proper mean between the two extremes adopted.—It is pleasing to remark, that the national laws appear to have been mindful of both; for while they meet transgression with punishment, their mildness manifests much confidence in the reason and virtue of the people—A confidence which the commendable observance of these laws has fully justified.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that in all societies there will be individuals whose conduct acknowledges no morality but convenience; and who can only be restrained from offences, by motives adapted to their ideas of interest—that is, by penalties and punishment. Proceed then to inquire whether any, and what offences against the national laws have been committed, and by whom, within this district; or on the high seas by persons belonging to it. All offences from treason or misdemeanors are the objects of your enquiry. It is improper that none of these laws be violated with impunity, for being all made for the good, and by the authority of the people, it is highly interesting to the prosperity and honor of the nation, that they be respected and observed: but as they differ in degrees of importance, it is proper that your attention, also extended to all, should in a particular manner be directed to those, whose objects are of the greatest magnitude, and whose due observance more immediately concerns the public prosperity.

Of this description are those that respect the revenue—that revenue, which is to afford funds for the support of our government, and consequently of our rights and liberties; and for the payment of those debts which were contracted for their defence and establishment—debts which we are under the highest moral as well as political obligations to discharge with the utmost punctuality and good faith.

Among the laws made for these purposes there is one, whose name and object have rendered it liable to misrepresentation, and to imputations it does not merit—I mean the one commonly called the *excise law*—fine names are apt to excite similar ideas and prejudices; but things and not names ought to decide our judgment. Enlightened Citizens will see and judge for themselves, and thereby avoid the risque of those impositions by which artifice usually dupes ignorance and credulity. This act in its provisions bears scarcely any resemblance to those in Britain, which have rendered their very titles odious. They who will be at the trouble of comparing the act in question with them, will find that it omits and avoids all those improper intrusions on domestic rights, and all those oppressive restrictions, which have and ever will and ought to excite the indignation of a free people.

The U. States present to the world an unprecedented instance of a nation providing for all their pecuniary exigences without having any recourse to direct taxation; or burthening the lands, or any of its productions, with the least impost or duty.

Should fraud be practised and permitted to prevail, the present happy system would cease to afford adequate supplies; and necessity would constrain us to adopt modes of taxation less consistent with our feelings and in several respects more inconvenient. Let it be remembered, that the revenue is the people's revenue—that the government it is to support, is the people's government—that the debts it is to pay, are the people's debts; and consequently, that they who defraud the revenue, defraud the people.

Among the crimes specified in what is generally called penal statutes, there are two so dangerous to society, and always to merit particular attention—I mean the crime of perjury and the crime of forgery.

perjury is independent of the abominable insult which perjury offers to the divine being: there is no crime more strikingly pernicious to society. It dissolves and pollutes the streams of justice, and by substituting falsehood for truth, sapes the foundation of personal and public rights. Controversies of various kinds exist at all times, and in all communities—to decide them, courts of justice are instituted;—Their decision must be regulated by evidence; and the greatest part of evidence will always consist of the testimony of witnesses—this testimony is given under those solemn obligations, which an appeal to the God of truth imposes; and if oaths should cease to be held sacred, our dearest and most valuable rights would become insecure.

Forgery involves and argues no common degree of turpitude and guilt—although passions cannot legally justify or excuse crimes, yet their impulse sometimes drives men to commit outrages, of which in their cooler moments, they disapprove and repent—The public good requires that they be punished, but they are nevertheless to be pitied. But he who commits forgery, has no violence of passion to prompt, or palliate his conduct. With a heart contaminated with guilt, and a mind polluted with iniquitous desires and designs, he calmly and deliberately prepares and begins his work, and with patience and with caution pursues it. He retires as usual to his meals and to his bed, and from interval to interval regularly resumes his task—in silence, in secrecy, and solitude undisturbed, he prepares to do injustice to his neighbors and fellow citizens—with care and circumspection he selects those, whose credulity, ignorance, or unsuspicious confidence render them the most easy prey; and exerts the utmost powers of thought and reflection to render fraud and iniquity successful.—The folly of all bad men is to be regretted; but the punishment of persons so deliberately wicked, can merit very little compassion.

In a country like this, where paper of various kinds has become a medium in all our pecuniary transactions, forgery should be vigilantly watched, and severely punished; for, whenever the authenticity of paper becomes questionable, its credit must diminish, its currency be checked, and its utility destroyed. If an injudicious and unjustifiable tenderness for those atrocious offenders should encrease their numbers, and encourage their practices; their arts would extend to every object, on which this species of fraud could operate. Wills and deeds not of our own making would incumber, endanger, and in many instances, dispose of our estates; especially if perjury should give the works of forgery, numerous witnesses to prove their truth and authenticity.

That government may produce the benefits expected from it, it is highly requisite that their officers faithful do the duties of their respective stations. I have no reason to suspect that any of them have acted otherwise than virtuously and worthily; but it is nevertheless proper that attention be regularly paid to their conduct, and that no instance of corrupt or unlawful acts or omissions pass unnoticed, see that there be no exactions in public offices, nor any of those reprehensible practices tolerated, which under various forms and pretexts disgrace both the officers and the government.

So far as the prosperity of the people depends on a due observance of the laws; and so far as a due observance of the laws depends on the detection and punishment of transgressors; so far,

GENTLEMEN,

you are responsible to the public for the diligence and care with which your duties may be fulfilled.

Be vigilent on the one hand; be temperate on the other. Be cautious not to pay too little, or too great respect to slight circumstances. Officers know the value of silence and secrecy; your evidence apparently trivial, often leads to evidence plain and satisfactory. If, diligently inquire, and then maturely consider, whether your evidence be sufficient to justify your making presentments; or justifying your omitting to make them. Let us strike at the guilty, but be careful not to wound the innocent.

Your oath supersedes new and solemn obligations to those which result from the laws of morality, against your permitting any partialities, or any persons to warp or mislead your judgements. You are called upon to look to the affairs of the nation in this district. I presume that you will find them in good order. Government in many respects must act like individuals. When our affairs are out of order, we should look to them to put them in order—and when our affairs are in good order, we should look to them to keep them so.

For these purposes you, gentlemen, are the eyes of the public in this district; and being persuaded that you will direct and keep them fixed on the objects of your inquiry, and will discharge your duty faithfully, I forbear adding to the remarks which have already been submitted to your consideration.

EXTRACTS.

"MAN is a short lived being; he takes a turn on the stage of life and disappears: But he departs with regret, and casts a longing, lingering look behind him—yet go he must; and to perpetuate his existence, has no alternative but in his children: These he is therefore to consider as parts, and the only abiding parts, of himself; and in this way he may be perpetuated to the latest posterity. If therefore he wishes a comfortable subsistence, and a successive train of felicities for himself, he must wish the same for his posterity, who are parts of himself in continuance. He ought therefore to abandon and dispise every vicious habit, & apply his fortune and earnings to their comfortable maintenance and mental improvement; nor ought self-interest to be his only motive; 'tis a duty he owes to society to furnish it with useful members, and his country with citizens and soldiers."

"HOW frivilous appears the gaudy equipage and the splendid mansion, compared with the proud integrity of honor—and the dignity of an independent mind,—Let it often occur to those who are entering on the fair career of public life, that though industry and talents will not always command success, yet a spotless character will secure esteem—and that a fortune is only honorable when it has been earned by virtue."

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

[*Advertising for wives has become a common thing in the English Newspapers: The following advertisement seems, however, to be a refinement upon all that had previously appeared.*]

TO such Ladies as are diveested of the prejudices of the times, maids or widows, of suitable years (not exceeding forty); the very humble address of a gentleman, whether a widower or a bachelor can be of no consequence), respectably connected in life, free from bad habits and deformity, clear of incumbrances and thoroughly acquainted with the world as it goes, who is from 35 to 45, and whose fortune will certainly be found between 300 and 900 per annum.—Thus much by way of preface to the female world at large; now for the woman among you I could wish to be mine for life; in person genteely formed and of a moderate size, her voice melodious, her hair may be of any color, and her complexion brown or fair, but her teeth must be sound, if not white and regular; in manners pleasing if not engaging; of a social domestic disposition, in conversation easy, but not witty, but let her be rather the coquette than the prude, and in dress neat, if not elegant. With regard to the polite accomplishments music is deservedly held in the highest estimation, for music hath charms to every ear, it is therefore expected that she can play well, either on the harp, harpsicord or piano forte. If a widow, her having any children would be an objection, however well provided for, still more objectionable would maid or widow be who had capriciously cast off her faithful admirer. Blessed as I am, no less with the means than the spirit of independence, and despising the idle prejudices of the times, I am convinced that the parties uniting by such a mode as is now offered, may be as happy as by a formal introduction, and the dull, stupid, tortured state of many years courtship. I know all the objections that can be made against it, but they can only be applicable to selfish, avaricious, dispicable characters, impostors of both sexes. The lady's connections in the strictest sense, should be truly respectable, and she must have been trained to such economy that she can make 300 a year serve in an appear respectable to our neighbours, and this economy should be manifested, were she even possessing a fortune of her own, which is not so much insisted upon, as an elegant form, pleasing animated countenance, melodious voice, a mind well cultivated, a respectable rank in society, musical talents and a temper capable of friendship and love.

By such management there will be no dread of the wast of the comforts of life, if thrice the means can hereafter be mustered; nor will there be any doubt on my part if such a lady is discovered, regarding our future felicity. In order to prevent improper applications, and that none may be offended or disappointed, be it known and remembered, that no further information touching the author of this address will be given until such *real communications* are received by him as may be deemed fully satisfactory, and that there may be no trifling on this occasion neither rank nor fortune, nor any other consideration whatever, shall tempt him to alter his resolution. These communications must be from principals and from them only, in their own hand writing, with real names and address, they will not otherwise be considered in a serious light; and if they do not live within the metropolis, nor within twenty miles of it, a reference to some person of respectability in town will be expected; no improper use shall be made of it. By these means, officious negociators and curious impertinents may perplex themselves in vain.

These conditions are with the utmost deference submitted to the consideration of women of liberal sentiments, capable of judging and acting for themselves, and who entertain the same opinion on the subject, which I endeavour to maintain. If any such should happily glance on this address, it is possible that the want of fortune may be a bar to many a worthy woman corresponding with this description, yet not less amiable in my eyes shall they seem, who may adventure to repose the necessary confidence in the author's integrity. Trust not the secret on any account to a third person; if it is not a point either of us should

tings, for each offence; and by [illegible] holder or person licenced to keep a public [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

ever assent to: should you be blessed with a property of any importance your relatives may be like mine, and both yours and mine had rather we would remain as we are, for if you get a husband you may have children, and relatives can preach patience until you are grown too old to have a chance for either, which I may be bole to say is the case with many a charming woman in this kingdom.

Whatever you may think fitto commonicate shall, in in a word, be held sacred; your letters shall be returned in due season, and an early opportunity embraced to satisfy your mind that you have to deal with a man of *real bozzi*. However accurately in several respects, the description contained in this address may be answered by many, should it appear to its author that the utmost attention has not been paid to the lady's education both with regard to her morals, as well as to her accomplishments, every application from such persons would be held unnoticed, for most assuredly he has long known the world too well to be duped, and as this is a business of the greatest importance in life, he will be the more cautiously guarded against the advances of unworthy characters.

Letters for a period of twelve days, from the date hereof will be received if directed (post paid) to P.G.D. to be left at No. 14, Bridge-street, Covent Garden London.

P. S. No letters will be answered unless they are strictly conformable to the conditions herein proposed; and it is requested that due attention will be paid to this postscript.

London, Jan. 19, 1792.

What maintains one wife, will bring up two children.

THIS is a serious matter: He must be a monster, and no man, who will bestow more in support of one vice, than of two children; and yet, to the disgrace of human nature, such monsters there are. The vicious man indeed, may argue that he has no children to bring up, and is therefore happily relieved from that restraint: He may have no children indeed, and if he be himself an only child, it had been well for the world that his parent could have said the same, unless his disposition may be changed.——But to be serious again: Give me leave to tell you, my friends, though you have no children, many a poor man, and woman has, and what you spend in Debauchery, Gambling and Riot, ought to be laid out for their comfort and education. We are to view mankind as one great family; all, as the children of one universal Parent: There is a certain affinity; though in different degrees, between them all, and every one is justly entitled to such a share of the good things of life in whose hands soever deposited, as his nature and circumstances may require—to withhold them is unjust, to waste them unreasonable. But this is not all—Intemperance destroys the body, and the mind is enervated by every debauch: That which maintains the *wife* degrades the *mas*—greatest disease and shortens life.——The man who does not act up to the dignity of his nature, illy answers the end of his being; and he who precipitates his own death, by the gratifications of a vicious appetite, is guilty of *suicide*.

He who provides not for his own is worse than an infidel: He has been instrumental in bringing them into the world, and ought to endeavour to render them happy while in it.

Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales; but the child is born naked, and the parents must clothe them;—with hungry bellies, and the parents must feed them;—with ignorant minds, and the parents must instruct them; *for thus nature has ordained*: But he who neglects his children to support his vices gives up reason, and degrades himself below a BRUTE.

Remarkable Curiosity.

THE mimicry, or imitative sports of Nature, have long been matters of admiration to naturalists and philosophers. From what follows it would seem, that the idea of the human figure has originated in the vegetable part of the creation, and had afterwards been improved into the animal, from the less perfect to the more perfect, according to the process observable in the generality of the works of nature.—In that part of America on and about the northwestern branches of the river Missori, a country inhabited by nations of Indians called the Paunies and Pawawnees, is found a surprising species of plant, denominated Mandrake, which grows, to about three feet in height, bearing, in general, a striking resemblance to the human figure. The feet are fixed in the ground by way of root, and the juices serving for nourishment are filtrated through the toes, and thence ascend into the veins of the plant, first in a horizontal and then in a perpendicular direction. The female plants are of both sexes, according to a wild tradition of the Indians, sprung up in this part of the country in former ages, in consequence of bloody battles, in which so many persons were slain, and so much blood spilled, as to impreonate the ground with the seeds of the human form.—Plants of the same species are said to have been found in the eastern parts of Africa, but far less in size, and less perfect in many respects than those of America. *(Nat Gaz.*

TRIAL for MURDER,

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

ON Tuesday, the 3d inst. at the Supreme Judicial Court holden in the county of *York, Joshua Abbot*, jun. was tried for the murder of *Moses Gubtail*. The following are the particulars of this unhappy affair, as they appear upon trial.

Benjamin Gubtail, brother to the person killed, testified, that he was in the house of the prisoner at *Berwick*, on the seventh of *February* last—that *Moses Gubtail*, came in a little after sunset, and asked Abbot for a flax brake, which belonged to one Gutridge, of whom he said he had borrowed it.—Abbot told him he should not have it, and that he had not borrowed it. Upon this the deceased appeared to be in a passion and told Abbot that he was a *damned disbliging old fellow*.—Abbot then ordered the deceased out of his house, who immediately went out, and stood at about sixteen feet distance from the door, and in an angry manner, told Abbot, that he was a *damned crofs, or disbliging old man, and that if he had him out of his hat, he would cuff him*. Abbot then rose from his chair, and went hastily to the door, but returned again to his place near the fire, Gubtail repeated the same provoking words again—upon which, Abbot went hastily to the door, flourishing as he went—and either at the door, or in the entry, took up a stick which happened to lie there—it was the piece of an oaken plank, which had been used for the sole of a sled, about two inches square at the small end, much bigger at the other, and about two feet long. As he went from the door towards the deceased, with the stick in both his hands lifted up in a position to strike, Gubtail came towards him with his hands raised up as high as his forehead; Abbot instantly gave him a blow upon his temple, which fell him to the ground. Benjamin Gubtail, the witness upon that, got out of his chair, where he had sat in full view of the facts, and ran to the door—He testified that he heard the blow, and that it was heavy enough to have knocked down an ox. The deceased got up from the ground, and whirled round as if he was stunned, and then fell again. The blow was not repeated. Abbot turned and went into the house. Gubtail's brother, (the witness) advised him to go home—which he did, after using more provoking language; he desired his brother, the witness, to take notice of the stick, for he would make Abbot pay dearly for what he had done.

The deceased went home to his house about thirty or forty rods from Abbot's. His widow testified that from the time he went away until he returned, there was an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes.

One James Gutridge, was at a little distance and saw the blow given, but his account was in so fact different from that of Benjamin Gubtail. When the deceased returned home, he told his wife that Abbot had knocked him down and holding his hands to his head, complained of a violent pain to it. He attempted to eat, but could not, and went from the table, and fell on the bed. He soon lost the use of his right arm and his right leg. He continued able to speak for some time—appeared alarmed at his situation, and employed the time in calling on his Maker for mercy. He was rendered unable to speak, and lost all appearance of motion, in about the space of four hours after the blow was given, and died at two o'clock the next night after he was struck.

One witness testified, that the deceased had 3 days before, run a splinter in his hand, near the joint of his middle finger, and had complained of a pain in his hand and arm. The Counsel for the prisoner urged that this circumstance might occasion a lock-jaw, and bring on death. But a number of physicians testified, that the symptoms under which he died, were not like the spasmatic symptoms attending the disorder called the lock jaw.

The trial began on Tuesday at eight in the morning, and continued until one the next morning. The prisoner's Council were Mr. Parsons of Newbury-Port, and Mr. Davis of Portland.

The defence was pathetic and learned.

After the Attorney-General, had replied to the defence, the Judges gave their opinion to the jury; in which they all agreed

That the jury in order to find the prisoner guilty, must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the deceased died of the blow given by the prisoner. That if they found from the evidence, that the prisoner had killed the deceased, they must find him *guilty of murder* (as there was no pretence for justification or excuse,) unless there appeared in the evidence, such elevating facts as would reduce the crime to *manslaughter*. That to find the prisoner guilty of murder, they must find that he killed the deceased with *malice-afore-thought*. They defined malice-aforethought to be a disposition to do evil, a depraved heart, void of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.—And they told the Jury that in order to find the prisoner guilty of murder, it was not necessary to find that the blow was given upon a formed, premeditated design or hatred against him: But if it was done upon a slight and insufficient provocation, with a deadly weapon, likely to kill and with an intention to kill, or to do some great bodily harm, it would be murder—They observed, that no words or gesture, however provoking, could be a sufficient cause to reduce the crime to *manslaughter*, if the prisoner was so far transported thereby, as to strike a blow with a deadly weapon likely to kill and death ensued. They agreed that if the Jury should find that the deceased lifted his hand, with an intent to assault the prisoner, it would reduce the crime to *manslaughter*—but if he lifted his hands with an intent to ward off the blow, then the prisoner was *guilty of murder*.

The Jury returned their verdict, after being out *eight hours*, that the prisoner was "*guilty of murder*."

Sentence of Death was pronounced against him.

LONDON, May 4.

The RECRUITING of the PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The recruiting officers are worse than Vultures and Tygers—They plague, plunder, rob and ravish, and in concert with the tax gatherers, lay hold upon men and things (if the name of a king fond of war or parade—The famous general Wolderdorff, notorious for his horrible manner of recruiting, dragged a poor person from his vicarage, and sent him gagged and fettered in a cart to Magdeburg, where he exchanged his black coffack for a blue jacket—Hunger and thirst are employed to obtain the signature of the wretched men thus kidnapped; pickled herrings are given them, and it is not till they have signed the contract of their servitude that they are permitted to drink a glass of water.—The Prussian garrisons are ravaged by suicide, & the greater number of the soldiers who die upon the scaffold, have committed a crime on purpose to die in a *christian like way*. One escaping was heard a discharge of musketry upon the place of arms, and about twelve or fifteen brave veterans, who having assembled the only good meal they had tasted in years, shot themselves within the hearing of their king. In short, a Christian in Algiers, or a Negro in the Indies has less to undergo than a Prussian soldier.

KNOXVILLE, May 5.

On the 5th of April, as a Cherokee, with four others was passing peacably, near the house of James Hubbard, on French Broad, he had two guns discharged at him. One ball grazed his cheek; the other passed through his side, giving him a slight wound. Hubbard is one of those people who went to the Tenessee last spring to attempt a settlement on the Muscle Shoals; and there are strong reasons to suspect that the guns were fired by his two sons, minors who lived with him. By the Indians he is called the Fool Warrior, from the similarity of his character to that of a Indian fellow, thus distinguished by his killing two in time of peace, and declining such acts in time of war. Left it should be supposed, by such as are not acquainted with the frontier settlers, that such conduct meets their approbation, it is thought necessary to observe, that it is by them generally held in abhorrence. They are perfectly pleased with the late treaty of Holston, and determined to preserve it inviolate on their part, firmly relying that, in so doing, they will constantly receive the support and protection of government.

On the 5th day of April last, a party of Indians, supposed to be Cherokees, stole a number of horses from Cox's station, and the neighborhood thereof, in Powel's valley, Virginia—They took the Kentucky road thro' Cumberland mountain, to Yellow Creek—with place they were followed by two men, who retook without overtaking them. Col. Cox then set out with a party of men down Powel's valley, to a gap in Cumberland mountain, where he was persuaded they could pass in reaching the mountain to reach their town of Cherokees. On his way down, about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th near the Indian old towns, on the land known by Henderson's survey, he fell in with an Indian Camp, which he fired on, and killed a Cherokee chief, called Hoolaquah; or, the Big-Acorn, and wounded two others, who made their escape—Among the articles found in their camp, were a number of letters, some children's apparel, and some coins in quills.

JUNE 2.

On Saturday the 17th of May, the governor of the territory arrived at Cayette. On his approach he gave the chiefs notice. They instantly determined to receive him with all the honors they could demonstrate, and requested that he would halt till they should be in readiness to receive him. In a short time they informed him of their readiness. The chiefs and Indians of every description, supposed to be about ten thousand in number, were drawn up in two lines, and extending about three hundred yards, leaving an open space, through which the governor and his body of cort commanded by Major Craig, passed to a tabernacle erected for his temporary residence. On his entering the lines, a firing in manner of a feudejoy, commenced, which was kept up till he passed through. Shouts of joy immediately succeeded from all quarters, and in a few seconds after he had alighted, under the standard of the United States, displayed from a pole erected similar to those formerly erected for liberty poles, he was surrounded by the whole number, with countenances demonstrative of the utmost joy. The governor stayed with them till Thursday, holding private and public talks with the chiefs, of which was from the lower towns, who unanimously expressed perfect contrition for their depredations committed since the treaty of Holston, and their firm determination to prevent it for the future.

The governor, then left them under the most favorable impressions towards the United States, and of confidence in him as superintendant of their affairs. It is to be hoped these pleasing prospects of peace will be realised.

The Bloody Fellow, who lately visited Philadelphia, and who is now distinguished by the more honorable title of general Elkqua, with a deputation from his department, and Captain John Watts, who are really the leaders of the nation, appeared as the champions of peace, and sincerity desirous of concerting measures with the governor for the better restraining of the unruly young warriors.

At the close of the conference, Gen. Elkqua finished an animated speech, with a declaration to his people, that if they committed any more acts of violence and escaped punishment from the white people, they should meet it at home.

On the 16th inst. at two fons of Mr. Wells of Hind's Valley, within twelve miles of this place, were picking strawberries, six Indians came up, tomahawked and scalped them, in his view, and went off without making further attempts on the family. What Indians they were is uncertain, but suspicions fall on the Creeks and Cherokees.

On Sunday the 13th of May, a man and two girls were fired on by the Indians, within four miles of Nashville. The man and one girl escaped; the other girl was tomahawked by the Indians.

Early on the morning of the 17th ult. his honor judge Campbell, and his party, on their return from Cumberland, about 4 miles east of Emmery's river, were attacked by a party of Indians who fired on their front, and killed Mr. William Clack, this party had only one gun to defend themselves, and that was rendered useless, by having their wiper broken in the battle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of further European intelligence.

THE Polish malcontents, who are dissatisfied with the new constitution of Poland, receive every encouragement from the Empress of Russia—and three of the generals are appointed to invade that kingdom forty 60,000 men.—Poland has however a fund lately

[illegible] of 400 millions.—The Stadtholder has been warned by a letter, of a plot against him—The King of the French is said to have made another attempt to escape—(this is doubted)—In the Austrian Army there are several corps whose arms are very dangerous and destructive—the Tirolese are natives of the country of Tiro, which lies on the Alps, these are dexterous marksmen armed with short rifles—The Chasseurs on horseback and on foot have guns of the same form with the Tirolese, but longer—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a common musket at a 100 paces distant—their soldiers hide themselves in woods, ravins and behind houses, and fire at an enemy without being seen—to these the French Cavalaiers will be opposed.

A long debate took place in the house of Commons the 11th of May, on a motion brot forward by Mr. Fox, for the repeal of sundry provisions in several of the religious penal statutes—this motion he supported in his usual stile of animation and argument—it was opposed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt—Lord North gave it a partial support—The house divided on the question, when there appeared for the motion 63, against it 142—majority 79.

It is said that the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain are deserting every day by hundreds.—The King of the French has settled the indemnities due to the Princes, landholders in Alsace—He has also granted an unlimited leave of absence to M. Rochambeau—The army destined for the attack of Porentruy has succeeded in that enterprize—the imperialists having evacuated the place on the approach of the French troops.—The Swedish and French ministers plenipotentiary were both received in form at the British court the 22d May, and delivered their credentials.—

The accounts given from English papers of the late defeat of the French are false, contrasted with those since received from Paris, and published there: I is the most approved papers—*whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, it cannot be for the permanent interest of a prince to publish falsehoods*—"*A lying tongue is but for a moment.*"—M. de Carl has taken possession of Furnes, a town in Flanders—The inhabitants received the French troops and furnished them with refreshments—This detachment returned to Dunkirk.

Accounts from Lille say, that good order is perfectly restored in the French army—Several skirmishes of considerable consequence had taken place since the late actions—The accounts from Marseilles are unpleasant—Savoy is said to be in a state of fermentation—The King of Sardinia has sent a large body of troops into the country, he says he prefers seeing the country in flames to seeing it in a state of insurrection—An account from Holland says the Empress of Russia is dead—If so, a most formidable triumvirate will be taken off—Court-Martials are ordered for the trial of those dragoons of the 5th and 9th regiments who cried out *vive le roi* in the late actions. M. Servain is appointed minister of war in the place of M. de Grave—The regiment Royal Allemand has totally deserted to the enemy; the loss of the horses is regretted.

The new ministry of France are making thorough clearance of all the persons employed in all the departments and offices of state, and appointing others in their stead.—Great suspicions prevail, both in Paris and in the army, that the enemies of the revolution have introduced their creatures into the camp and into the army—so that from these the late misfortunes originated—that it is in vain to expect success till all traitors are properly disposed of.

The National Assembly of France have established a fund to defray the expence of educating the children of parents who have suffered at St. Domingo—The children to be brought up in the principles of the constitution.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated May 30.

"A serjeant in the 13th regiment of foot, now here, is to be shot on Tuesday morning next, for attempting to assassinate one of his officers while on the parade.—He had for imprisonment to his officers, been sentenced, by a garrison court martial, to be reduced to the ranks and receive 200 lashes.—The battalion was ordered out to see the punishment inflicted, commanded by Ensign Hilton.—Mr. H. ordered him to strip, which, when he was preparing to do, he ran up to Ensign H. and struck him twice; and so making the third, his sword was seized, and the knife fell from him."

NEW-YORK, July 12

Thursday evening arrived in this city from his tour to the northward, the Hon. JOHN JAY, chief Justice of the United States.—A number of the Friendsto Liberty, pursuant to a notification in the public newspapers, met at Mandeville's Tavern on Haslen's Heights, and from thence escorted him to town. On his entering, the bells were rung, a federal salute fired at the fields opposite the new jail, and also at the battery, in testimony of respect for his worthy personage.

ALBANY, July 9.

Capt. Guion of the 3d United States regiment, sailed for New-Brunswick, on thursday last, on his way to the western country, with a company of about 60 young likely recruits enlisted in this city.

Capt. Rogers' company of horse sailed from this city yesterday for New-Brunswick on their way to the western country.

WINDSOR, (Ver) July 5.

We hear from Walpole, (N. H.) that for a fortnight past three weeks past, there have been lurking in the parts adjoining Connecticut river, six INDIANS—said to have been from Novascotia. They a few days since entered a public house in *Westmoreland*, and enquired particularly of the landlord, where Mr. *Brown* lived—from which, and other circumstances, it is strongly conjectured, that he is the object of their visit. About fourteen years since, this Mr. Brown, *Frase*, had been very active, in slaughtering those Indians which were at hostilities with America—these are supposed to be the relations of some who fell by his hand.—Our informant further adds, that not long afterwards, they went to the house of Mr. Brown, and enquired for him, but being informed by his wife, that he was absent, they retired to the wood again.—It is said Mr. Brown keeps himself constantly armed—on apprehensions of an attack upon his life.

The wife of Mr. *Asahel Webb*, of Bradford, on this state, was on the 12th inst. delivered of a child the most singular and extraordinary, of any, perhaps, ever known in this part of the world. It had two distinct heads, four arms, one body, and four legs. The child was stillborn, and the mother is in a favourable situation as to her health.

A child of Mr. David Young, of Harrill, was unfortunately drowned on the last week.

DANBURY, July 14.

Last Tuesday afternoon, a melancholy accident happened at New Milford.—Mr. Amos Collins, of between 40 and 50 years of age, who was rendered blind by the small pox in his minority, has been employed for several years in ringing the public bell and taking care of the church—finding the bell rope out-of-order, ascended the steeple to repair it; attended by several young lads who were fond of his company. Having accomplished his purpose, began his descent, with a child in his arms and a young lad having hold of his coat; but unfortunately coming to a part of the stairs where the hand rail was wanting, he stepped off, and drew the lad after him. There being only the ground floor to the steeple, they fell forty-four feet. The former instantly expired; the children were much bruised, and senseless, one of them, a son of the Rev. Mr. Griswold, is since dead, the other is likely to recover.

BOSTON, July 19.

European intelligence received since our last states—That Lord Thurlow, Lord high chancellor of England, was dismissed from office on the 18th May, Mr. Pitt having threatened to resign if Mr. Thurlow was continued—reason, Mr. Thurlow's conduct on the national income and expenditure bill. That fresh disturbances had taken place at Birmingham; much mischief was done, and the riot act read by authority on the 22d of May—several of the heads were made prisoners. That a proclamation was issued, *by the King*, on the 22d May, setting forth, among other treasonable acts, that certain seditious writings had been published, and industriously circulated (alluding principally, we suppose, to Paine's writings) tending to excite tumult, jealousy, &c. &c. particularly *foreign political correspondence* (solemnly warning against persevering thus wickedly—calling on magistrates, &c. industriously to discover, vigorously to prosecute, &c. &c. That, on the 22d of May, an attempt was made to burn the house of commons, by a pair of breeches, stuffed with combustibles, which was fired, but discovered before it had taken the mischievous effect. That *Seringapatam*, was captured by Lord Cornwallis, about the 6th of January, after a spirited attack of Tippoo's army, in which, *it is said*, he was wounded, and the slaughter of his army *very great*, but the killed in Cornwallis's army was *very trifling*.

By the accounts of the affairs of France, which are received through the medium of British papers—the public anxiety is greatly excited—but a little reflection will relieve the mind from anticipation of very disagreeable consequence to the cause of Freedom, when it is considered that the French story is not told by themselves.

During the late war in America, it was extremely difficult to ascertain facts which were said to have happened within a very short distance of the place where accounts were published—In the present case, when the rumors of rumors, and the echoes of echoes, are wafted across an ocean of a thousand leagues, and the trumpet of news is blown by those who live by fabricating reports, let us be "slow to believe."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated June 19.

"As Mr. ——will mention all the news, I have only to add, that it is my opinion this colony is infallibly verging to a total ruin and distruction—the insurrection spreads daily, and the troops that have arrived are under no command, and die very fast indeed.—Of 350 of Dillon's brigade that were sent to Port Dauphin, there now remains only 50 able to carry arms, about 150 are dead."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated the 19th of MAY, 1792.

"We are sorry to inform you that our market for finest is very dull; and the fall of the price with you, by being generally known here, operated powerfully against us: and some of your houses write very gloomy: A CLOW & Co. who by the last Packet have written *that America cannot long continue to pay the heavy debt, and that Asahel Gen. Washington dies the country should be thrown into the utmost confusion.* This letter is improdently flowing about Lloyd's Coffee house, and cannot fail of prejudicing our sales very much."

On Sunday the 17th at 3 o'clock, A. M. the following melancholy accident happened at *Warren*, (R. I.) Mr. Alexander Easterbrooks of that town, aged 30 years went to bed the evening before, in an apparent good health after eating a hearty supper; and after sleeping but little, he arose in a state of violent distraction, laboring under the dismal apprehensions of surrounding enemies and fear of death; till the dawn of day, when he escaped the vigilance of his Father, who had been much fatigued in watching him through the night, leaped from his chamber window with great precipitation, ran for the river, plunged in, and in a few minutes was drowned.

GREENFIELD, July 19.

A house in Northfield was much damaged by lightning one day last week: It entered at the chimney, yet having shattered the top very much, and descending into a room in which were seven or eight persons, had been very active, in slaughtering those the people received any injury: but a cat which was in the same room was instantly killed.

NORTHAMPTON, July 25.

The Albany Gazette says, that a deputation from the Chiefs of the Five Nations, are on the way to the Miami Village, where a treaty is shortly to be held by the hostile Indians. This deputation is sent under the direction of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and charged with a message from the Executive of the United States to the Indians, demanding a cessation of hostilities until measures can be taken to bring about a general treaty of peace.

The same Gazette says, Capt. Joseph Brandt, returned through that city on the 6th instant, from his visit to the President of the United States. Capt. Brandt has expressed himself as much pleased with the reception he met with from the President, and the polite treatment he has received during his whole tour. We are informed that his best endeavors will be exerted to establish a treaty of friendship between the United States and the present hostile tribes of Indians; and that it is more than probable, on his return home, he will immediately set off for the Miami Village.

The present posture of affairs in Europe exhibits a more interesting scene, than ever was before displayed on that great theatre of battles, sieges, intrigues, murders, assassinations, enterprize, genius, learning, ignorance, folly, frivolity, tyranny, slavery, freedom and what not.

An universal effervescence is apparent—kingdoms, states, and empires are convulsed—the struggles of *reason, right, and liberty* have produced the fermentation—the faces of despotism, superstition and prejudice will be purged away, and the pure water of life, transparent and invigorating, will remain: these will be imbibed in copious draughts by an enlightened race of men, who have for ages been drinking the inervating and intoxicating portions prescribed for them by the emissaries of darkness—the traitors to the dignity of human nature.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

HAS lately received a large supply of

West India and New-England RUM,

—which he will sell by the barrel or less quantity—

He has also for sale—

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, TENERIFF,

A quantity of excellent GIN.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, fine HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS and MEDICINES;—a quantity, DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OYL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TERPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, by the barrel, a general assortment of HARDWARE.

Likewise—A complete assortment of

English and India GOODS.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the strongest duck.

WANTED,

A quantity of POT and PEARL ASHES, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, the next season, (or other produce) as said Shepherd designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX, that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

CHECK'D WOOLEN.

WANTED a quantity of CHECK'D WOOLEN to be delivered by the fall of November next, for which a generous price will be given, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

WANTED *Immediately*,

A SHAPPERTICE to the *BARBER'S* business, a smart active LAD, 14 years of age.

Enquire of

EDWARD FRETHY.

Northampton, July 25. 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chesterfield, the beginning of June, SIX YOUNG CATTLE, a year old past, viz: One black white faced heifer, and two Steers, one red with some white in his face, the other yellow, marked with a swallow tail in the right ear, & a half penny the upper side of the same; the other three are, one Steer and two heifers, their colour red and white, marked as the above. Whoever has taken up said Creatures, or can give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, July 18, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALLS LOTTERY, TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, June 20, 1792.

tings, for each offence, a fine not holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned*.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT to incorporate sundry Persons by the name of the President and Directors of the UNION BANK.

(Concluded from our last.)

THIRTEENTH. The Cashier, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, in a sum not less than *twenty thousand dollars*, with condition for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Fourteenth. All bills issued from the Bank aforesaid, and signed by the President, shall be binding on said Corporation, but it shall not be lawful for them to issue any bills of a less denomination than *five dollars*.

Fifteenth. The Directors shall make half yearly dividends of all the profits, rents, premiums and interests of the Bank aforesaid.

Sixteenth. The Directors shall have power to appoint a Cashier, and such other Officers and Clerks, for carrying on the business of the Bank, with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet.

Seventeenth. No loans shall be made by the Directors of said Corporation, for the use, or on account of any foreign Prince or State, unless previously authorized by a law of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the Legislature shall require it, the said Corporation shall loan to the Commonwealth, any sum of money not exceeding *one hundred thousand dollars*, reimbursable by five annual installments, or at any shorter period, at the election of the Commonwealth, with the annual payment of interest, at a rate, not exceeding *five per centum* per annum; *Provided however*, That the Commonwealth, shall never at any one time stand indebted to said Corporation, for a larger sum than *one hundred thousand dollars*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the principal seat of said Bank, shall be in the town of *Boston*, or in such other place within this Commonwealth, as the Stockholders shall direct; but the Directors may at any future period, establish offices for the purpose of loans, discounts, and deposits, in such other towns within this Commonwealth, and commit the management thereof, to such persons, and under such regulations as to the Directors shall seem proper, and advisable.

And whereas it is repugnant to the principles of a free government, that the property of any of its citizens should be placed out of the reach of their just creditors:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the property of every individual member of said corporation, vested in said corporate funds, shall be liable to attachment, and to the payment and satisfaction of his just debts, to any of his *bona fide* creditors, in manner following, viz. In addition to the summons by law prescribed to be left with the debtor, a like summons shall be left with the Cashier of said Bank, and the debtor's shares in the said corporate funds, together with the interests, rents and profits due and growing due thereon, shall hereby be held to respond said suit according to law; and all transfers of the debtor's shares, not noted in the Bankbooks, previous to the delivery of such summons, shall be barred thereby; and execution may be levied upon the property of any Stockholder in said Bank, and his shares therein be exposed to sale, in the same manner as is by law provided, where personal estate is taken into execution; and it shall be the duty of the Officer who extends such execution, to leave an attested copy thereof, with his doings thereon, with the Cashier of said Bank, and the purchasers shall thereupon be entitled to the reception of all dividends and stock, and to the same privileges as a member of said Corporation, that the debtor previously was entitled to; and upon any attachment being made or execution levied on any shares in said Bank, it shall be the duty of the Cashier of said Bank, to expose the books of the Corporation to the Officer, and to furnish him with a certificate under his hand in his official capacity, ascertaining the number of shares the debtor holds in said Bank, and the amount of the dividends thereon due.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Committee, specially appointed by the Legislature, for the purpose, shall have a right to examine into the doings of said Corporation, shall have free access to all their books; and if upon the report of such Committee, it shall be found, and after a full hearing of said Corporation thereon, be determined by the Legislature, that said Corporation have exceeded the powers herein granted them, or failed to comply with any of the rules, restrictions and conditions in this act provided, their incorporation shall thereupon be declared forfeited and void, and the same, shall be announced by proclamation from the Supreme Executive authority of the Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted, That this Commonwealth, shall have a right to be interested in the said Bank, in a proportion, not exceeding one third of the whole amount thereof, including the sum which may be subscribed by the said Commonwealth, on such terms and on such conditions, and under such regulations as the Legislature shall hereafter determine. *Provided always*, That the profits of the said Commonwealth, shall be in proportion to their deposits.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons herein before named, or any three of them, are authorized and directed, to call a meeting of the Members and Stockholders of said Corporation as soon may be, in *Boston*, by advertizing the same, for three weeks successively in the *Independent Chronicle*, for the purpose of their electing a first Board of Directors, who shall continue in office, until the first Monday of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, that said Corporation may take effect as soon as may be.

In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1792.

This Bill having had three several reading, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 22, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President,

By the Governor APPROVED:

JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST respectfully inform their Customers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnership under the firm aforesaid, and that they improve the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly opposite the Meeting-House Northampton:—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, such as Chime Clocks to go with springs or weights, Spring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age, with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, also, a variety of timepieces, warranted Watches which shew the day of the Month, plain do.——Surveyors Compasses, Chains, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, such as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeads, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings, Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the newest patterns, they have a new fashion for Buckles from Newyork, superior to paste, for beauty and strength. They have just Received from New-York an elegant assortment of Goods in their way of business, among which are the following, viz. Dial Plates, main springs, Fusee chains, Crystals, Chains, Seales, keys, Tinkers, &c. which they will sell by the doz. or single. A few English Warranted Watches, gilt Necklaces, Lockets and Breast pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Scissors, together with a good assortment of fashionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper. Wanted at the above business a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is master of the clock-making business. NORTHAMPTON, JULY 4, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

SETH WRIGHT,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

consisting of the following articles, viz.

AN assortment of the best of London Pewter, Bras Kettles, Warmingpans, Steel plate Handirons, Iron do. Tenant do. Flat and half round Files, of different sizes, Handsaw do. Sadirons, Knives and Forks of different kinds, Shears, Steel Compasses, Brass and Locks, of different kinds and sizes, Brass-cocks, Brass Spring, and other Chest Locks, Shoe Pincers, Nails and Knives, Table Catches of different kinds, Brass handles and Escutcheons of different kinds and sizes, Brass Knobs, Press and Iron table Butts, Hammers, Cuttoes and Pen Knives of different kinds, Candlesticks, A variety of Buttons, and Shoe Buckles, Snuff boxes, Spectacles, Screws of different Sizes, Brass and Iron Desk Locks, Brass and Iron-headed Shovel and Tongs of different sizes, an assortment of Saddler's Ware, consisting of two and three Barr'd Stirrop Irons, Swivels, Women's do. Surtle Bitts, of different kinds and sizes, Hunting and Pelham do. White Setts of different kinds, Flat Setts, Common head and throat Buckles, Silver Buckles and Tips of different kinds and sizes, Black Girt Buckles, Silver wash'd & plated Spurs of different kinds, Steel do. Saddler's Hammers and Punches, with

PAINTER's COLOURS.

Consisting of White and Red Lead, Yellow Ocher, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, &c.—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window-Glass—Also has lately received an assortment of

GOODS

from N. York, which together with those he had on hand will make as complete an assortment as can be found in any Country Store, which he will sell at a small advance for cash, he also shall dispose of the above goods for most kinds of Country produce or approved credit as usual.

Northampton, July 18, 1792.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and PIETY in general, and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

By JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D.

Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's world, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early, for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson shorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to the grave, and every one drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages in octavo; it will be printed with an elegant type on good paper, and will be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume; to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.

III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.

IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as eight volumes are subscribed for.

V. They who subscribe for 6 volumes, shall have one gratis.

VI. Punctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Springfield, July 1792.

Joseph Clapp, Jun.

HAS just received a large and beautiful assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, consisting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, White India Rum, Crosscut Saws, Steel Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Frying pans, Allum, Copperas, Rice, Raisins, &c. &c.

N. B. Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Northampton, July 2, 1792.

Andrew Wood, (Post-Rider)

INFORMS his Customers, that Number Two is completed his quarter,—He therefore requests all those that are indebted, to make immediate payment.

July 25, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1792. [NUMB. 309.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, June 30, 1792.

WHEREAS in providing for an equal representation of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, regard is to be had, as far as may be, to the local circumstances and usages of the citizens, and to the residence of those who may become Representatives, to the end that a knowledge and confidence in the measures of the General Government may be diffused through this Commonwealth,

Resolved, That the fourteen Representatives apportioned to this Commonwealth, and to be returned therefrom, to the next Congress of the United States, shall be chosen by the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court, duly assembled in their respective towns and plantations;——and for that purpose, that the said Commonwealth be, and the same is hereby divided into four districts, in the manner following, viz.

The first district shall consist of the counties of *Suffolk, Essex*, and *Middlesex*, and shall be entitled to choose four Representatives, of whom one at least, shall be resident in each of those counties.

The second district shall consist of the counties of *Hampshire, Worcester* and *Berkshire*, and shall be entitled to choose four Representatives, of whom one at least, shall be resident in each of those counties.

The third district shall consist of the counties of *Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke's County*, and *Nantucket*, and shall be entitled to choose two Representatives, one of whom shall be resident in *Bristol, Duke's-County of Nantucket*, and the other in the other part of the said district.

The fourth district shall consist of the counties of *York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock & Washington*, & shall be entitled to choose three Representatives, one of whom shall be resident in the county of *York*, one in *Cumberland*, and one in the other part of said district. And the first, second and third districts shall be joined in the choice of one Representative.

And be it further *Resolved*, That the Selectmen of the several towns, and districts within this commonwealth, shall in manner as the law directs for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives in the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on the second day of *November* next, to give in their votes for their respective Representatives to the Selectmen, who shall preside at said meeting; and the Selectmen or the major part of them, shall in open town-meeting, sort and count the votes, and shall form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person, set against his name, expressing the county or counties, district or districts, for which he may have votes; and the Town-Clerk, shall make a record thereof and the Selectmen shall make public declaration in town meet of the names of the person voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have; and shall in open town-meeting seal up said list, certified by the Selectmen, and transmit the same within ten days next after such meeting, to the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff of the county in which such town lies, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the fifth day of *December* next.——And the Secretary shall lay the same before His Excellency the Governor and Council; and in case of an election for any district, of one or more persons, by a majority of all the votes returned from such district His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested forthwith, to transmit to the person or persons so chosen, a certificate of such choice, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Provided Nevertheless, That such towns and districts relay within any county, in which there is no Sheriff, shall return such list to the Secretary's office, in the same term of time as Sheriffs are required to do it. And in case of the election, of any or all the persons not being effected by a majority of all the votes in any district, His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to cause precepts to issue to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, in such district, directing and requiring such Selectmen to cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts as aforesaid, to assemble as aforesaid, on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for such Representative or Representatives in Congress as aforesaid, as shall remain to be chosen; which precept shall be accompanied with a list of persons voted for in such district, shewing the number of votes for each person according to the first return: and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, in all respects, as is before directed in this resolve: And the Selectmen shall make return to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff, in manner as aforesaid, within ten days next after such meeting: And the Sheriff shall make return to the Secretary's office, on or before such day as His Excellency the Governor shall appoint in such precept: and the Secretary shall lay the same before His Excellency the Governor and Council; and His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to cause the person or persons who shall be chosen as aforesaid, to be served with a Certificate thereof as aforesaid; and the same proceedings shall be again had, in case any district should fail of completing the choice of their Representative——and His Excellency the Governor is requested to issue his precept accordingly, to the Selectmen of those towns and districts of such districts where the choice of Representatives shall not have been completed; and like proceedings shall be had, as often as occasion may require.

And it is further *Resolved*, That if in the process of such election, after a second trial therefor, any Representative or Representatives shall remain to be chosen in any district, the Governor with the advice and consent of Council, shall declare and publish to such district, the persons who shall have had the greatest number of votes in the last preceeding return, being double the number of the persons to be elected in such district, if so many there be, and those persons only shall be candidates in the next election.

And each voter in the first and second districts, shall give in his vote for an inhabitant in each county in his district, and also for an inhabitant of any part of such district; and also another vote for an inhabitant of any part of the first, second or third district:—And such voter in the third district, shall give in his vote for an inhabitant of the county of *Barnstable, Duke's County*, or *Nantucket*; and also another vote for an inhabitant in the county of *Plymouth or Barnstable*; and also another vote for an inhabitant of any part of the first, second or third district.

And each voter in the fourth district, shall give in his vote for an inhabitant of the county of *York*, and also a vote for an inhabitant of the county of *Cumberland*; and also another vote for an inhabitant in the county of *Lincoln, Hancock* or *Washington*. And if it shall so happen, that any person shall have a majority of all the votes in the first, second and third districts, and also a majority of votes for any district or part of a district, such person shall be taken to be the Representative for the three districts, and the district in which he shall be an inhabitant, shall be called on to make another choice for such district: And in case it should so happen, that no person shall have a majority of all the votes of the first, second and third district, His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to publish to such districts, the name of the person of each district, who shall have had the highest number of votes in such district, as Representative for said three districts in the preceeding election, and shall not have been chosen Representative for such districts; and those three persons only shall be candidates for a Representative of the said three districts at the next election: And the same proceedings, as near as may be, shall be had for the purpose of choosing a Representative, for the said three districts collectively, as are herein before provided for choosing Representatives for any particular district, where such choice shall not have been compleated in a former election.

And be it further *Resolved*, That if the Selectmen, of any town or district, shall neglect to transmit to the Sheriff of the county to which they belong, the list of votes, as by this resolve they are directed, in every such case it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, either by himself or his Deputy, to repair to such Selectmen, and receive of them such list; and such Selectmen shall jointly and severally, be holden to pay to such Sheriff, the same fees as are by law allowed for travel, in cases of civil process. And such Sheriff, shall return such list to the Secretary's office, as is before directed in this resolve: And it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the respective counties, on their receiving this resolve or any precept from His Excellency the Governor, for the purposes mentioned in this resolve, to transmit the same seasonably to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within their respective counties, to whom they are respectively directed:—And the Sheriffs shall be entitled to receive out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, the same fees for transmitting this resolve, and the precepts aforesaid, as they are allowed by law for dispersing Proclamations; and the same fees for returning the votes as aforesaid, as are allowed by law, for returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators of this Commonwealth.

And be it further *Resolved*, That each Sheriff who shall neglect to perform the duties, which by this resolve he is directed to perform, shall for each neglect forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, a sum not exceeding *one thousand pounds*, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information in the Supreme Judicial Court in the county to which such Sheriff belongs. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, to prosecute for all breaches of this resolve;——And if any Selectmen shall neglect to perform the duties, which by this resolve they are required to do, the Selectmen so neglecting, shall severally forfeit to the Commonwealth, a sum not exceeding *thirty pounds*, nor less than *twenty shillings*, to be recovered as aforesaid.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit seasonably to the Sheriffs of the several counties in this Commonwealth, copies of this Resolve for the Selectmen of the several Town and districts in such counties respectively, to be by said Sheriffs, transmitted to the said Selectmen accordingly.

[This Resolve was concurred in the House, June 30, and approved by the Gov.]

A true Copy. Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

On the use of Oxen instead of Horses.

(From CATHARINE PHILLIP'S TRAVELS through ENGLAND.)

I WILL venture to recommend, as tending to reduce the high prices of provisions, the more general use of oxen for tillage, and even drawing of carriages, rather than of many horses. So much has already been written on the subject, as to demonstrate that it would be greatly to the advantage of farmers to till their land with oxen. I can see no reason for their giving the preference to horses, but that they do the work quicker; and if they would try oxen in the traces, instead of putting them under the yoke, perhaps that excuse would fail them. They will go heavier, faster, and I think, draw a greater burthen; and on public roads this method must be far preferable to yoking them. I have seen a waggon drawn by six or more oxen in the traces, and was told, the owner of them much preferred that method to the yoke; that they were employed in carriage as well as tillage, and that they drew his waggon loaded from his house to Exeter, which is full 17 miles, and returned again in a day.——Prodigious weights are drawn and even carried by the animals in countries wherein they are generally used. And I doubt not if farmers and waggon keepers would thoroughly try the before mentioned method, but much of our carriage as well as tillage might be done by oxen; whereby the prices of beef, tallow, leather, &c. might be reduced.

It appears to me probable, that an improvement upon the method used for drawing with horses in traces, might be made for oxen. As much of the strength of the ox is supposed to lie in its neck, which I conclude to be the reason for its being subjected to the yoke, might not an additional collar, perhaps belt made of coarse linen, whereto a cord or light chain might be fastened, and that again fastened to the carriage or plough, in the manner the Laplanders attach their rein deer to their sledges, to tend to keep down the neck of the ox, as that more strength might be exerted by that part, than in the usual method of drawing in traces, only. As this is merely my own conjecture, I only propose it for consideration. The oxen I saw draw in the traces, drew single; and I did not observe, nor hear, that their gear was any wise different from that of horses: even the shafts were filled by an ox, and all seemed to draw with more ease, than when wriggling under the yoke. As the thing was, to me, new, I took the more particular notice. But if these valuable beasts were more generally used, it might be hoped that their inhuman drivers would not be suffered to beat them, as though their flesh like that of the poor horses, was only fit for the dogs.

When it is considered that all parts of the oxen are useful, and divers of them very valuable, and how much less expence it is to breed and to feed them than horses, and that horses when worn out are worth but a mere trifle, it is admirable that they are not more generally used in this money-getting nation. Their flesh, fat, hides, horns, hoofs, hair, yes, their very guts are used either for food, cloathing, or by our artificers, &c.

A celebrated French author (Buffon) says of the ox, "*He is the most* advantageous of all domestics to the farmer; he is the very source and support of agriculture. Formerly the ox constituted the whole riches of mankind; and he is still the basis of the riches of nations, which subsist and flourish only in proportion to the cultivation of their lands, and number of their cattle, for in these all real wealth consists even gold and silver, being only fictitious representations, have no real value but what is conferred upon them by the productions of the earth.

Perhaps some of our modern farmers may be too wise, or too conceited to receive these old-fashioned maxims, and may as reluctantly consent to do their business with oxen, as did the Irish to draw their ploughs otherwise than by the horses' tails.—However, that senseless custom is now, generally in disguise; and we may also hope that horses will be more disused in the course of time in agricultural employments. Our roads have lattely been otherwise too busy to attend to such minutiæ for the welfare of the nation, or they might think it worth while to encourage the use of oxen, by small premiums, or other benefits to the farmers, who are most likely to be convinced by present interest, of the utility of any measure proposed. If but the tolls of turnpikes were remitted them it might induce some to increase their numbers of these very strong and useful cattle; and I do not think the turnpikes would suffer much by this indulgence, as oxen in travelling do much less damage to the roads than horses. Certainly, the price of leather is so high, that if some measure is not adopted to lower it, the poor in England may be laid under the necessity of walking barefoot, as many of their children now do.

ABSURD CUSTOMS.

By John Gregory, M. D.

SOME nations have fancied that nature did not give a good shape to the head, and thought it would be better to mould it into the form of a sugar loaf. The Chinese think a woman's foot much handsomer if squeezed into a third part of its natural size. Some African nations have a like quarrel with the shape of the nose, which, they think, ought to be laid as flat as possible with the face. We laugh at the folly and are shocked with the cruelty of these barbarians; but think, with equal absurdity, that the natural shape of a woman's chest is not so elegant, as we can make it by the confinement of stays. The common effects of this practice are disorders in the stomach and obstructions in the lungs, from their not having sufficient room to play, which, besides tainting the breath, cuts off numbers of young women by consumptions, in the very bloom of life. But nature has shown her resentment of this practice in the most striking manner, by rendering above half the women of fashion deformed in some degree or other. Deformity is peculiar to the civilized part of mankind, and is almost always the work of our own hands. The Turkish and Asiatic women who are distinguished for the elegance of their form, and the gracefulness of their carriage, are accustomed from their infancy to wear no dress but what is perfectly loose. The superior strength, just proportions, and agility of savages are entirely the effects of their hardy education, of their living mostly abroad in the open air, and of their limbs never having suffered any confinement.

The Siamese, Japanese, Indians, negroes, savages of Canada, Virginia, Brazil, and most of the inhabitants of South America, do not swathe their children, but lay them in a kind of large cradle, lined and covered with skins of furs. Here they have the free use of their limbs; which they improve so well, that in two or three months they crawl about on their hands and knees, and in less than a year walk without any assistance.

Where children are swathed, or so closely pinioned down in their cradles, that they cannot move, the impulse force of the internal parts of the body, disposed to increase, finds an insurmountable obstacle to the movements required to accelerate their growth. The infant is continually making fruitless efforts, which waste its powers or retard their progress. It is scarcely possible to swathe children in such a manner as not to give them some pain, and the constant endeavor to relieve themselves from an uneasy posture, is a frequent cause of deformity. When the swathing is tight, it impedes the breathing, and the free circulation of the blood, disturbs the natural secretions, and disorders the constitution in a variety of ways. If an infant is pinioned down in its cradle in such a manner, as to prevent the superfluous humor, secreted in the mouth, from being freely discharged, it must fall down into the stomach; where it occasions various disorders, especially in the time of teething, when there is always a very great secretion of this fluid. Another inconvenience which attends this unnatural confinement of children, is the keeping them from their natural action and exercise, which both retards their growth, and diminishes the strength of their bodies. It is pretended, that children left thus at liberty, would often throw themselves into postures destructive of the perfect conformation of their body. But if a child ever gets into a wrong situation, the uneasiness it feels soon induces it to change its posture. Besides, in those countries where no such precautions are taken the children are all robust and well proportioned. It is likewise said, that if children were left to the free use of their limbs, their restlessness would subject them to many external injuries; but though they are heavy they are proportionably feeble, and cannot move with sufficient force to hurt themselves. The true source, however, of that wretched slavery to which they are condemned, is this; an infant, whose limbs are at liberty, must be continually watched; but when it is fast bound, requires little attendance from its nurse nd may be thrown into any corner.

Rorrham.

A CURIOUS CASE.

AT a late trial, during the late summer assizes in Ireland, a Mr. Morton, prosecuted one John Farrel, for an assault, with an attempt to commit a rape upon his daughter. The daughter was also a prosecutor. When Mr. Morton had given in his testimony for the Crown (as the term is) he was cross examined by the council for the prisoner. The first question asked him by one of those scoundrels was, "Pray, Sir, is the young Lady your daughter?" The evidence replied, Yes.

"Pray, Sir, continued the counsel, "how do you know she is your daughter?"

The witness thus expressed himself:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, I am called upon in this Court to give my testimony. I have given it honestly as to my mind, and true as to the facts. A counsel (I suppose him to by his impertinence) has asked whether I can, upon oath, swear that this young Lady is my daughter? many of your are fathers, and will feel upon the occasion as I do.

"One observation I beg of the Court permission to make—It is, that in support of the laws of my country, I come forward here to punish a transgressor, at my own expense, and that the man who has asked me the question as to my daughter's legitimacy, and who, no doubt, means to ask many more of the sort, is a person hired to prevent the course of justice.

"Gentlemen, I will prove the assertion—Look to his brief; he acknowledges to have received ten guineas to defend a villain.

"Will you believe the testimony of a man who is not purchased, in preference to the argument of a man who is publickly bribed, or will you not?—That is the question."

This so completely tumbled the counsel on his face, that he immediately shewed his back, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in two thousand pounds, and his securities in 1000l. each.

PARIS, May 9.

The relations of the unfortunate DILLON have published the following account of his death:

Relation of the Assassination of M. Theobald Dillon, *Marechal de Camp, at Lille, the 29th of April, 1792.*

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

I DINED at Gen. Theobald Dillon's the day of the expedition at Tourney. In the course of the conversation, he many times testified his confidence in the good disposition and courage of the troops he commanded. Although I had been for these fifteen years his intimate friend, it was not until after the orders had been given to the troops, that I knew he was to march the same evening.

He quitted me in the afternoon to go to Gen. Dumont; at half past 7 o'clock the troops were under arms; they had the best appearance possible—a little before nine o'clock, he went out at the head of the army, by the gate of Fiffe. The next day (Sunday April 29) at 9 o'clock, I went to Gen. Dumont, to ask him if there was any impropriety in my going to view the army, and if it was necessary to have a passport? he replied in the negative.

Madame Dillon testified great uneasiness for her brother, but he assured me that it was without foundation; and from the orders the army had received, an engagement was not likely.

I mounted on horseback, and departed by the gate of Fiffe, in order to see M. Dillon. At a place near the town, I met four dragoons, who as soon as they saw me made signs by their sabres for me to return; crying that all was lost—That the army had been betrayed, and cut in pieces. I begged them not to spread the alarm in the town: but first to acquaint Gen. Dumont, and the principal officers of it.—They soon left me behind. I returned into town with a man without uniform, who related that his comrade was killed by his side: with him was an officer of the national guards, on a horse belonging to one of the artillery carriages, who also cried, that all was lost, betrayed, and cut to pieces, but he could not give any detail of particulars.

I took my domestic with me, and returned again on foot to the gate of Fiffe. The street was full of soldiers and national guards, who impeded the passage of the cuirassiers, who began to enter in crowds with great disorder. The Swiss of Diesbach, who guarded the gate, had erected some works and stationed patrules on the outside: in the mean time the cavalry entered, raising the cry of treason, aristocrat, and *a la lanterne.*

The confusion now became general; many, without knowing who commanded, demanded the head of Rochambeau; I then went to the suburbs; the infantry now presented themselves, six in small numbers: the road was covered with cavaliers, all crying treason. Not one wounded, even a horse; I asked many officers and soldiers news of the General; not one could give me any account of him; an officer of cuirassiers said, that he was surprised to hear me ask news of a general who had led them to butchery. The deputy marshal general (M. de V—) said that M. Dillon has given him orders to charge the cavalry. As soon as he perceived the enemy, he found them retiring and in general confusion. The soldiers informed me it would be imprudent to advance further; that the Austrian Hussars pressed them closely; I stopped some time, and advanced again. I had not yet heard the report of a fusee, nor seen a hussar, nor any person that had seen one. The road was now crouded with carts of baggage and peasantry, who fled with their moveables into the town. I again returned, the confusion was now great; the cry of *lanterne*, of Rochambeau, of traitor, of aristocrat, and noises from every side. The infantry now began to enter, and brought in three or four Austrians (one in a grey uniform, striped with green, and the other in round frocks.) A hundred steps from the gate, they hung an officer of engineers, M. Berthois, suspended by the feet with cords. I saw more than twenty shots through his body, and a horse grenadier, as I was told, gave him a cut on the head with his sabre, and fired a pistol at his breast. Then the national guards and infantry took possession of him. I saw one of the Austrian prisoners killed, & two or three who were dispatched, trampled under feet, and their bodies run through.

I heard the ridicule and the barbarous shouts of the soldiers, and saw them amuse themselves in striking the dead bodies with their hands. They were crouded in a wheel-barrow, with the officer of engineers. I shudder at the sight. The municipal officers arrived with a cart, in which they placed the dead bodies, and continued to abuse them. It is two o'clock, and I have not been able to hear the least news of the General, or the action. Not a wounded man has yet appeared, and among all the soldiers, not one seems to have been in battle, except a foot soldier, who had received some shots through his hat.

I remained in the street to observe the dispositions of the people. About four o'clock I went towards Fiffe gate. In the entrance of the street the agitation was great, and the howling most terrible. At last I heard the cry of "He's coming, he's coming to the lantern."

——I asked, with a trembling voice, who? Dillon, they answered, the traitor, the aristocrat; we are going to tear him in pieces, he and all that belong to him.

Rochambeau most also perish, and all the nobility in the army. Dillon is coming in a cabriole; his thigh is already broken, let's go and finish him. The cabriole soon appeared; the General was in it, without a hat, with a calm an firm look; he was escorted by four horse guards; he had hardly passed through the gate, when more than an hundred bayonets were thrust in the cabriole amidst the most horrible shouts! The horse guards made use of their sabres, it is true, but I don't know whether it was to defend themselves or to protect the General. The man who drove the cabriole disappeared, the horse plunged, and no bayonet had yet been fatal, when a foot was fired into the cabriole, and I think this killed M. Dillon, for I saw his face blue more afterwards: he was taken from the carriage and thrown into the street, when they trampled upon his body, and run a thousand bayonets through it. I neither heard from his complaints or groans.

Between seven and eight o'clock I went to the market-place, where a great fire was lighted, in which his body was thrown. French soldiers danced round the burning body of their General; this barbarous scene was intermixed with the most savage howlings. During this atrocious scene, with the greatest indifference painted in their countenances. The sister of the General was also threatened; she changed her abode four times, being warned of her danger; nobody dared to shelter her in their houses; however, the night was passed in tranquility.

I have been lucky enough to save her from these cannibals, and the next day she set off for Paris.

This is what I have seen, and what I am ready to attest before any tribunal.

N. B. The original of this has been deposited at a Notary's, and a faithful copy delivered to the National Assembly, signed by the author. If any person shall doubt the authenticity of the above, they may address themselves to James Mingneret, Jacobitiret, Fort, or to the family of M. Dillon, who engage to answer them.

LONDON, May 9.

The ridiculous conduct of the French seems fully to justify one severe sarcasm the late King of Prussia dressed to the Marquis de Valmi, the French Ambassador, in the Opera House of Berlin—The *Curtain* from some obstacle not rising higher than to shew the legs of the performers, Frederick exclaimed, "*Monsieur de Valmi—you now see the French Government, many legs and no heads!*"

"He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day," says *Hudibras*—but the French seem onto him quite—by *running away without fighting!*

May 17—Yesterday morning the *renowned Thomas Paine*, stole off from this metropolis without *being drawn—Liberty* being the very soul of the *Rights of Man*, *Thomas* hesitated not to take the *freedom* of giving to societies *leg bail*; and of escaping from Bailiffs—constables—jailors—and, most probably, from *Jack Ketch* himself.—" *Ah, ça ira ça ira, ça ira!*"

NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 30.

SATURDAY last was brought to town from Washington, part of the crew (seven traitors) of the French brig *Le Baille de Suffrein*, Capt. *Clairet.*

These men are charged with the murder of the Captain and mate of that vessel. On Thursday last they were examined before the Hon. Judge *Sitgreaves*, at the Court-House in this town.

It appears, that the brig sailed from Savannah (Georgia) on the 10th inst. bound to Bordeaux, with 300 hogsheads of tobacco and some rice. Nothing extraordinary happened until Sunday evening, each day except that the crew once or twice complained of the want of provisions. About ten o'clock at night, the mate being on deck, one of the crew called him, telling that there was a Dolphin a head; the mate went forward, and as he stooped to look, one of the men struck him with an axe, and knocked him down, another gave him two or three strokes with a knife, and threw him into the sea. They then called the Captain and told him that the mate had fallen overboard; he came up, and as soon as he sat his foot on deck, was knocked down and thrown over as the mate.

The crew went down and awoke an old French sailor, the cook, and a young woman, whom the Captain had brought with him from Savannah—informed them of what had happened, and threatened to kill them, if they would not promise secrecy—on the assurance they gave of not revealing the horrid deed they were free, and the murderers went into the cabbin, and spent the rest of the night in eating and drinking.—The next day they divided the clothes and money belonging to the captain and mate, and brought upon deck a watch and silver buckles, which were sold at vendue.

On Thursday, the 22d, they discovered the land, and run into the boat, and endeavoured to scuttle the vessel, this they could not effect for want of tools; they made the woman drink a mixture of rum, sugar and tobacco, which intoxicated her so, that she fell asleep; in the mean while, seeing a schooner coming towards them, they crowed ashore, leaving the vessel with all her sails hoisted, and towards night arrived at Portsmouth. On the next day they left the boat, and took their way to Washington.

The old French sailor and the cook, refused to follow them, and after they were gone, gave information against them. They were pursued and carried to Washington, where they were examined by two Justices, who committed them, and on the next day sent to this town under a strong guard.

The above brig has since been sent into Norfolk with the whole of her cargo, a very small part of which it is thought will be damaged. The merchants at Savannah, who loaded her are Messrs. *Mill* and *May.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Leyden papers are received to the 27 of April—from which we have made the following extracts:

"What can be the motives of the war with France? not the possession of the German princes in Europe, for that matter could have been adjusted by negotiation—It is the cause of the emeigrants that provoke it. The king has done every thing in his power to prevent them to return into the kingdom, at the head of which they continue in open rebellion against their country—will not the new king of Hungary give badexample to his own subjects by taking part with rebels and traitors. Was the arming of France offensive for War?—That was unavoidably provoked by the treaty of Pilintz, and by the asylum afforded to the emigrants on the very frontier of France. Is the arming of France was simply on the defensive, a proof of which was the king's having ordered no martitime armament. Certainly the French clubs and propagandists could have been no motive for several European powers combining against the liberties of France—If so, those same powers, or even all Europe, must have long ago made a crusade against England. The present combination of powers against France is subversive of the public order and interests of Europe. It cannot be permanent, and must necessarily cease, if not during the war, at least immediately after. At all events, let the war end as it may, Austria will come find herself destitute, and drained of men and money. The more troops are sent into the low countries, the more will the people be irritated and disposed to resist. Arms are out of the question when a people are determined to be free—the more they are opposed, the more energy they acquire—This concert of powers, therefore, having no real or justifiable object in view, is a political monster, which will and must fall to pieces by its own weight."

"Peace, or a continuance of war with France, rests entirely with the court of Vienna. It is to be hoped, the new king of Hungary, before he proceeds too far, will take into consideration the horrid consequence, of a long war with France, the expences, the inevitable loss of multitudes of men, and the almost entire ruin in which he must involve his kingdom, be his arms ever so victorious."

Accounts have been published in several papers of the capture of Tippoo Saib's capital, *Seringapatam*, by the forces under Lord *Cornwallis*. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purposes. Later and authentic intelligence states, that Cornwallis had taken some small forts, was on his march towards Seringapatam, and that Tippoo had made some propositions for peace, which were not acceded to.

Letters from Lisbon state, that such immense quantities of wheat, and other grain, have been brought into that port from various quarters, and so promising were their crops, that all further importation would be absolutely useless for at least a twelve month to come.

A leading feature in the character of the regenerated French has appeared to be affection to the English; no longer influenced by those unjust prejudices, those mean jealousies, which formerly divided the two countries, they have taken every occasion to express with regard to the British nation the highest respect and confidence, and to shew how desirous they are to cultivate a reciprocal good understanding, and establish a permanent alliance. This sentiment has appeared not only in their public transactions, which might be influenced by policy, but in the conduct of individuals, which affords the best, and indeed only criterion of real character.

Serious warning is given the inhabitants of the United States in a Connecticut paper, of the mischievous consequences attendant upon the use of copper and leaden vessels in families, particularly the latter, which are considered more injurious to the human constitution even than copper.—This writer justly reprobates those unprincipled persons, vintners, wine sellers, &c. who make use of what is called the *sugar of lead* to disguise the acid of their wines, than which nothing operates as a more certain poison.—"It has been observed (says he) that the colic has been less frequent in this country since the introduction of earthen instead of pewter plates—the introduction of iron tea-kettles, instead of the copper, lined with pewter, may be considered also as a salutary change in this respect."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

"From Pomaprince we learn, the number of rebels that have been taken prisoners and killed amount to 3,500; of those 40 have suffered by the hands of the executioner; two of them (a mulatto and a negro) who are said to have murdered several white people, who were broken on the wheel in the Place d'Armes, in the afternoon of the 28th of September:—The mulatto expired on receiving the third stroke upon the head, his legs and arms being first broken in two places. The negro survived the *coup de grace* upwards of forty minutes, and seemed sensible of his situation, when he was strangled in mercy by some of the spectators with the thong of a whip. The negro received the first stroke upon his limbs without uttering a groan, but not quite so resigned how many white people have been murdered by the revolters. They suppose three hundred, but it is reported, many of them were put to death with extreme cruelty.

"Amidst this scene of horror and carnage, it is pleasing to relate an instance of negro fidelity and attachment equally wonderful and affecting. Mr. and Madame Baillion, their daughter, and son in law, and two white servants, residing on a mountain plantation about thirty miles from the Cape, were apprized of the revolt by one of their own slaves, who was himself in the conspiracy, and having no other means of escaping, were by him, conducted into a neighbouring wood. After the negro joined the revolters. He found means, however, the following night to bring provisions.

"The second night he returned, with a fresh supply of provisions, but informed them it would be out of his power to give them any further assistance. After that they heard nothing more of him for three days; at the end of which time he came again, and directed them to make their way to the river which led to Port Margot, where he said they would find a canoe. They followed his directions, found the canoe, and got safe into it, but were overset by the rapidity of the current, and compelled to return to the mountain. The negro anxious for their safety, again found out their retreat, and directing them to march to a broader part of the river, where he assured them they would find a boat, said it was the last effort he could make to save them.

"They went accordingly, but not finding the boat, gave themselves up for lost, when the faithful, generous negro again appeared like their guardian angel, he brought with him pigeons, poultry and bread, and on reaching the facility by slow marches in the night along the banks of the river, till they were within reach of the wharf at Port Margot and out of danger, took his leave of them forever, and returned to join the rebels. They were in this terrible situation in the woods nineteen nights."

JULY 21.—We learn from North Carolina, that a fire broke out in the town of Washington, on Wednesday the 27th ult. which burnt nearly half the town—the loss in houses, goods, &c. is said to be very considerable.

The Pittsburgh Gazette by the yesterday's post contains no account of any recent depredations or movements of the Indians.

On Sunday last a child fell out of the arms of a woman from a third Story in Vine street, and was killed.

The brig Charleston, Capt. Garmar, from this port, is arrived at Charleston. On the 5th inst. in the evening, there arose a heavy squall, attended with rain, and severe lightning and thunder—during which the foremast of the brig was struck by the lightning, and very much shivered—passing from thence it killed a horse on deck belonging to the Hon. Wm. Smith, and splintered the main mast, melting a brass plate round it—thence descending into the cabin, swept a man who was sitting under the companion and knocked down Mr. W. P. Young, who by a considerable time deprived of their senses, and was very much scorched and otherwise hurt. The mate and several hands who were on deck, were all knocked down and remained lifeless for some time. The shock was so great that the brig was stopped in her way, and every person on board thrown into the greatest consternation.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

A Liverpool paper, of the 31st of May, mentions, that the little town of Bavay, near Valenciennes, has been taken by the Austrians, with 112 French prisoners—That the Austrian Gen. Sztaray, with 3000, had attacked the French Gen. M. de Gouvion, with 7000, and beat him, killing 150, and looting only FOUR, after an *obstinate resistance*, at Florence I part of La Fayette's army—we suspect telling this in a horse stable would be dangerous—That Lord Thurlow continues to act in his office—That a report prevailed of the Queen of France being murdered—And that the right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY died, the 25th of May of an apoplectic fit.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the second United States Regiment, dated Marietta, June 24.

"Contrary to every Expectation, we have received no Disturbance from the Indians this Spring, except in one or two Inslances; and in those, our Exertions have been such as to leave a good impression of our strength. They are now employed in a *grand talk*, at the Tawwa River, for the Purpose of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Head Quarters that this extraordinary Council consists of 4000 Members!—a Tribudal which may not improperly be stiled the Indian Areopagus. Two Flags have been dispatched by Gen. *Willinson* to found their Disposition at whose Return we shall be better enabled to argue Peace or War.

"A few Days since were deposited at this place the remains of General TUPPER. His funeral Procession was arranged after the honorary Manner of the late Gen. *Varnum's*, the body being preceded by the Military stationed here, and followed by the Members of the Cincinnati, Judges, Directors, Free-Masons and Citizens."

Extract of a letter from London, April 18.

"The new established Society for propagating Political Knowledge, held their first meeting at the bear Tavern, Southwark, last Thursday, present one hundred and fifty four members,—when the following, among other resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That all Government was originally designed, by divine Providence, for the exclusive good of the people, not for the aggrandisement of individuals.

"Resolved, That any government which is not found to answer the purpose, is defective in principle, practice, or both, though ever so outrightly administered.

"Resolved, That the repeated experience of many centuries, has evinced the fallacy of those public writers, and speakers, who have uniformly asserted the *perfection* of the British Constitution.

"Resolved, That an accumulation of unnecessary and oppressive taxes laid on by an interested junto of parliamentary placemen, who regardless of honest representation seem only to represent themselves, is the most pregnant instance of existing corruption, both in the executive and legislative powers.

"Resolved, That a ministry, by whose influence public grievances are disregarded, and parliaments, by whose corrupt oblitiacy, and voluntary blindness, such grievances are continued, in direct opposition to the voice of the people, are evils of the most alarming nature and ought to be redressed.

"Resolved, That this Society send circular notices, inviting their fellow citizens of Great Britain, and Ireland, to form similar establishments, and to co-operate with them in the important and necessary work of disseminating political and constitutional knowledge in every part of these kingdoms."

SPRINGFIELD, July 25.

On Thursday last, about one o'clock, P. M. the powder mill in this town was blown up, by which unfortunate accident, Mr. NATHAN KENNEDY, the only workman then in the mill, was so shockingly burnt and bruised, as to survive the misfortune but two hours. he was 29 years of age; and has left a wife and three children, at Pittsfield, to mourn his untimely fate. This is the second instance of the kind which has happened in this place in the course of 15 years: Two active young men were killed on the same spot, when the first explosion took place.

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 1.

By respectable information, viz. Richmond, we have the following interesting circumstance, viz. A soldier who had been taken in the action on the 4th November last, has returned, and declares, that Gen. BUTLER, is still living.

We are sorry to think that the above intelligence is no more than barely possible.

DIED]—At Marietta, Western-Territory, Gen. BENJAMIN TUPPER, formerly of this State, and a Col. of one of the regular Regiments during the late war.

——At Hatfield, on the 21st ult. the Hon. OLIVER PARTRIDGE, Esq. in the 81st year of his age,—On Monday following his remains were interred, after a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Hatfield, from Psalms LXXXIX. 48 verse. *What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?*

GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA.

THE General is highly gratified with every opportunity that occurs to him, to do justice to the officers & soldiers he has so long had the honor & pleasure to command, by assuring them that their exertions in procuring their uniform, recommended as well by its neatness, as by the ease and cheapness with which it has been obtained; their rapid improvements in all military exercises; their prompt & cheerful obedience to their orders, and the decorum of their conduct when called together, have gained, as they justly merit, his warmest and most cordial acknowledgements. He feels persuaded that the present year, the Militia will appear compleat in their uniforms, & raise their reputation still higher for regularity of conduct, & for their increasing address and activity in all the evolutions of the field. The acquisition of so much honor, obtained at the cheap rate of three or four days service in the year, demonstrates the truth of the observation long since made respecting our troops—That they perfect themselves in military discipline sooner and easier than any other soldiers. These exertions and their consequent improvements, are to be ascribed principally to the annual reviews, which the general is happy to find are as pleasing as they are necessary to the Militia.

There views of parade and inspection for the present year, will take place in the following order:

Lieut. Col. Dwight, will parade his regiment on the 11th of next September.
Col. James Lyman, on the 12th.
Col. Stebbins, on the 13th.
Col. White, on the 14th.
Col. Wm. Lyman, on the 18th.
Col. Bradish, on the 19th.
Col. Sloper on the 20th.
Col. Flower, on the 21st.
Col. Dwight, on the 2nd of October.
Lieut. Col. Lyon on the 3d.

The Cavalry, Artillery, and Cadet companies will meet, as usual, with the regiments most convenient for them.

The Officers of the Artillery companies in this division will meet at Hatfield, on Monday the third day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the first Brigade, will meet on the same day and hour at Mr. Parson's tavern in Springfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the second Brigade, will meet at the same time at Deerfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The officers universally will take care that the serjeants are equipped with good muskets and bayonets, and that none of them carry espontoons, which it is expected the officers themselves will carry, agreeably to his Excellency's orders.

THE GENERAL flatters himself, that no Officer or soldier will appear on parade destitute of their respective uniform, and requisite equipments.

HE must again injoin it on every officer commanding a regiment, to parade it by 9 o'clock in the morning, which is not only practicable, but extremely necessary to the business of the day.

The troop of Cavalry commanded by Capt. Cutler, will divide agreeably to the divisional line of the first and fifth regiments, and recruit to full companies, if they can, as soon as may be, and choose their officers agreeably to the Militia Law, that they may have a voice in the election of the Field Officers of the cavalry of the first Brigade.

By order of the MAJOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

Westfield, July 18, 1792.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons indebted to JOSEPH LAZEL, late of *Cummington*, that unless their Notes and accounts are rendered by the 15th day of September next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney, to collect, without fail.

JOSEPH LAZEL.

N. B. ALL Persons having any demands upon said LAZEL, are requested to call and receive their due.

Worthington, July 24, 1792.

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 SAMUEL DANIELS, late of Conway, deceased, (represented insolvent) eight months from the 3d of July last, being allowed the said creditors, to bring in their claims—hereby give notice that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in Conway, on the first Mondays of October and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day.

ETHAN BILLINGS,
OLIVER ROOT.

Conway, July 20, 1792.

tings, for each offence; and up to twenty, the holder or person licenced to keep a public Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated *earned.*

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act permitting the naturalization of persons proscribed by any Law of this COMMONWEALTH.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of Representative. in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That all persons proscribed by any law or laws of this Commonwealth, may be naturalized and admitted as citizens, in the same manner and on the same conditions as are directed, and provided in case of other aliens, in and by an act of the United States in Congress assembled, intitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization;" any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding. PROVIDED, That the previous proceedings at a common law Court of record, required by that act, be had before some such Court within this Commonwealth.

In the House of Representatives, June 9, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 9, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President,

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act to continue an act, entitled, "An act for rendering Processes in law less expensive."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the act entitled "An Act for rendering Processes in Law less expensive," be, and hereby is continued, and shall be in force, until the last day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES June 26, 1792.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 26, 1792.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

By the Governor APPROVED:

JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—

ATTEST—

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, June 18, 1792.

UPON consideration of the decayed state of the Buildings in the town of Boston, now occupied by the Supreme Executive, and Legislature, and for the public Offices of this Commonwealth, and the want of suitable accommodations for those purposes:

Ordered, that JOHN READ, and MARTIN KINGSLEY, Esquire's, with such as the Hon. Senate shall join, be a Committee to prepare or procure plans of a building, or Buildings, with suitable accommodations for the meeting of the Supreme Executive, and Legislature, and for the Offices of the Secretary and Treasury of this Commonwealth. And the said Committee are further authorised to receive proposals from any person or corporation, of a tract of land in the town of Boston, or elsewhere, whereon such building or buildings might be placed and erected, to be vested in this Commonwealth, as their sole property; and, also proposals for the complete erecting and finishing such building or buildings. And the said Committee shall require to be set forth in the said proposals, the extent and situation of such tract of land the terms in every respect, upon which such building or buildings, will be erected. And the said Committee shall give notice of this order in the several Newspapers, as soon as may be, and of their doings herein, and of the plans and proposals, which shall be procured, and received hereupon, distinguishing the place, plan, and terms most advantageous in their opinion, and shall make report to the Legislature, at their next session, for further consideration.

Sent up for concurrence.

DAVID COBB Speaker.

IN SENATE, JUNE 27, 1792.

Read and concurred and *Thomas Dawes*, Esq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

A True copy.

ATTEST—

SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk Senate.

IN pursuance of the foregoing order, the Committee will attend to receive Proposals and Plans at the east Lobby of the State House, on the 14th and 21st days of November next, from eleven to one o'clock in the forenoon of each day.

THOMAS DAWES,
JOHN READ,
MAR. KINGSLEY, } Committee.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has Just imported from London, a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

consisting of the following articles, viz:—

AN assortment of the best of London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warmingpans, Steel plate Handsaws, Iron do. Tenant do. Flat and half round Files, of different sizes, Handsaw do. Sadirons, Knives and Forks of different kinds, Shears, Steel Compasses, Brass knob Locks, of different kinds and sizes, Brass-cocks, Double Spring, and other Chest Locks, Shoe Pincers, Nipers and Knives, Table Catches of different kinds, Brass handles and Escutcheons of different kinds and sizes, Brass Knobs, Brass and Iron table Butts, Hammers, Cutters and Pen Knives of different kinds, Candlesticks. A variety of Buttons, and Shoe Buckles, Snuff-boxes, Snuffdarkles, Screws of different Sizes, Brass and Iron Lock Locks, Brass and Iron-headed Shovel and Tongs of different sizes, an assortment of Saddler's Ware, consisting of two and three Bar'd Stirrup Irons, Swivel do. Women's do. Snaffle Bits, of different kinds and sizes, Hunting and Pelham do. White Setts of different sizes, Flat Setts, Common head and throat Buckles, Silver'd Buckles and Tips of different kinds and sizes, Black Gitt Buckles, Silver wash'd & plated Spurs of different kinds, Steel do. Saddler's Hammers and Punches,—also

PAINTER's COLOURS.

Consisting of White and Red Lead, Yellow Ocher, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, &c.—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window-Glass—Also has lately received an assortment of

GOODS

from N. York, which together with those he had on hand will make as complete an assortment as can be found in any Country Store, which he will sell at a small advance for cash, he also shall dispose of the above goods for most kinds of Country produce or approved credit, as usual.

Northampton, July 18, 1792.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

HAS lately received a large supply of *West India and New-England RUM*,

—which he will sell by the barrel or less quantity—

He has also for sale

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, TENERIFF,

A quantity of excellent GIN.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, as usual, DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OYL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TERPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, by the barrel, a general assortment of HARD WARE.

Likewise—A complete assortment of

English and India GOODS.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED,

A quantity of POT and PEARL ASHES, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, the next season, (or other produce) as said Shephard designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will get a very large quantity of FLAX, that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and PIETY in general, and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

BY JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D. Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name's sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's work, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson shorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to the grave, and every one drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant type, on good paper, and will be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume; to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.

III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.

IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as one volume are subscribed for.

V. They who subscribe for 6 volumes, shall have one gratis.

VI. Punctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Spring field, July 1792.

CHECK'D WOOLEN.

WANTED a quantity of CHECK'D WOOLEN, to be delivered by the first of November next, for which a generous price will be given, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

WANTED *Immediately*,

A SAN Apprentice to the *BARBER'* business, a smart active LAD, 14 years of age.

Enquire of
EDWARD FRETHY,

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture

of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chesterfield, the beginning of June, SIX YOUNG CATTLE, a yearling past, viz: One black white faced heifer, and two Steers, one red with some white in his face, the other yellow, marked with a swallow tail in the right ear, a halfpenny the upper side of the same; the other three are, one Steer and two heifers, their colour red and white, marked as the above. Whoever has taken said Creatures, or can give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, July 18, 1792.

Andrew Wood, (Post-Rider)

INFORMS his Customers, that Number 307 compleated his quarter.—He therefore requests all those that are indebted, to make *immediate* payment.

July 25. 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALL'S LOTTERY, TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1792. [NUMB. 310.

The Sensitive Plant trembles not more at the human touch, than does the ancient government of Europe at the mention of the words "LIBERTY and EQUALITY" The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, and as it the proverb, "Whom God wills for destruction he first makes mad," was again to be verified in Britain, its government is pursuing the very measures which will accelerate its destruction.—In proof of which is the following State Paper:]

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by endeavouring to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy constitution of government, civil and religious, established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to villify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the glorious Revolution, and strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas divers writings have also been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas we have also reason to believe that correspondencies have been entered into with divers persons in Foreign parts, with a view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes above mentioned. And whereas the wealth, happiness and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just confidence in the integrity and wisdom of parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the government and constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the public peace and prosperity, and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil,—

WE, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our

ROYAL PROCLAMATION,

solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to stand against all such attempts which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings tending to produce riots and tumults; and we do strictly charge and command all our magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do make diligent enquiry in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all others who shall disperse the same: And we do further charge and command all our sheriffs, justices of the peace, Chief Magistrates in our cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all other our officers and Magistrates throughout our kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots, tumults, and other disorders, which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to the law, but dangerous to the most important interests of this kingdom. And we do further require and command all and every our magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination, for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the QUEEN'S HOUSE, the twenty-first day of MAY, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, in the thirty second year of OUR REIGN,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A Society entitled the *Friends of the People*, associated for the purpose of obtaining a *Parliamentary* reform, held their first general meeting at the *Freemasons Tavern*, LONDON, the 26th April, 1792, and have published a declaration and address of which the following are copies.

DECLARATION.

A NUMBER of persons have seriously reviewed and considered the actual situation of public affairs, and state of the kingdom, and having communicated to each other their opinions on these subjects, have agreed and determined to institute a Society for the purpose of proposing to Parliament and to the country, and of promoting, to the utmost of their power, the following constitutional objects, making the preservation of the constitution, upon true principles, the foundation of all their proceedings:—

First.—"To restore the freedom of election, and a more equal representation of the people in Parliament.

Secondly.—"To secure to the people a more frequent exercise of their right of electing their representatives.

"THE persons who have signed their names to this agreement, think that these two fundamental measures will furnish the power and the means of correcting the abuses, which appear to them to have arisen from a neglect of the acknowledged principles of the constitution, and of accomplishing those subordinate objects of reform which they deem to be essential to the liberties of the people, and to the good government of the kingdom."

ADDRESS *to the* PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

NO MAN, who is not ready to express his concurrence in our principles, by signing the declaration, can be admitted into our society. The objects of it, as we conceive, are of a nature at all times fit to be pursued and recommended to the country. At different periods they have heretofore been avowed and supported by the highest authorities in the kingdom; by eminent individuals; and considerable bodies of men; by Mr. Locke and Judge Blackstone, by the late Earl of Chatham; and Sir George Saville; by the duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox; by petitions from several counties and by repeated declarations from the city of LONDON.

In appealing to the avowed opinions of men of established reputation, or of distinguished rank in this country, we do not mean to strengthen the reason, or inforce the necessity of the measure we propose, so much as to obviate all personal imputations, which the enemies of the cause will be ready to throw upon those who support it. It is not that, on our account, we dread the effect, or regard the impression which such imputations may produce. But we think it material to the credit and success of our proceedings, to shew that we are not aiming at a reform unthought of by wise and virtuous men—that our opinions neither possess the advantage, nor are liable to the objection of novelty, and that we cannot be accused or suspected of factious purposes, or dangerous designs, without extending the same accusation or suspicion to the motives of men, whose situation and property, independent of their character, principles, and abilities, have given them a most important stake in the peace and good government of the kingdom.

CONVINCED by our own reflections, by experience, and by authority, that the thing we propose to do is fit to be done, we have with equal deliberation, weighed the reasons that may recommend, or be objected, to the present time, as the most or least proper for bringing it forward. On this point we have no address to make to the determined enemies of a reform of every kind. Their objection, whether valid or not, is to the substance of the measure, and cannot be abated by circumstances. To those, who concur generally in the principles, but who may be inclined by particular reasons, to defer the attempt, we seriously wish to submit the following considerations: That admitting this to be a season of general tranquility in the country, it is, on that account, the more proper for temperate reflection, and prudent exertions to accomplish any necessary improvement; it is the time when practical measures for that purpose are most likely to be adopted with discretion and pursued with moderation. If we are persuaded to wait for other times of a different complexion—for times of public complaint, or general discontent, we shall then be told, that general remedies are not fit to be proposed in the moment of particular disorder, and that it is our duty to wait for the return of quiet days, unless we mean to create or increase confusion in the country. The result of this dilemma, if it be suffered to prevail, is pure and absolute inactivity at present, and forever. On the other hand, if it be true, as we are convinced it is, that, in this general appearance of tranquility, there is some mixture of discontent, as well as of strong and well grounded opinions, on the subject of abuses in the Government, and corruptions of the Constitution, we wish it to be considered by men, whose judgement has been formed or enlightened by experience, and whose actions are most likely to be directed by prudence, whether in taking proper measures to remove the cause and objects of such discontent and opinion, the choice of the times be not a material part of the measure; & whether the earliest time that can be taken, for preventing the increase of an existing evil, be not the safest and the best?

THE example and situation of another kingdom are held out to deterus from innovations of any kind. We say that the reforms we have in view are not innovations. Our intention is not to change, but to restore; not to displace, but to reinstate the constitution upon its true principles and original ground. In the conduct of persons most likely to reproach us with a spirit of innovation, we see a solid ground for retorting the imputation.—Their professions of admiration of the beauty and of zeal for the security of the constitution, appear to us too lavish to be sincere, especially when compared with those practical violations with which they suffer this beautiful system to be invaded, and to which they never refuse to give their concurrence. They will not innovate, but they are no enemies to gradual decay; as if the changes insensibly produced by time, and nourished by neglect, were not in effect the most dangerous innovations. But what security have we that the dispositions of such men are not something worse than passive? How are we assured that, in praising the constitution, their intention is not to adorn a victim, which they wish to sacrifice or to *flatter* the beauty they are endeavouring to corrupt? Let their intentions be what it may, we answer their accusations in the words of one of the wisest of mankind; *"*that time is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter things to the worse, and if wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?*"

By the reform proposed by lord Chatham, he declared in the House of LORDS, that he meant to *infuse a portion of new health into the constitution.* The Duke of Richmond has declared, § "that his reasons in favor of a parliamentary reform were formed on the experience of twenty six years, which, whether in or out of government, had equally convinced him, *that the restoration of a genuine House of Commons by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption, which had brought the nation to disgrace and poverty, and threatened it with the loss of LIBERTY.*"‡

Other authorities in favour of a parliamentary reform, as direct and explicit as these, might be quoted in abundance. The public is possessed of them. We rather wish to encourage, because we are sure we can efface, in every rational mind, the impression which may have been made by a view of those events which have attended a total reform in the constitution of France. *We deny the existence of any resemblance whatever between the cases of the two kingdoms: and we utterly disclaim the necessity of resorting to similar remedies.* We do not believe that, at this day, an absolute avowed despotism in the hands of the executive power would be endured in this country. But who can say to what conclusion the silent unrestited operations of abuses incessantly acting and constantly increasing may lead us hereafter; what habits it may gradually create; what power it may finally establish? The abuses in the government of France were suffered to gather and accumulate, until nothing but an eruption could put an end to them. The discontent of the people was converted into despair. Preventative remedies were either not thought of in time, or were not proposed until it was too late to apply them with effect. The subversion of the ancient government ensued. The inference from this comparison is at once so powerful and so obvious, that we know not by what argument to illustrate or enforce it. We mean to avert forever from our country the calamities inseparable from such convulsions. If there be, as it is said, in any part of this kingdom, a disposition to promote confusion, or even to arrive at improvement by unconstitutional and irregular courses, we hold ourselves as strictly pledged to resist that disposition whenever it may appear, as to pursue our own objects by unexceptionable methods. If, on the contrary, it be true, that the mass of the people are satisfied with the prudent exertions to accomplish any necessary improvement; it is the time when practical measures for that purpose are most likely to be adopted with discretion and pursued with moderation. If we are persuaded to wait for other times of a different complexion—for times of public complaint, or general discontent, we shall then be told, that general remedies are not fit to be proposed in the moment of particular disorder, and that it is our duty to wait for the return of quiet days, unless we mean to create or increase confusion in the country. The result of this dilemma, if it be suffered to prevail, is pure and absolute inactivity at present, and forever. On the other hand, if it be true, as we are convinced it is, that, in this general appearance of tranquility, there is some mixture of discontent, as well as of strong and well grounded opinions, on the subject of abuses in the Government, and corruptions of the Constitution, we wish it to be considered by men, whose judgement has been formed or enlightened by experience, and whose actions are most likely to be directed by prudence, whether in taking proper measures to remove the cause and objects of such discontent and opinion, the choice of the times be not a material part of the measure; & whether the earliest time that can be taken, for preventing the increase of an existing evil, be not the safest and the best?

THE example and situation of another kingdom are held out to deterus from innovations of any kind. We say that the reforms we have in view are not innovations. Our intention is not to change, but to restore; not to displace, but to reinstate the constitution upon its true principles and original ground. In the

*LORD BACON

§ Jan. 1783.

‡BLACKSTONE.

are not the weaker upon that account. In short, our national debts and taxes have, in their natural consequences, thown such a weight of power into the executive scale of government, as we cannot think was intended by our patriot ancestors, who gloriously struggled for the abolition of the then formidable parts of the prerogative, and by an unaccountable want of foresight established this system in their stead." Our general object is to recover and preserve the true balance of the constitution.

THESE ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR ASSOCIATION, and on our steady adherence to them, we look with a just confidence to the approbation and SUPPORT of the PEOPLE in the prosecution of our object. A measure so likely to be opposed by the united strength of various interests, can never succeed the declared and hearty concurrence of the nation.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT a motion be made in the House of Commons, at an early period in the next session of Parliament, for introducing a PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT CHARLES GREY, Esq. be requested to make, and the Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE, to second the above MOTION.

SIGNED by unanimous order of the MEETING.

W. H. LAMBTON, Chairman.

[The above was signed by twenty-two members of parliament, and a great number of the most respectable names in the kingdom.]

[FROM the spirit and tenor of the above address, it is most presumable (says a correspondent) that the late proclamation of the British king, against what are termed *Seditious Publications* and associations, is not the less pointed at the friends of the people, and other societies now forming in England, for obtaining a reform in parliament, than the order of the king, in council, for an encampment on Bagshot-heath of an army of *seven or eight thousand men*, to commence on the first of July last, and terminate on the sixteenth of the same month, actually is, to oppose the rising spirit of revolution, which government thus obviously betrays its fears will manifest itself throughout England, on the commemoration of the anniversaries of the great and glorious revolutions of AMERICA and France on the 4th and 14th of that Month.]

From a late DUBLIN PAPER.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(ON PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES.)

The following is an account of the Piece of Mechanism, which has so much excited public curiosity; the substance of which was received from the inventor.

THE POWER

Is at present applied to the machinery of a clock. This clock, unconnected with the power, is calculated to go for two years without winding up, by the weight of a single pound, that gives motion to a pendulum of 20 pounds, which moves through the space of 518.400 inches in 24 hours, while the small maintaining weight (a single pound) descends only 1-10th of an inch. The internal work of the clock consists of three wheels. In order that the superiority of this movement may be obvious to every understanding, as well as to those conversant with the more difficult parts of mechanics, it is necessary to mention, that the common eight-day clock requires a weight of 14 pounds, when this only requires a weight of one; is wound up once in 8 days, and moves a pendulum of three pounds and an half, where this moves one of twenty, & is wound up only once in two years.

In 24 hours, the maintaining weight of the common clock descends six inches—in this it descends only 1-10th of one inch.

The least weight which we at present recollect to have heard of being used by the first artist in London, is five or six pounds, where this requires only one, in consequence of the diminution of friction. So far it has been thought necessary to describe this clock, in comparison with the common one.

We now come to that part to which extraordinary merit is to be ascribed.—The faculty of winding itself up, without the intervention of human power. This faculty is derived from the weight of the atmosphere, can never cease (with the provises after mentioned) while the machine lasts and while a column of air either loses, or gains one 1-50th part of its common weight, five times in the space of two years; the time which the clock goes without requiring assistance. Or for other words, as long as the change of the weight of the air, 5 times in the space of two years, shall be such as to cause the mercury either to ascend or fall 2-10th of an inch in the Barometer, above or below its mean height.

The wearing out of wheels, or of any kind of machinery, by friction, can never be prevented.—Accordingly, it has never been required in the discovery of a Perpetual Motion. It is therefore sufficient, on that subject to say, that the present machine, upon a fair comparison of its friction with that of the common clock, would probably move for five centuries—a period sufficient for any purpose that can be required.

CURIOUS FACT.

A few years since, while a petition against an undue return for a certain Western borough was pending in the house of Commons, a poor Barber, one of the Electors, strongly attached to the interest of the late Lord Egmont, undertook, in order to serve his patron, to walk up to town as an evidence on the business.

One evening, after a long march, the Barber's eye was attracted by the striking inscription of "Good home Brewed" on the sign of a country ale-house, that gently moved in the wind seemed to beckon to the thirsty traveller to stop there for comfortable refreshment.

The ale was good, and the Barber's clay wanted moistening; he drank freely—he intimated his wish to sleep there—His host had no objection, and pointed to his room. But he had the brown jug filled again; and then with reluctance staggered upstairs. By an untoward fumble he put his candle out, missed the door of his intended apartment, and went into another room, where was the corpse of a man who died the day before of the small-pox, which was laid out on a bed, which our weary and tipsy traveller groped into.

Fatigue and Well country ale are excellent opiates. The Barber slept soundly, and never dreamed of his bed-fellow. When he awoke in the morning, finding that he had a companion, he curiously had him good morrow—But receiving no answer from his *lifeless chum*, he flammered out in a passion, "If you wi—wi—will not sp—sp—speake, God da—da—damn you, put away your co—co—cold legs."

The Barber, finding that neither civil nor uncivil language produced any effect, was going to get up in a great dudgeon, when a carpenter, with a shell to put the corpse in, entered the room. If the sight of a coffin alarmed the Barber, the appearance of a man fitting up in the bed of death, made a more terrific impression on the carpenter. Like Milton's Devil, he "back recoiled," and made but one step down stairs; he and the coffin being precipitated together, with no small injury to both.

The whole house was soon in an uproar. The carpenter stunned by his fall, but still more stunned by the fancied resurrection of the dead, was absolutely incapable of giving any account of the matter; when the Barber, without stopping to shave, or even to dress himself, ran down, and with tremulous voice and a scared aspect, cleared up the mistery.

The poor Tonsor continues to this day the butt of ridicule in the town, where he lives, on the score of this tragi-comic adventure in his political trip to the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 21—22.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

IN the year 1782, Mr. Pitt moved for a committee "to inquire into the present state of the representation in parliament, and to report to the house their observations thereon." In support of this motion, among other arguments, to prove the corrupted state of the representation, in describing the situation of the different boroughs in the kingdom, he said, "*the interests of the treasury are transferred, as well as the interests of the great man, the lord, or the commoner, who has connexion with the borough*; but the interests of the people, the rights of the electors, are the only things that are never attended to, or taken into account." As a still stronger illustration of his argument he farther said, "*there are cities and boroughs now within the jurisdiction of the Carnatic than the limits of the empire of Great Britain; and it is a fact pretty well known, and generally understood, that* the nabob of Arcot has no less than seven or eight members in this house." Towards the close of his speech he cited the opinion of lord Chatham—"That person," he said, "*was not apt to indulge vague & chimerical speculations, inconsistent with practice and expediency.* I personally know *that it was the opinion of that person, that without securing to first principles in this respect, and establishing a more solid and equal representation of the people, by which the proper constitutional connexion might be revived*, this nation, with the best capacities for grandeur and happiness of any on the face of the earth, must be confounded with the mass of those whose liberties are lost in the general corruption of the people."

It was in this manner that Mr. Pitt spoke in the year 1782, when he was an advocate for a reform of parliament.

He was answered by Mr. T. Pitt, (now lord Camelford) who said,—"*I disapprove of the proposition, because it leads to a principle I never can admit of—a principle of equal representation. I disapprove of the mode, because I consider a committee of the sort proposed by my honorable friend*, confirming itself to no specific proposition, nay to no line or principle whatever, as tending to no purpose but to hold out visionary hopes to visionary men, *which it is utterly impossible to satisfy, and which, ending in disappointment to the expectation of the public, can produce* no consequence, but to inflame the passions, and disseminate discontent over the kingdom. *Now, Sir, as to the moment, allow me to say, that it appears to be ill chosen on many accounts.* There are at this time, wild and extravagant ideas in the public with regard to the representation, which I hope time and reflection will expose in their true light; but till that spirit shall have subsided, it is little likely that any sober, practical, judicious scheme of regulation in this particular can be attended with the consequences we might wish."—In the conclusion of his speech he adds —"Gentlemen may flatter themselves they can set bounds to these enquiries as they please, and be masters of the torrent they are going to let in upon us; *that when they admit the principle of equal representation which they feel to be impracticable in its full force, they can restrain its operation to the degree they shall think proper. They are mistaken; the principle must be carried through, or it must be abandoned.*"

Such are the common place topics with which those interested in viewing the present corrupt system have at all times combated proposals for reform. Such were the arguments opposed to Mr. Pitt in 1782; such, in the year 1792, are the very arguments he himself uses since his opinions are changed, and he is become a determined opposer of a reform of parliament. To this purpose the following stanzas are pertinent, supposed to be spoken by Mr. Pitt:

THE gentlemen say,
They remember the day,
When I was advocate warm;
For equalization
Of representation,
And cry'dout a loud for REFORM.

But indeed r'would be strange,
If my mind did not change,
As circumstances alters the case;
These short sighted men,
May remember 'twas when
Another man was in my place.

Majorities did
What the ministers bid,
And he was the nation's undoing!
I was thin as a flag,
And my empty green bag
Presented no picture but ruin.

No borough then rotten
By me was forgotten,
I brought them all into disgrace;
But their timbers were found
To be perfectly sound,
The moment I got to my place.

I admit there are blots,
And a few little spots,
Which stain the white robe of the nation;
But that is no cause
For meddling bad laws,
And changing the representation.

At some other season
It might be a reason,
Though at present it is not the case;
I am minister prime,
And 'twill never be time
So long as I keep in my place.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 15.

"A robber and assassin was this day the first to experience the fatal effect of the new machine for the execution of criminals. He was securely bound to an upright pillar, which turning upon a hinge laid him in a horizontal position with his head in a kind of mature like that of a pillory. The boards that confined his head were double to admit between them a blade of enormous weight, which rushing down upon an inclined plane, divided the neck with certain and instantaneous effect, and no doubt without much sensation of pain to the sufferer. A basket placed before him received the head; the bleeding trunk was again extended, and both were immediately sent away. Though there is something awful in this awful punishment the populace, who coolly discussed its merits, said "they had relish it better than hanging." The honor of the invention being due to M. Guillotin, physician, political writer, and a distinguished member of the first assembly, it is universally called *Guillotine*. Could his modesty, however, have foreseen that he should pin this road to immortality, it is much to be doubted whether he would have availed himself of the reality of his talents."

BRUSSELLS, May 6.

On the 3d of the present month were marched into this city a number of French prisoners, together with a long train of carriages, bringing in the first fruits of conquest over the French, among which are, one howitzer, two pieces of artillery, called la Modette, la Finette, l'Ecorcheuse, (the hide-flayer) and la Marinie, with covered waggons, travelling forges, &c. &c. In regard to the attack upon Mons, the Austrian accounts are as follow: that besides five four pound pieces of artillery, and a ten pound howitz, with their carriages, there were taken from the French several forges for the purpose of heating their ball red hot, to be discharged against Mons; a large quantity of hay and oats, and warlike stores of every kind: the prisoners were one lieutenant-colonel, two others officers, and eighty-nine men. The whole loss of the French was estimated at four hundred men killed in the attack and pursuit.

MADRID, April 25.

"It may be set down as a certainty that Spain will not join the enemies of France in any waragainst her. As to the Swiss regiments which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain, the new minister has dismissed them unnecessary, and has given orders to break off all negociation on this subject. It may be proper to remark that the court of Spain was in this temper previous to the news arriving of the assassination of the king of Sweden. This assassination, which is evidently the work of a Swedish aristocracy has confounded the French emigrants here who have for some days resolved to ding in our ears, that "a nobility is the support of a throne," and that "without nobility there can be no monarchy," and a thousand other similar absurdities which modern history confutes in every page. We persuade ourselves here that if France is obliged to go to war, she will only have to oppose the Austro-Prussian league. In virtue of the frusty compact she can demand from Spain both troops and a marine force. The attachment of Spain to France may be confidently as firm as ever, now that they have a great and good character at the head of their government, which plank are pacific. In short, the Count d'Aranda is so well informed of the actual state of France, he is know that the peace of Spain depends upon an acknowledgement of, and support to the new government of France."

RICHMOND, July 18.

A late southern paper mentions, that a violent fever rages in Charleston. It is said to be a kind which the physicians are, generally speaking, unacquainted with—and consequently in many instances, it baffles their endeavours to effect a cure. The mortality is very alarming, as the patient seldom lives more than three days from the first symptoms of the disease.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The following little incident (from a late French paper) will give some idea of the character of Frederick II, king of Hungary and Bohemia.

"This morning the king, wrapped in an old riding coat, and a mean looking hat, went *incog.* to the market, to hear with his own ears the complaints of the people, to observe the abuses of the government, and if possible, fall upon some method of remedying them. He was in the midst of the crowd, when he happened to direct his eye towards a crowd of people that were hurrying to a public house, at a small distance. Curious to know what the matter? and was answered that three men were there who had been condemned to receive 30 lashes each, for speaking disrespectfully of the memory of the late emperor Leopold. The king went immediately to the publick house, and desired to be admitted. The criminal refused. The king then made himself known, and the doors were in a moment thrown open. One of the men had already received ten lashes; he was then let down from the post to breathe a while, for another flogging. The king observing this offered them to unbind the man that had been flagellated, at the same time advising him, in future, to observe more discretion when the character of the late Emperor was the subject of his conversation. He then represented to the Colonel, who had arbitrarily inflicted this punishment, the impropriety of so severe a castigation *for so trifling a fault.* "I have need of men in my army (said he) and by your treatment you make my subjects invalids; you are dismissed therefore forever from my service.

A very considerable number of Irish emigrants have arrived in this and other states during the present month. Reports say that the spirit of emigration is so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the northern and eastern parts, that the lower and middling classes would unanimously remove to this side of the Atlantic, could they find ships to bring them off.

The Pittsburgh paper of the 21st instant, has the following paragraphs: "The Indians on Tuesday last, (July 10) killed two men and one woman, and Rob Sewers forces between the flats of Grave-Creek and Col. Shepherd's in Ohio county, Virginia: Lt. Gray and 24 of Capt. Paul's men followed them over the Ohio, as far as the head of Sunfish, but the Indians being on horseback, they return'd without coming up with them. On Saturday last at Dilly's station opposite the mouth of Grave-Creek, the Indians came into one of the houses and killed four and wounded one; the number of Indians were supposed to be 20. It is thought they will make this quarter." To-morrow morning we expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in this town from the eastward, Capt. Stake's troop of horse, under the command of Lieutenant Campbell.

And on Tuesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men, under the command of Major Alleton.

The same day Capt Faulkner's rifle company marched into town from Washington county.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

A letter from England says, "The assassination of the king of Sweden has struck an alarm into several European sovereigns, almost incredible"; and the sportive spirit of the times seems disposed to jest a good deal with royal credulity. The Empress of all the Russias has shut herself up in the interior of her palace—the king of Prussia has been nearly mad in consequence of a Rosicrucian vision. The Stadtholder of Holland is oppressed by his own fears, and receives daily letters not to appear at such and such places, if he values his life; and even our own dear king, whom God long preserve with all his family, has received a letter warning him not to go to the Tottenham-street concert, *for there were Jacobins, even in England.*"

"But France will maintain its constitution we have not a doubt. They cannot make them unlearn their knowledge. The French may be beaten for want of discipline; they may be made rash and intemperate by malignant suggestions; they may be driven to the last ditch by force or treachery, but the last man of twenty-four millions, who has tasted of the cup of liberty, will not return to his ancient portion."

Yesterday upwards of two hundred friends to liberty in this city, gave an elegant entertainment at the city tavern, to the hon. John Jay, chief justice of the United States, at which several gentlemen, as well from the city as the country, who were particularly invited, were present.

It was the feast of freedom and friendship—each eye sparkled with pleasure, in beholding the distinguished patriot, whom a free people had lately honored with their suffrages—while an honest indignation rose in every bosom, when the thought occurred, of the vile attempt to rob him of that honor to which those suffrages entitled him.

A band of music played at intervals during the entertainment, and the following toasts were drank under a discharge of cannon, accompanied by the shouts and huzzas of the people.

(Here follows 15 Toasts.)

Mr. Jay then gave the following toast.

May the people always respect themselves, and remember what they owe to posterity.

Mr. Jay then retired, saying, gentlemen, "*I wish you all prosperity and happiness.*"

He was escorted to his house by a committee.

VOLUNTEERS.

After Mr. Jay had retired the company drank,

JOHN JAY, GOVERNOR BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE:—THREE CHEERS.

When the committe returned, the whole company broke up, and went in procession to Mr. Jay's house; and after giving him three cheers, they dispersed.

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Massachusetts.)

"Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement since the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette from commencing its operations: they write that his army is under the best discipline, and regrets that those who have assassinated General Dillon, may be brought to punishment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deserted. They put great confidence in the National Guards, and each corps are burning with desire to distinguish themselves. They say that Offend is to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, and Anvers by Prussian, and that the King of Prussia had declared himself against the French Nation, had sent into Austrian Flanders 42,000 men; & had let off for Collieri. Private persons had demanded permission to arm privateers from Ostend, which was refused them; by which it appears that the merchant ships would not be interrupted by either party. In consequence, the premium of insurance in France & in England, was the same as before the commencement of the war.

JULY 28.

On Thursday last the brig American Hero, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived in this port, in 36 days from Havre de Grace. We can learn but few particulars by this vessel—a courier, however, had arrived from Brabant five days before she sailed, viz. on the 20th of June, who only informed, that no action had happened since those of Mons and Valenciennes; that the armies were not far from each other; that the army in general was deploring the delusion which occasioned Dillon's fate, and that discipline was an object much sought after, and desired by the patriotic soldiery.

ALBANY, July 16.

The Directors of the Western and Northern Inland Lock-Navigation are summoned to meet in this city on the 27th inst. for the purpose of commencing their operations immediately.

As respects the western, it is confidently expected some important part of the canals will be accomplished this season. The prevailing idea now is, that instead of 10 years, this great and important work will be accomplished in three or four years. It is supposed by spirited active operations, that the work will be better and cheaper done in 4 years than 10; and it certainly will be greatly to the benefit of the proprietors.

The legislature have granted 3000l. to build a bridge over the Sprouts of the Mohawk river, whenever the sum of 1000l. should be subscribed and paid. A subscription for this purpose is going forward with spirit in this city—we are told Gen. Schuyler has subscribed 200l. (This bridge will be one of the longest in America, and will open a direct communication to a very extensive country, progressing fast into settlements, in the North-West part of this state.

Albany being fortunately situated at the head of the navigation of one of the finest rivers in America—when this bridge and the canals are completed, it must increase with an unexampled rapidity.

The bank of Albany will commence its operations this week; there can be no doubt but it will tend to enliven and invigorate trade and manufactures and above all, to establish a habit of punctuality.

BOSTON, August 2.

Capt. *John Christ* arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last, in the Schooner Hannah, from Lisbon. He informs, that the day before he sailed (which was the 12 of June) a packet arrived there from England, in a short passage, and brought accounts that there was a strong impress of seamen there, and every other indication of that nation's engaging in a war; and the prevailing opinion there was, that her object was to act as a mediator between the new government of France and the powers at war with her. It was the opinion of the merchants and best informed people at Lisbon, that a general war in Europe was not far distant.

WORCESTER, August 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hoosbourgh in the State of Vermont, dated July 7.

"Our neighbours at the Bay of Missisque are mourning in sackcloth and ashes, for the fore judgment of God, in visiting them this season with hail and tempest. On the 25th of last month I was present there, and eye witness to the most destructive hail storm ever heard of. At half past 11 o'clock, A. M. a cloud from the north-west formed a junction with one from the south-west, which then proceeded to come directly over us, and appeared to be in great agitation, visibly portending some fatal consequences. It first began to rain moderately for about three minutes; after this succeeded some small hail, which terrified the inhabitants, having never before seen any place the settlement. Immediately began to fall hailstones of an inch in diameter, and about one to a square rod, hopping up four feet from the ground: They continued to fall faster and larger, until we might see the lightning, but could not hear the thunder. This awful scene continued about twelve minutes, during which time I saw a flock of geese falling as though shot; many of them had their brains knocked out. Great numbers of partridges and pigeons were found killed and wounded: Old ones hovering their young, fat until the feathers from their wings, tails and bodies were torn out, and were then killed with their broods. The hail stones split shingles on the houses two feet in length, and some broke thro the roof. The improvements for four miles in length and three in breadth, are totally destroyed, and nothing remains for man or beast. The hailstones were averaged from three to six inches in circumference, congealed extremely hard together, and were in form like an apple, flatted and a little hollowing at one end where the stem of an apple might be, and some what cragged at the other. During the storm, people fled to their cellars for safety; but I placed myself in a situation to observe the clouds and the effects of the storm."

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 8.

Some late accounts from Holland, say, that the Stadtholder and his wife are eager for a reconciliation with the Dutch patriots—that a general amnesty has been published—the prerogatives of the Stadtholder abridged; and the orange cockades, as well as all other marks of party, laid aside—But all this does not satisfy the patriots—real Liberty is what they want, and not merely palliatives which do not go to the root of the disease—they refuse the amnesty, as they say it implies criminality, with which they deny that they are chargeable.

A *LION* is exhibiting to the curious in Baltimore. He is upwards of 3 feet high; measures 7 feet from the nostrils to the tail, and is of a beautiful dun colour. He was caught in the woods of Goree in Africa, when a whelp, and is as tame as any domestic animal. The owner of this sovereign of Animals intends to travel with him through the United States.

DIED]—At Westhampton, on the 22d of last Month, Mrs. JOANNA BULLARD, wife of Mr. JOHN BULLARD in the 46th year other age.

—At Lebanon, (Con.) Mr. JONATHAN LYMAN, aged 80.—

Stage from Springfield to Dartmouth College.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has at great expence erected a line of Stage from SPRINGFIELD in Massachusetts, to DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE, in New Hampshire.—It leaves Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock P. M.—The same day a Stage sets off from Dartmouth College—meet at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening, exchanges passengers, and return to Springfield and Dartmouth College on Thursday. The stage from Springfield stops at Northampton on Monday night, dines at Greenfield, and arrives at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening. The stage from Dartmouth dines at Windsor, and lodges at Charleston, on Monday night; leaves Charleston on Tuesday morning, and arrives at Brattleborough the same evening.——Genteel easy Carriages & careful drivers are provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to the passengers, by the public's humble servant,

LEVI PEASE.

N. B. The Fare for Passengers, 3d per mile, fourteen pounds of baggage is allowed gratis for each passenger, and one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage the same as a passenger.

AUGUST 6, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on Book, (of more than one year's standing) to call and settle the same without delay,—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Flax, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes—will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:——He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as above, will chuse to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that cannot fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Cash paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, of *Cummington*, that unless their Notes and accounts are settled by the 15th day of September next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney, to collect, without fail.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

N. B. ALL Persons having any demands upon said LAZELL, are requested to call and receive their due.—Also all persons having any due Bills for goods, are requested to bring them in for payment, on before the 15th of August.

Cummington, July 24, 1792.

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 SAMUEL DANIELS, late of Conway, deceased, (represented insolvent) eight months from the 3d of July last, being allowed the said creditors, to bring in their claims—hereby give notice that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. ARROW BILLINGS, in Conway, on the first Mondays of October and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day.

ETHAN BILLINGS,
OLIVER ROOT,

Conway, Aug. 1, 1792.

STRAYED from the Pasture of the subscriber in this town some time last week, a small HORSE, three years old past, a little more than thirteen hands high, of a roan color, a little approaching to black, trots wholly,—had no shoes on behind, was bred at Pownal, in the State of Vermont, of Dutch extract. Any Person therefore, who will take up said Horse, and give information, or return him to me, shall be handsomely rewarded and paid all reasonable charges.

Wm. LYMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 8, 1792.

Within a few Months past, a Letter addressed to the subscriber in this town, including some papers of no worth to any person but the owner, was transmitted from Boston, and has failed of conveyance: If any person therefore will give any information in the premises, so that the papers may be recovered, he shall receive a generous Reward for his trouble, with the thanks of SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, on the evening of the 2d inst. a dark Sorrel MARE, 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, well spread, high in flesh, a small streak in her face—hind feet white, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN NORTON.

Worthington, August 6, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June 29. 1792.

RESOLVED, That for the purpose of choosing Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the counties of *Suffolk*, *Essex* and *Middlesex*, shall be one district to choose five; the counties of *Hampshire Berkshire* and *Worcester*, shall be one district to choose five; the counties of *Plymouth*, *Bristol*, *Barnstable*, *Duke's County* and *Nantucket*, shall be one district to choose three, and the counties of *York*, *Cumberland*, *Lincoln*, *Hancock* and *Washington*, shall be one district to choose three Electors.

And be it further *Resolved*, That the Selectmen of the respective towns and districts, in the several districts before described, shall in manner as the law directs, for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on Friday, the second day of November next, to give in their votes to the Selectmen, who shall preside at the said meeting, for the number of persons, as Electors, assigned to such districts respectively, not being Senators or Representatives in the Congress of the United States, or persons holding any office of trust or profit, under the said United States: And the Selectmen, or the major part of them, shall in open town-meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, and shall make a public declaration thereof in said meeting, and shall in the presence of said inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, and transmit the same, to the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the second Tuesday of November next: And on the second Wednesday of said November, the General Court then in session, shall examine said returns, and determine and declare who are elected from each district, by a majority of votes in said district respectively; & in case there shall not appear to be the full number of sixteen Electors, returned elected by a majority of votes, the deficiencies shall be supplied from the several districts respectively, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the same manner as deficiencies and vacancies in the Senate, are by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, directed to be supplied.

And be it further *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be, and hereby is requested forthwith, to transmit to each person so chosen Elector, a certificate of said choice; and that said Electors be, and hereby are directed, to meet on the first Wednesday of December next, at the State-House in Boston, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting by ballot, for two persons for President and Vice-President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States;—And that for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the same compensation as members of the Senate are entitled to.

And be it further *Resolved*, That if the Selectmen of any town or district in the Commonwealth, shall neglect to transmit the list of votes of said town or district in manner aforesaid, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the said second Tuesday of November, each of said Selectmen so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *ten pounds*, to the use of the Commonwealth;—*Provided*, That if the Selectmen of any town or district, shall transmit to the Sheriff of the County, in which such town or district shall lie, the votes of such town or district, on or before the fifth day of said November, the said Selectmen shall be excused from the penalty aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in the Commonwealth, to transmit the votes by them respectively received from the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the said second Tuesday of *November*;—And any Sheriff neglecting to return the votes by him received as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, the sum of *one hundred pounds* for any such neglect:—And the said Sheriff shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of *four pence*, for each miles travel to, and from the town of Boston, in transmitting the votes aforesaid.

And be it further *Resolved*, That in case the aforesaid returns from any district, shall not be received at the Secretary's office, on or before the second Tuesday of November next, the Members of the two Houses of the Legislature, shall on the said 2d Wednesday of Nov. appoint such number of persons, as any such district is entitled to choose, being inhabitants of such district, for Electors of President and Vice-President.

(This Resolve was concurred in Senat; June 30, and approved by the Gov.)

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA.

THE General is highly gratified with every opportunity that occurs to him, to do justice to the officers & soldiers he has so long had the honor & pleasure to command, by asserting them that their exertions in procuring their uniform, recommended as well by its neatness, as by the ease and cheapness with which it has been obtained; their rapid improvements in all military exercises; their prompt & chearful obedience to their orders, and the decorum of their conduct when called together, have gained, as they justly merit, his warmest and most cordial acknowledgments. He feels persuaded that the present year, the Militia will appear compleat in their uniforms, & raise their reputation still higher for regularity of conduct, & for their increasing address and activity in all the evolutions of the field. The acquisition of so much honor, obtained at the cheap rate of three or four days service in the year, demonstrates the truth of the observation long since made respecting our troops—That they perfect themselves in military discipline sooner and easier than any other soldiers. These exertions and their consequent improvements, are to be ascribed principally to the annual reviews, which the general is happy to find are as pleasing as they are necessary to the Militia.

The reviews of parade and inspection for the present year, will take place in the following order:

Lieut. Col. Dwight, will parade his regiment on the 11th of next September.
Col. James Lyman, on the 12th.
Col. Stebbins, on the 13th.
Col. White, on the 14th.
Col. Wm. Lyman, on the 18th.
Col. Bradish, on the 19th.
Col. Sloper on the 20th.
Col. Flower, on the 21st.
Col. Dwight, on the 2nd of October.
Lieut. Col. Lyon on the 3d.

The Cavalry, Artillery, and Cadet companies will meet, as usual, with the regiments most convenient for them.

The Officers of the Artillery companies in this division will meet at Hatfield, on Monday the third day of September next, as 11 o'clock, A. M. to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the first Brigade, will meet on the same day and hour at Mr. Parson's tavern, in Springfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the second Brigade, will meet at the same time at Deerfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The officers universally will take care that the serjeants are equipped with good muskets and bayonets, and that none of them carry spontoons, which it is expected the officers themselves will carry, agreeably to his Excellency's orders.

THE GENERAL flatters himself, that no Officer or soldier will appear on parade destitute of their respective uniform, and requisite equipments.

He must again impart it on every officer commanding a regiment, to parade it by 9 o'clock in the morning, which is not only practicable, but extremely necessary to the business of the day.

The troop of Cavalry commanded by Capt. Cutler, will divide agreeably to the divisionary line of the first and fifth regiments, and recruit to full companies, if they can, as soon as may be, and choose their officers agreeably to the Militia Law, that they may have a voice in the election of the Field Officers of the cavalry of the first Brigade.

By order of the MAJOR GENERAL.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

Westfield, July 18, 1792.

CHECK'D WOOLEN.

WANTED a quantity of CHECK'D WOOLEN, to be delivered by the first of November next, for which a generous price will be given, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

WANTED *Immediately*,

A SON Apprentice to the *BARBER's* business, a smart active LAD, 14 years of age.

Enquire of

EDWARD FRETHY,

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

PROPOSAL,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE—and—PIETY in general; and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

BY JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D.
Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name's sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's work, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson shorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to the grave, and every one drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant type, on good paper, and will be neatly bound and lettered.
II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume: to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.
III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.
IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as 300 volumes are subscribed for.
V. They who subscribe for 6 volumes, shall have one gratis.
VI. Punctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Springfield, July 1792.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

HAS lately received a large supply of *West India and New-England RUM*,—which he will sell by the barrel or less quantity—*He has also for sale*

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, TENERIFF,

A quantity of excellent GIN, SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, both HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, as usual, DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OYL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TERPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, by the barrel, a general assortment of HARD WARE.

Likewise—A compleat assortment of

English and India GOODS.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED,

A quantity of POT and PEARL ASHES, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, the next season, (or other produce) as said Shephard designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX, that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, July 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chesterfield, the beginning of June, SIX YOUNG CATTLE, a year old past, viz: One black white faced heifer, and two Steers, one red with some white in his face, the other yellow, marked with a swallow tail in the right ear, & a halfpenny the upper side of the same; the other three are, one Steer and two heifers, their colour red and white, marked as the above. Whoever has taken up said Creatures, or can give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, July 18, 1792.

TICKETS IN *Enfield Falls Lottery*, TO BE SOLD BY DANIEL BUTLER, *N. Amptn. Aug. 1.*

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1792. [NUMB. 311.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I send you Doctor PRICE's *Observations on the importance of the American Revolution*, wishing you to publish a number of abstracts from them, which I have noted in the margin,—your compliance will no doubt oblige many of your readers.——YORK, &c.

Of LIBERTY.

THE next point I would insist on, as an object of supreme importance, is the establishment of such a system of perfect liberty, *religious* as well as *civil*, in America, as shall render it a country where truth and reason shall have fair play, and the human powers find full scope for exerting themselves, and for shewing how far they can carry human improvement.

THE faculties of man have hitherto, in all countries, been more or less cramped by the interference of civil authority in matters of speculation, by tyrannical laws against heresy & schism, & by slavish hierarchies and religious establishments. It is above all things desirable that no such fetters on reason should be admitted into America. I observe, with inexpressible satisfaction, that at present they have no existence there. In this respect the governments of the United States are liberal in a degree that is unparalleled. They have the distinguished honor of being the first states under heaven in which forms of government have been established favourable to *universal* liberty. They have been then distinguished in their *infancy*. What then will they be in a more advanced state; when time and experience, and the concurring assistance of the wise and virtuous in every part of the earth, shall have introduced into the new governments, corrections and amendments which will render them still more friendly to liberty, and more the means of promoting human happiness and dignity? ——May we not see there the dawning of brighter days on earth, and a new creation rising. But I must check myself. I am in danger of being carried too far by the ardor of my hopes.

THE liberty I mean includes in it liberty of conduct in all *civil* matters—liberty of discussion in all *speculative* matters—and liberty of conscience in all *religious* matters.——And it is then perfect, when under no restraint, except when used to injure any one in his person, property or good name; that is, except when used to destroy itself.

Liberty of discussion, I conceive the liberty of examining all public measures, and the conduct of all public men; and of writing and publishing on all speculative and doctrinal points.

Liberty of Discussion.

IT is a common opinion, that there are some doctrines so sacred, and others of so bad a tendency, that no public discussion of them ought to be allowed. Were this a right opinion, all the persecution that has been ever practised would be justified. For, if it is a part of the duty of civil magistrates to prevent the discussion of such doctrines, they must, in doing this, act on their own judgements of the nature and tendency of doctrines; and, consequently, they must have a right to prevent the discussion of doctrines which they *think* to be too sacred for discussion or too dangerous in their tendency; and this right they must exercise in the only way in which civil power is capable of exercising it, "by inflicting penalties on all who oppose sacred doctrines, or who maintain pernicious opinions."——In *Mahometan* countries, therefore, civil magistrates have a right to silence and punish all who oppose the divine mission of *Mahomet*, a doctrine then reckoned of the most sacred nature. The like is true of the doctrines of transubstantiation, worship of the Virgin Mary, &c. in *Popish* countries; and of the doctrines of the Trinity, satisfaction, &c. in *Protestant* countries.——In *England* itself, this principle has been acted upon, and produced the laws which subject to severe penalties all who write or speak against the supreme Divinity of Christ, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Church Articles of Faith. All such laws are right; if the opinion I have mentioned is right. But in reality, civil power has nothing to do with any such matters; and civil governors go miserably out of their proper province, whenever they take upon them the care of truth, or the support of any doctrinal points. They are not judges of truth; and if they pretend to decide about it, they will decide wrong. This all the countries under heaven think of the application of civil power to doctrinal points in every country but their own. It is, indeed, superstition, idolatry, and nonsense, that civil power at present supports almost every where, under the idea of supporting sacred truth, and opposing dangerous errors. Would not, therefore, its perfect neutrality be the greatest blessing? Would not the interest of truth gain unspeakably, were all the rulers of States to aim at nothing but keeping the peace; or did they consider themselves as bound to take care, not of the *future*, but the *present* interests of men;—not of their *souls* and their *faith*, but of their *persons* and *property*;—not of any *ecclesiastical*, but *secular* matters only?

ALL the experience of past time proves that the consequence of allowing civil power to judge of the nature and tendency of doctrines, must be making it a hindrance to the progress of truth, and an enemy to the improvement of the world.

Anaxagoras was tried and condemned in Greece for teaching that the sun and stars were not Deities, but masses of corruptible matter. Speculations of a like kind contributed to the death of *Socrates*. The threats of bigots and the fear of persecution, prevented *Copernicus* from publishing, during his whole life time, his discoveries of the true system of the world. *Galileo* was obliged to renounce the doctrine of the motion of the earth & suffered a year's imprisonment for having asserted it. And so lately as the year 1742, the best commentary on the first production of human genius (NEWTON's *Principia*) was not allowed to be printed at ROME, because it asserted this doctrine; and the printed commentators were obliged to preface to their work a declaration, that on this point they submitted to the decisions of the supreme Pontiff. Such *have* been, and such (while men continue blind and ignorant) *will* always be the consequences of the interposition of civil governments in matters of speculation.

WHEN men associate for the purpose of civil government, they do it not to defend truth, or support formularies of faith and speculative opinions; but to defend their civil rights, and to protect one another in the free exercise of their mental and corporeal powers. The interference, therefore, of civil authority in such cases is directly contrary to the end of its institution. The way in which it can best promote the interest and dignity of mankind, (as far as they can be promoted by the discovery of truth) is, by encouraging them to search for truth wherever they can find it; and by protecting them in doing this against the attacks of malevolence and bigotry. Should any attempt be made by contending sects to injure one another, its power will come in properly to crush the attempt, and to maintain for all sects equal liberty, by punishing every encroachment upon it. The conduct of a civil magistrate, on such an occasion, should be that of *Gallio* the wise Roman proconsul, who, on receiving an accusation of the apostle Paul, would not bear to it, but drove from his presence the accusers who had laid violent hands upon him after giving them the following admonition:—*If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness, reason would require that I should bear with you. But if it be a question of words and names and the law, look you to it. For I will be no judge of such matters.* Acts xviii. 12 &c. How much happier would the world have been, had all magistrates acted in this manner? Let *America* learn this important lesson, and profit by the experience of past times. A dissent from *established* opinions and doctrines has indeed often miserably disturbed society, and produced mischief and bloodshed. But it should be remembered, that this has been owing to the *establishment* of the points dissented from, and the use of civil power to enforce the reception of them. Had civil government done its duty, left all free, and employed itself in *procuring* instead of *restraining* fair discussion, all mischief would have been avoided, and mankind would have been raised higher than they are in knowledge and improvement.

WHEN Christianity, that first and best of all the means of human improvement, was first preached, it was charged with turning the world upside down. The leaders of Jewish and Pagan establishments were alarmed, and by opposing the propagation of it, converted a religion of peace and love into an occasion of violence and slaughter; and thus verified our Lord's prophecy, that he was come *not to send peace, but a sword on earth*. All this was the effect of the misapplication of the powers of government. Instead of *restraining* they would have been employed in *promoting* such mischief, and been *active* only in causing the Christian cause to receive a fair hearing, and guarding the propagators of it, against insult.—The like observation may be made concerning the first reformers.—What we all see would have been right in *Pagan* and *Popish* governments with respect to Christianity and Reformation; would it not be now right in *Christian* or *Protestant* governments, were any attempts made to propagate a new religion, or any doctrines advanced opposite to those now held sacred? Such attempts, if supported by reason and evidence, would from come to nothing. An imposture cannot stand the test of fair open examination. On the contrary, the cause of truth will certainly be served by it. *Mahometanism* would have sunk as it rose, had not other force than that of evidence been employed to propagate it; and it is an unspeakable recommendation of *Christianity*, that it made its way till it became the religion of the world in one of its most enlightened periods, by evidence, only, in opposition to the strongest exertions of civil power. There cannot be a more striking proof, that nothing but fair discussion is necessary to suppress error and propagate truth. I am grieved, indeed, whenever I find any Christians shewing a disposition to call in the aid of civil power to defend their religion. Nothing can be more disgraceful to it. If it wants such aid, it cannot be of God. Its corruption and debasement took place from the moment that civil power took it under its patronage; and this corruption and debasement increased, till, at last it was converted into a system of absurdity and superstition more gross and barbarous than Paganism itself.——The religion of Christ disclaims all connexion with the civil establishments of the world. It has suffered infinitely by their *friendship*. Instead of silencing its opponents, let them be encouraged to produce their strongest arguments against it. The experience of *Britain* has lately shewn that this will only cause it to be better understood and more firmly believed.

I would extend these observations to all points of faith, however sacred they may be deemed. Nothing reasonable can suffer by discussion. All doctrines *really* sacred must be clear and incapable of being opposed with success. If civil authority interposes, it will be to support some misconception or abuse of them.

THAT *immortal tendency* of doctrines which has been urged as a reason against allowing the public dissemination of them, may be either *avowed* and *direct*, or only a *consequence* with which they are charged. If it is *avowed* and *direct*, such doctrines certainly will not spread. The principles rooted in human nature will resist them; and the advocates of them will be soon disgraced. If, on the contrary, it is only a *consequence* with which a doctrine is charged, it should be considered how apt all parties are to charge the doctrines they oppose with bad tendencies. It is well known, that *Calvinists* and *Arminians*, *Trinitarians* and *Socinians*, *Fatalists* and *Free-willers*, are continually exclaiming against one another's opinions as dangerous and licentious. Even Christianity itself could not, at its first introduction, escape this accusation. The professors of it were considered as *Atheists*, because they opposed Pagan idolatry; and their religion was on this account reckoned a destructive and pernicious enthusiasm. If, therefore, the rulers of a state are to prohibit the propagation of all doctrines in which they apprehend immortal tendencies, an opening will be made, as I have before observed, for every species of persecution. There will be no doctrine, however true or important, the avowal of which will not in some country or other be subjected to civil penalties.—Undoubtedly, there *are* doctrines which have such tendencies. But the tendencies of speculative opinions have often very little effect on practice. The author of nature has planted in the human mind principles & feelings which will operate in opposition to any *theories* that may seem to contradict them. Every sect, whatever may be its tenets, has some *salvo* for the necessity of virtue. The philosophers who hold that matter and motion have no existence except in our own ideas, are capable of believing this only in their closets. The same is true of the Philosophers who hold that nothing exists but matter and motion; and at the same time teach, that man has no self determining power; that an unalterable fate governs all things; and that no one *is* any thing that he can avoid *being*, or *does* any thing that he can avoid *doing*.——These philosophers when they come out into the world act as other men do. Common sense never fails to get the better of their theories and I know that many of them are some of the best men in the world, and the warmest friends to the true interests of society. Though their doctrine may seem to furnish an apology for vice, their practice is an exhibition of virtue; and a government which would silence them would greatly injure itself.——Only overt acts of injustice, violence or defamation, come properly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a person now to go about London, teaching that "property is founded in grace," I should, were I a magistrate, let him alone while he did nothing but *teach*, without being under any other apprehension than that he would soon find a lodging in *Bedlam*. But were he to attempt to carry his doctrine into its consequences by actually *stealing* under the pretence of his right as a saint to the property of his neighbours, I should think it my duty to lay hold of him as a felon, without regarding the opinion from which he acted.

I am persuaded, that few or no inconveniences would arise from such a liberty. If magistrates will do their duty as soon as violence begins, or any overt acts which break the peace are committed, no great harm will arise from their *keeping themselves neutral* till then. Let, however, the contrary be supposed. Let it be granted that civil authority will in this case often be too *late* in its exertions; the just inference will be, not that the liberty I plead for, ought not to be allowed; but that there will be two evils, between which an option must be made, and the least of which must be preferred.——One is, the evil just mentioned.——The *other* includes in it every evil which can arise from making the rulers of State judges of the tendency of doctrines, subjecting freedom of enquiry to the controul of their ignorance, and perpetuating darkness, intolerance and slavery. I need not say which of these evils is the least.

The ŒCONOMIST.

A Penny saved is as good as Penny earned.

SAYS the vulgar proverb, "Yes and better too," says my neighbor Frugal: "for your penny earned will do no good, unless you save it for a good

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purpose; and besides to earn a penny costs you labor, but to save a penny costs you nothing; nay, it prevents the trouble of squandering it away." A penny you think is a trifle, not worth saving. But save a penny every day, and the sum will be considerable at the year's end.

A gentleman whom I once knew, entered into trade in his youth, with a small capital. He was impressed with this idea, that his success depended on prudence and frugality; and that with so small a capital, he must admit no unnecessary expense.—One morning as he sat at breakfast, he thought, whether the sugar of his tea was not worth saving. For an experiment, he at each dish laid the usual piece of sugar on the table; after breakfast he weighed it, and computed the amount for a year. He from that time used no sugar with his tea which was agreeable enough without it. An ounce of sugar is but a trifle, but an ounce every day will make more than twenty pounds in a year.—Many a man might save the value of three or four crowns in a year, in this or other things, with as little felt denial.

To build an extensive bridge at Black friars, it was proposed to solicit donations from some of the wealthy citizens of London. Two gentlemen undertook the solicitation. As they approached the door of a rich bachelor, they heard him severely chiding his housekeeper for throwing away a match, which the had just used to light a candle, and which possibly might have served to light another.

"We shall have no success here," says one of the gentlemen, "for a man who is so vexed at the loss of two grains of brimstone, will not turn out his guineas to build a bridge."

"We will try him however," says the other. They went in, made the proposal, and immediately received 300 guineas. "How is this?" say they to the bachelor, "you chided your housekeeper for throwing away a half burnt match; and yet we have found none so liberal on this public occasion as your self.

"This," said the bachelor, "is my steady principle, to save what can be saved, though but a trifle; and to give what I ought to give, however considerable. A match of brimstone is in itself a trifle, and if it was the only thing liable to be wasted, it would not deserve notice: a habit of saving is important.—The girl who burns a match, because it has been lighted once, may by and by, burn her handkerchief, because it is dirty; or throw by her stockings, because there is a stitch or two broken.—But teach her a habit of saving little things, and the habit will very easily extend to greater things,—it is by use that we learn oeconomy, & by oeconomy that we acquire wealth. I have, by prudence more than by industry, obtained a fortune; and now I am able to serve the public: The small troubles which attends a disposition to save, is abundantly compensated in the sublime pleasure which results from a power to give."

From the GEORGE-TOWN WEEKLY LEDGER.

The following DISCOURSE *was delivered by Mr.* WILLIAM H. KERR, *at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the* Federal Bridge *by the Gentlemen Commissioners.*

RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

WE have the peculiar happiness of assembling at this time for the two-fold purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, and of performing a customary ceremony, relative to an undertaking, materially useful to the public in general, as well as ornamental to this place in particular—for the purpose of commemorating an event not only the most interesting and important to our United America, not only the most celebrated that has heretofore graced the annals of any nation or age, but one to which we in a great measure owe all the innumerable advantages we at this day possess—one whose consequences have roused the just indignation of the many millions who were held in contemptible slavery by the iron sceptre of despotism; have taught the tyrants how to rule, and make them tremble on their thrones—and whose influences will ere long reach the remotest corner of the habitable world: And also for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the first public building, now erecting in the future metropolis of an empire established by that event we are now celebrating, and won from the dominions of an unjust and cruel oppressor, by the right hand of unity and freedom. Around this stone as upon the foundation of the first altar erecting in the territory of freedom and federalism, let us join our congratulations on this auspicious day, which has furnished a new era in the empire of liberty—which has recalled the age of patriotism, valour, and heroick virtue, to be again the scourge of coward tyranny and oppression—which has raised the depressed human mind from its groveling servility, exalted it to freedom, and reimpressed it with the image of its maker; here let us reflect with grateful sensations upon the memory of those who sacrificed their ease, their fortunes and even life itself, to purchase us these blessings; who nobly stept forth in the hour of danger and amidst the horrors of unequal war, in defence of their rights and those of their posterity; who forming life without liberty, in the ardour of manly heroism suffered and died with the fortitude of martyrs, and worthy of the cause in which they fought—"Twas liberty with the rights of equal justice for which they bled, and it is Independence, with peace, happiness, and plenty we have gained. Here let us utter forth our wishes with patriotic fervency for the prosperity of our country, that country which was purchased for us at a price we ought ever to hold dear—the sacred blood of virtuous royal heroes, and the last deep agonies of the dying brave—Here also let us express our gratitude to the living who have been instrumental in procuring us the blessings we enjoy. The statesman whose keen penetration discovered, and whose pen unfolded to view with unshaken firmness those dark insidious snares of venal ministry, and the oppressive schemes of a corrupt government—The generous patriot who in the hour of public embarrassment saved her sinking credit, and whose liberality supplied every necessary contingency—The hardy veteran who has survived his brother soldier in the bloody field, who has sustained the hardships of a tedious captivity, and who now enjoy those blessings he has so bravely won—these, all these have a just claim to our thanks, to our gratitude, and our esteem.—To discriminate generally, would be unjust, and to recapitulate particularly upon the several services rendered by each, would exceed the designs of this address; and be a task to which my abilities are by no means competent—but surely there is one character whom America can boast of, which the most deserving and the most impartial, will not hesitate to acknowledge, deserves a superior share of admiration and esteem, who notwithstanding his precautions to elude the burst of gratitude and the shout of heart-felt applause, which every where attends him, is still the pleasing theme of every tongue, and the object of united esteem—so long as public and private virtue, wisdom, courage, and gratitude is reverenced in our land, so long will his illustrious achievements entitle him to the foremost place among the highest ranks of heroes and statesmen, and the worthiest in the field of fame; but his services in behalf of his country, joined to the unanimous voice of united America, exhibit an eloquence far surpassing my feeble pretences.—When the remembrance of kings and emperors, those sceptered scourges of mankind, are left in oblivion, or only mentioned to excite detestation, the name of WASHINGTON will be idolized, as the saviour of his country, and the friend of mankind—while the despotic crown is falling from the head of royalty, and the dwindled rays of monarchy are lost in the spreading radiance of the star of liberty, the laurel wreathe is blooming on his warrior brow, and the lustre of his fame will extend to the latest age.

Thrice happy land!—the highly favoured Columbia! is there a national blessing distributed, but what is bountifully dispensed to thee—time, place, and circumstance, *all* conspire to make thee happy—amongst the various revolutions that have overturned empires and destroyed kingdoms, there is not one upon record, which has been so happily concluded, or so generally beneficial to mankind—stretched over an immense territory, you enjoy not only the necessaries of life in superabundance, but all the varieties that luxury can ask, or that clime and soil can produce—and amongst all the nations of the eastern world, there are none who have possessed of such internal resources, or whose prospects of future acquisitions can be compared to thine—plenty smiles luxuriant throughout our boundless plains—and each majestic stream is covered with the produce of our land; our flag is displayed in the remotest harbors, and the choicest productions of either Indies is wafted to our happy shores; the ignorant and unpolished peasant's offspring, from the bountiful earnings of his labour, is enabled to acquire the secret of philosophy—the mystery of the sciences, and the knowledge of history and civil policy; the equal rights of man are secured; no petty lordling can deprive laborious indigence, of the hard earned morsel of industry; nor can the ambitious nor the rich oppressor with impunity over the poor and humble; the acts of the government are mild and favourable, and the excellent constitution of our country is permanently established; cities are raised in the desert waste, and well constructed edifices ornament our social abodes—while art and nature conspire to elevate us to opulence, elegance and power. To contrast this description with that of any other nation which now exists, is a task unnecessary, and foreign to the purpose of this, notwithstanding, I am well assured, the obvious difference in our favor would appear evident to the most unimformed of my audience, upon even a superficial discursion of the afore-mentioned particulars. It is our business as a nation, to profit by the experience of past ages, to avoid the causes of former revolutions, and to enjoy the blessings bestowed upon us, with a virtuous temperance, and a due regard to the public good.

It may not be improper here to observe, that I have it from reputable information, that this very tract of land upon which the Federal City is to be erected, was recorded by the original proprietor by the name of Rome, and that a stream which runs through the same is in that record, called Tyber; that prophetic spirit that saw the glories of a second Rome rising in the wilderness, and the beauties of a Tyber winding amongst these surrounding hills, would surely now, with increasing ardour, pronounce the future splendor of this favored place; Romulus first founded Rome, afterwards the imperial mistress of the world upon the ruins of violence and conquest, amidst the tumult of internal dissention; Columbia rears her metropolis under the fostering hand of the father of his country, and with the united encouragement of peace, liberty, and unity.—The Romans were an inconsiderable people for a series of ages, and arrived by slow degrees to the empire of the world—America has already made rapid advances to a distinguished place amongst the nations; her commerce and alliance is courted by those very people, who a few years past considered her as only an insignificant colony; well may these cultivated fields and luxuriant pastures, soon be compared to those celebrated plains of Autonia, and the Campanian lawns—yonder rich stream may soon vie with the famed Tyber, in elegance, ornament and beauty; this will shortly be the seat of the arts and sciences, of eloquence and the muses; other Virgils may here arise to celebrate the beauties of cultivation, and Horaces to pour forth the polished song—a future Cato, a Brutus—a Cassius may here display the resolution and fortitude of the patriots—and a second Tully may exhibit to the listening multitude, the irresistable charms of his eloquence, whilst all around is but one continued scene of elegance, civility, and grandeur.

And thou first of sciences—most useful art—and noblest efforts of genius—divine architecture, may we make mention of thee—divine in thy origin as coming from the supreme source of wisdom and order—useful to mankind as contributing to our safety, preservation, ornament and convenience—and noble as to beauty, order and perfection.—It was a plan of this order, sifted in the ideas of the supreme architect, when he reared the orderly fabric of creation, and adorned it with those innumerable ornaments, which flow conspicuous throughout the goodly structure—it is capable to thy proportions, we are fashioned from the earth—and an idea of thy beauty is infused into man, that celestial spark of immortality, which comes from the great Father of order and harmony—our civil abodes confess the use, and rise up under thy fashioning hand, to elegance and magnificence—every useful or ornamental structure owes its beauty and stability to thee—what else is nature arrayed in all her splendor, and throughout all the incessant changes that vary her appearance, but so many different forms and combinations of thee—Thou endless, boundless source of order, harmony, and proportion.

I would conclude this address, with an attempt at displaying the many and peculiar advantages which this district manifestly enjoys over any place in the union, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government—but from the favorable situation of the place, which is I presume already sufficiently known to every person who has taken even a cursory view of it; I shall not transgress further upon the attention of this respectable audience—it only is requisite, that a due encouragement be given to genius and industry, in the full improvement of this metropolis, which must beyond the shadow of doubt, increase with unequalled rapidity—the uncommon fertility of the surrounding country—the facility of access to the western settlements—and the favorable situation of the place for trade and commerce, all evidently designate it for the seat of empirium of the Western World.

——HAIL, favoured place! Columbia hail!
All splendid rising midst the western vales.
I see with joy thy future glories rise.
And fame wide-spreading to the western skies.
——Thy fabrics reared magnificent and grand,
While scouts of freemen reach the distant land.
——Thy beauteous plains with lofty buildings crowd!
And the wide stretching landscape smiling read;
Rich laden barks shall crowd thy harbor's o'er
And bare their treasures on thy hoary shore:
Innumerous sails swell on thy waters rise,
And swell thy town Potomac's lofty side.
——Here wealth, power, empire fix their fabric there——
Give thee unbounded sway—and make the infant world thy own.

George-Town, July 4, 1792.

ADDRESS

OF M. DE LA FAYETTE, TO HIS ARMY.

"Soldiers of the country,

THE legislative body, and the King, in the name of the French people have declared war. Shall the country, by the constitutional organs of its will calls us to its defence what citizens, can refuse its arms?

"At the moment in which we first obey the sentiments pronounced upon the alter of the federation in the union in arms, I wish to inform you of my intention, and remind you of my principles.

"Convinced, by the experience of a life devoted to liberty, that it can exist only among citizens submitting to the laws, as it can be defended by troops consenting to subordination. I have served the people without fattering them, and in my constant opposition to licentiousness and anarchy, have deserved the hatred of all the ambitious and all the factious. Now, that the army expects of me not pernicious complaisance, but an inflexible discipline, it is by rigorously fulfilling this duty, that I shall justify the affection which it grants, and the esteem which it owes me.—But this I subject freemen to the imperious will of a chief, we should all know, General Officers, Soldiers, that in this war become a deadly combat between our principles and the pretensions of despots, the rights of every citizen, and the safety of all are involved. The constitution, to which we are sworn, the sacred cause of liberty and equality are involved in it. The end is for the rational sovereignty, under which there can be no compromise with any combination of foreigners with any dangers, without betraying not only the French people but all humanity.

"Soldiers of liberty, to deserve these blessings, it is not sufficient to be brave. Your General expects obedience and order—you to obey. Be generous—respect the enemy when disarmed. Troops, which alone give quarter, and receive it not, will be forever invincible. Be disinterested; let not the degraded trophies of pillage ever sully the nobility of your motives. Be humane; that your sentiments may be admired and laws blessed, wherever we go. Be, in short, like your General, resolved to see the triumph of liberty or die!

"Soldiers of the constitution! fear not, that we may cease to watch for you, while you fight for us; do not believe, that while you are gone forth to combat for your country, intestine commotions will disturb your homes. The legislative body, and the King will doubtless unite themselves intimately in this decisive moment, to assure the empire of the law. Persons and property will be respected; civil and religious liberty will never be profaned; the peaceable citizens will be respected, whatever may be his opinion; the guilty will be punished, whatever may be the pretext; all pretexts will be dissolved; and the confusions will prevail alone both over the rebels who attack it by open force, and over the traitors, who in disguising it in their vile passions, seem to have sworn to make it feared at home and suspected abroad. You we shall have this prize for our labours and our blood. Let us march then, with confidence, to the chosen Representatives of the people, who have sworn not to avoid the duties of the constitution, as we will not in dangers to the hereditary representative, that Citizen King whose throne the constitution has placed upon an inattackable foundation, and to all the other depositaries of the powers delegated by the constitution.

"They all know, that the use of that authority is a duty for them, to whom the constitution has deputed it; as obedience is for those whom he has submitted to it: And that they may transgress the laws by doing what they prohibit——Let us adhere to the National Guards, whom the rising Constitution in danger, will find always ready to defend it, and whose patriotism will render glorious the calumnies which may be hurled with them.

"As for us, bearing the arms which liberty has consecrated, and the declaration of rights let us march to the enemy.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, May 10.

The subsequent observations have a retrospect to the Manifesto issued by the House of Austria, and their Generals in the Brabantine provinces, to justify the conduction of that and certain other continental powers against the reformed Government and Constitution of FRANCE.

NOTHING can afford a clearer proof that governmental reformation is far behind national reformation than the principles which the Governors General in the Low Countries have dared to publish and disseminate in their proclamations. We there find assertions the most false, imputations the most flanderous, and the denial of facts the most notorious. They deny for instance, that the emigrants have either been protected or tolerated in Germany; and that French travellers and residents in those dominions have been insulted, abused, and plundered. This audacious impudence that can coolly deny facts known to all Europe, is not new in their system of politics. What is most astonishing is, the deliberate coolness with which despotism publishes the characteristic of its faith, and repeats the ancient creed, at the present period, as it would have done thirty years ago. The sacred name of God is introduced to sanction their worse than Gothic abuse, of true government, the perpetuity, we may say the enmity of the most absurd institutions, couched under the respectable appellation of fundamental law, but in fact annihilating the rights of men, who have tacitly renounced those rights, merely for the benefit of associating together, and living under a despotism, that has made them its absolute possession and property.

And these are the base principles which are preached up in Europe at nearly the close of the eighteenth century.

These proclamations leave not a doubt, but that there is a combination amongst the despotic powers of Europe against the cause of liberty and human nature. The war then, will include in its issue, a cause more interesting to man, than ever the annals of man have witnessed. It is the war of reason against prejudice; it is a conflict between all that is great and generous in man, and those hateful passions which degrade him to the nature of a brute; it is the spirit of liberty acting against, pride, age, and superstition. Upon the events of this war depends the rapid advancement, or the retrograde movement of civilization.

The annals of no nation whatever, that we know of, has presented such a prospect, as is now before us. Art thou a Frenchman?—Thy name is written in the first pages of the book of renovated man—be it thine, then, to support and extend the glory of your nation. Situated almost in the midst of Europe, here is the luminary that must dart its rays from the centre to the circumference; be it our part to fight, and rather die than suffer it to be extinguished!

MAY 12.

By the latest accounts from Givet, dated May 6, the army of M. de la Fayette, remained encamped upon the ground; the advanced posts had penetrated six or seven leagues into the Austrian territory; every where the enemy had retreated before them. A few prisoners had been taken off; and that they should be treated in the same manner, according to their rank, as if they belonged to the French army; only that they should not be allowed to quit the fortresses of Givet, in which they were confined.

The troops are much fatigued by their forced march and greatly in want of necessaries—They are however, in good spirits, and display the highest zeal for the cause, and attachment to their leaders. There is reason to suspect that there is among them one or two emissaries of the enemy. A person who could not give a satisfactory account of himself, has been taken up upon suspicion. M. de la Fayette, is indefatigable in his exertions to supply the wants, and encourage the ardor of the troops.

All the events of the war have hitherto turned out differently from the general expectations. Instead of repulse and loss, the National Assembly had calculated that *Rochambeau* would by this time, have been in possession of the greatest part of the Austrian Netherlands—On the other hand nothing was immediately expected from *Luckner's* army; yet it is the only one that has been successful. Marshal *Luckner* is now Master of the district of Porentrui, and of the whole district, which was abandoned by the Austrians.

As soon as General *de Ferreires* appeared on the heights, before Porentrui, the Chief Burgomaster shewed himself upon the walls of the fort, displayed a red banner, upon the end of a pole, as a token of friendship and devotion to the cause of liberty. The gates were immediately opened, and the French received with shouts of acclamation. They were joined by about 300 hundred and fifty Austrian deserters.

MAY 14.

The Minister for home affairs has expressed fears for the safety of this capital. Paris is become the theatre of intrigue, and the resort of counter revolutionists, and designing miscreants. A proposition was made in the Assembly of yesterday, by M. *Isnard*, to banish all Priests and others, who under religious pretext continued to disturb the peace of the kingdom. To this it was objected, that an express law could not be enacted against priests, without an outrage upon reason and philosophy. The legislature knows neither religion, nor ministers of religion, and single out no sect or body of men to be persecuted or protected. Any law that only includes the word *priest*, recalls the idea of corporations, which are wholly incompatible with the spirit of the new law.

At the Assembly's sitting of yesterday, we were gratified with the news that peace and quit were completely restored at Avignon. Several dispatches were likewise received from the minister for foreign affairs, announcing the declared neutality of several powers during the present war. In these are included England, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, and the Duke of Wirtemberg—These would be still more worthy of praise, if they had declared actively in our favour.

Letters from Valenciennes are constantly coming to hand, expressing the regret and sorrow of the French soldiers belonging to the northern army for what has happened, and promising to spend the last drop of their blood in repairing the fault that had been committed, in giving too much heed to traiterous insinuations.

MAY 15.

A few days ago a man presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, who announced himself to be from the back woods of North-America. He said he had heard of the French revolution, had taken a decided part therein, and had been at the pains and expence of a voyage to Europe with a view first to enrich France, and finally the whole world, by communicating a discovery of which he himself was the author. The good man next informed the Assembly that his composition was such as would at once bleach and wash clothes, take out spots, and in every respect serve as a substitute for soap. He offered his secret to the nation, and offered the assembly, upon his honour, that, if universally adopted through the nation, there would be a yearly saving of at least eighty millions of livres. The back woods man was desired to accept the honours of the session.

STRASBOURG, May 11.

The French soldiers here of all ranks are importunate for the severest laws, to prevent misfortune in future similar to those at Mons and Tournay. The Austrian forces increase every day at Brisgaw; 80 pieces of artillery arrived yesterday at Fribourg.

LONDON, June 9.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of June 2.*

Vienna, May 16.

Advices from Barsch bring intelligence, that the French having stationed a post at the Village de Feignies, a league from Maubeuge, the Austrians resolved to dislodge them.

A body of troops advanced on the 30th ult. in sufficient number for this purpose. The patrolas of peasant who scoured the country, having perceived them, fired upon them and wounded several.—The Austrians, enraged to be thus treated by peasants, cut down all those that fell in their way, burnt two farms, and after having pillaged the greater part of the village, carried off 22 waggons loaded with all sorts of booty and 18 cattle.

On the 31st, the Tyrolian chasseurs having advanced to the village of Cuepin, which was abandoned, found there a considerable quantity of pillage, but not having waggons to carry it off, a body of French cavalry of the garrison of Condé, who had been informed of their incursion, arrived in sufficient time to enable them to fight before they could accomplish their purpose.

The chasseurs, having retired with precipitation before an enemy, superior in numbers, met with a detachment of Austrian hussars, with whom they returned to attack the French anew. A warm engagement ensued, and the latter was obliged to retreat precipitately under the cannon of Maubeuge, leaving several dead upon the field.

The same advices state, that the plan of the French is to renew their attempts upon Mons and Tournay, for which purpose the army of Monsieur Fayette is stated to be approaching in that of M. Luckner, that they may act in concert. The Austrians have strengthened their line, and approaching towards Binch. Their left is encamped on the heights of Effinnes, from which their line nearly extends Condé.

The latest news received from the continent yesterday, absolutely confirm the reports of the march of the Prussian forces towards the French frontiers to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men.

In Poland there prevails a spirit of the greatest ardor and unanimity. Every thing is put upon a warlike footing. All the regiments which are not yet employed, are preparing to join the great armies, and by a late decree of the diet all the militia are incorporated with the troops of the line.

HALIFAX, June 30.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Shelburne, we learn, that by means of the late fires which raged to a great degree in the Woods and Country adjacent, hath been fifty Farm Houses, consumed, on Jordon River, in the neighbourhood of Shelburne, together with the Fences and Crops of Grain, &c.

So great a calamity, and its effecting so great a number of Poor families, cannot fail calling the attention of those people, who are possessed of humanity and abilities to a sense of the distressed situation of the sufferers, and of inducing those who have it in their power, to aid and assist those unhappy people.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Copy of a letter from Germantown, August 6, 1792.

"On Thursday morning last, a little after 9 o'clock, this town was alarmed by a most tremendous explosion, from the blowing up of the powder mill, lately erected by Messrs. Frailey and Keyser, in Mayne, near Schuylkill. The people ran from all quarters, and flocking to relate, found four persons killed on the spot, and two wounded, one of whom it is to be dead; the other was Mr. Frailey's daughter, who had her leg broke by a piece of wood thrown from the buildings to the distance of near one hundred yards. Mr. Evans, who was the only boy in the mill, saw the fire catch in the mortars, and throw himself flat on his face, hoping to escape the flash, but was so much burnt, that he lingered till Sunday afternoon, and then died. The persons killed were, Mr. Keyser, one of the proprietors of the works; & Mr. Carr, and a Mr. Miller, both young men; and also one Mr. Blum, a married man who has left behind a wife and five children, the wife being pregnant. The three persons last mentioned were in the drying house at work, where were two tons of finished powder, which also catching from the mill, although at a great distance, blew up the whole building, dashed the people to pieces, burning them almost to cinders and not leaving a vestige of the building on the spot. Mr. Keyser was at a spring near the mill, when a piece of timber from some of the works came and nearly took off his head. Mr. Frailey was standing in the door way of a small building near the center of the whole, and providentially received no hurt. A cousin of Miss Frailey was close by her when she was struck, but received no injury. That, in a moment, is complete a pile of works as any in the U. States were lately to be found—five persons hurried into eternity, and the rest in a very dangerous situation."

BOSTON, August 9.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

A New York paper of the 28th July mentioned that a French Admiral, with a Squadron of ten sail of the line, was spoke with on the 16th ult. in lat. 32, 30 long. 63, from St. Domingo, bound for this port, to avoid the heavy gales incident in that place, at this season of the year.

From Spain. Capt. Stone arrived at Salem on Monday last from Bilboa, which he left the 8th of June. A Spanish officer in the land service informed him that there were orders for raising 18,000 men in the northern part of Spain, to be sent to Madrid, to overawe the people as was supposed, who begin to talk and write too freely of the measures of Government. The Queen's party is considered there (as was the case in France) as inimical to the interest of the people, in compliance with whose wishes and contrary to hers, the present ministers have been brought into office.

From Russia.—Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here on Sunday last from Russia, informs—That at the date of his sailing therefrom, he could not learn that any warlike preparations were making in the Russian Empire—Therefore had been many reports of attempts to poison the Empress—one of which, it was said, had been discovered to be made by several Frenchmen.—That, in consequence, an order of State had been issued, for apprehending the conspirators—ten of whom had been taken—and punishing with death every Frenchman who remained within the Empire after a certain time—and, that Captain H. brought away therefrom three French Gentlemen.

From the Cape.—Capt. Corey, of the sloop Nancy, arrived at Providence, on Thursday last, in 12 days from Leogane. He informs, that on the first of July, two 74 gun ships and a frigate arrived at Cape Francois from France, with 2000 troops; that these ships bro't the decree of the National Assembly in favour of the people of color and free blacks; that the decree had been published, and unanimously accepted at the Cape; after which the ships, with the Governor General of the Cape, and Mr. Roumes, a commissioner from France, accompanied by 1500 troops, proceeded to St Marks, at which place the decree was likewise accepted unanimously; and that from thence they proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the decree was also submitted to.—Capt. Corey, on his passage, fell in with a ship returning from Cuba to Port-au-Prince, with a large number of emigrants that had fled from Hispaniola. The Negroes that had been in arms were returning to the plantations, and there was some prospect of tranquility being restored.

NORTHAMPTON, August 15.

On Monday evening last, a transient Person, was unfortunately drowned, as he was attempting to ford the River at Lyman's Ferry, between this town and Hadley—He appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age—he was heard to say he came from West-Nobleboro.

We hear from [Pembroke, Plymouth county,] that a Cow belonging to Col. George Turner, on the 4th inst. had three Bull CALVES; which weighed together 141 pounds.

Twenty tons of hair powder are sold per week in London——so much for fashion.

Frequent mention is made in the General orders of the French Army, of our beloved President—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of France.

It is mentioned in a letter from Colombia, in Kentucky, that the Indians, continue to steal horses from the inhabitants, so as greatly to distress the agriculture. Upwards of 3,000, value in horses is said to have been taken since the settling of this new country.

WE the Subscriber 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 JACOB SHERWIN, deceased, (represented insolvent) seven months from the third of July last, being allowed the said creditors to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend fair business at the house of Mr. *John Sherwin*, in said Ashfield, on the first Monday in September next, from one to four o'clock, P.M. on said day.

PHINEAS BARTLET,
EBEN. BELDING,
EDWARD ANNIBLE, } Commissioners.

Ashfield, August 7, 1792.

WHEREAS *Polly Nickols*, my Wife, has left my bed and board without any provocation: I hereby forbid any person or persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.——All Persons are *expressly* forbid harboring her, as they will answer the penalty of the law.

JOSHUA NICKOLS.

CHESTER, AUGUST 15, 1792.

tings, for each offence; and 50 dollars, the holder or person licenced to keep a public Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated *earned*.

THE ISLAND FIELD NEGRO.

(Written some years ago, at a sugar Plantation in Jamaica.)

IF there exists a hell, (the case is clear,)
Sir TOBY's slaves enjoy that portion here:
Here are no burning brimstone lakes, tis true,
But kindled rum (sul often burns as blue,
In which some fiend, half serious half in jest,
Steeps TOBY's name, and brands poor Cudjoe's breast.

Here whips on whips excite a thousand fears,
And mingled howlings vibrate on my ears;
Here Nature's plagues abound, of all degrees,
Snakes, scorpions, deposts, lizards, centipees—
No art, no care escapes the busy fiend,
All have their dues, and all are paid in cash:
The lengthy cart-whip guards thisty tyrant's reign,
And cracks, like pistols from the fields of cane.

Ye powers that form'd these wretched tribes relate,
What have they done to merit such a fate!—
Why were they brought from Eho's sultry waste
To see the plenty that they must not taste?
Food which they cannot buy, and dare not steal
Yams and potatoes—many a scanty meal!
One, within gibbet wakes his negro's fears,
One to the wind-mill nails him by the ears;
One keeps his slave in dismal dens unfed,
One puts the wretch in pickle ere he's dead;
Q his, to a tree suspends him by the thumbs,
That, from his table grudges even the crumbs!

O'er you' rough hills a tribe of females go,
Each with her gourd, her infant, and her hoe,
Scorch'd by a sun, that has no mercy here,
Driven by a devil, that men call OVERSEER;
In chains twelve wretches to their labor haste,
Thrice twelve I see with iron collars grac'd;—
Are these the joys that flow from vast domains,
Je gold thus got, Sir Toby, worth your pains?
Who would your wealth on terms like these possess,
Where all we see is pregnant with distress,
Angola's natives flogg'd by hireling hands,
And toil's hard product shipp'd to foreign lands?

Talk not of blossoms, and your endless spring,
No joy to me these scenes of misery bring
Where Stygian pictures half their shades renew,
Pictures of woe that Virgil's pencil drew:
Where black-guard Charons make their yearly trip,
And souls arrive in every Guinea ship—
Where they who pine and languish to be free
Must climb the tall cliffs of the *Liguanee*:
Beyond the clouds in skulking haste repair,
And hardly safe from brother butchers there.

ANECDOTE.

AFTER one of those skirmishes in which the Americans had been successful, an English officer was left dangerously wounded on the field of action. Gen. Putnam who had been bred a carpenter, immediately threw off his regimentals, and constructed a cradle, in which the wounded officer was conveyed with ease, to an adjacent hospital.

When Putnam heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he must have bled to death in the removal, he exclaimed, "Then I glory more in having been bred a carpenter than if I had been born a prince."

SELECTIONS.

THE words *Cause* and *Ordonnance* which signified originally a rule or law, is now extended to a piece of artillery, which is counted the "*ultima lex*, or *ultima ratio regum*." In the suit on this law now trying in Europe, may heaven grant a verdict in favor of the French—indeed the issue cannot much be doubted, they having the best attornies to advise, and such counsellors as a D'ESTAING, a ROCHAMBEAU, a FAYETTE, and a LUCKNER, to plead their cause.

Since the murder of the King of Sweden, PETER DUDAR's epitaph on the late King of Spain, whose stupidity, love of hunting, &c. were proverbial, is more apposite than ever.—

EPITAPH

On the late King of Spain.

Here lies a glorious king of *Spain*,
Whose praises every poet pays,
Renown'd for many a *pig campaign*,
And dealing death among the pages:

Yet, laugh not, *loving* Kings, I pray,
Because his planets so behwin'd him,
The *King of Spain*, I dare to say,
Leaves many a FOOL, *with crowns behind him.*

Stage from Springfield to Dartmouth College.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has at age cat expence erected a line of Stage from SPRINGFIELD in Massachusetts, to DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE, in New Hampshire.—It leaves Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock P. M.—The same day a Stage sets off from Dartmouth College—meet at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening, exchanges passengers, and return to Springfield and Dartmouth College on Thursday. The stage from Springfield stops at Northampton on Monday night, dines at Greenfield, and arrives at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening. The stage from Dartmouth dines at Windsor, and lodges at Charleston, on Monday night; leaves Charleston on Tuesday morning, and arrives at Brattleborough the same evening.——Genteel easy Carriages & careful drivers are provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to the passengers, by the public's humble servant,

LEVI PEASE.

N. B. The Fare for Passengers, 3d per mile, fourteen pounds of baggage is allowed gratis for each passenger, and one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage the fare of a passenger.

AUGUST 6, 1792.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and PIETY in general, and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

BY JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D.
Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name's sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's work, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson shorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to the grave, and every man drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 400 and 500 pages in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant type, on good paper, and will be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume; to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.

III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.

IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as 400 volumes are subscribed for.

V. They who subscribe for 6 volumes, shall have one gratis.

VI. Penctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Springfield, July 1792.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on Book, (of more than one year's standing) to call and settle the same without delay,—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Flax, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes—will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:——He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as above, will chose to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that cannot fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Cash paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, of *Cummington*, that unless their Notes and accounts are settled by the 15th day of September next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney, to collect, without fail.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

N. B. ALL Persons having any demands upon said LAZELL, are requested to call and receive their due.—Also all persons having any due Bills for goods, are requested to bring them in for payment, on before the 15th of August.

Cummington, July 24, 1792.

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 SAMUEL DANIELS, late of Conway, deceased, (represented insolvent) eight months from the 3d of July last, being allowed the said creditors, to bring in their claims—hereby give notice that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in Conway, on the first Mondays of October and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day.

ETHAN BILLINGS.
OLIVER ROOT.

Conway, Aug. 1, 1792.

STRAYED from the Pasture of the subscriber in this town some time last week, a small HORSE, three years old past, a little more than thirteen hands high, of a mouse color, a little approaching to black, trots wholly,—had no shoes on behind, was bred at Pownal, in the State of Vermont, of Dutch extract. Any Person therefore, who will take up said Horse, and give information, or return him to me, shall be handsomely rewarded and paid all reasonable charges.

WM. LYMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 8, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA.

THE General is highly gratified with every opportunity that occurs to him, to do justice to the officers & soldiers he has so long had the honor to command, by assuring them that their exertions in procuring their uniform, recommended as well for neatness, as by the ease and cheapness with which it has been obtained; their rapid improvements in all military exercises; their prompt & cheerful obedience to their orders, and the decorum of their conduct when called together, have gained, as they justly merit, the warmest and most cordial acknowledgments. He feels persuaded that the present year, the Militia will appear compleat in their uniforms, & raise their reputation still higher for regularity of conduct, & for their soldiering address and activity in all the evolutions of the field. The acquisition of so much honor, obtained at the cheap rate of three or four days service in the year, demonstrates the truth of the observation long since made respecting our troops—That they perfect themselves in military discipline sooner and easier than any other soldiers. These exertions and their consequent improvements, are to be ascribed principally to the annual reviews, which the general is happy to find as pleasing as they are necessary to the Militia.

The reviews of parade and inspection for the ensuing year, will take place in the following order:

Lieut. Col. Dwight, will parade his regiment on the 11th of next September.
Col. James Lyman, on the 12th.
Col. Strebbins, on the 13th.
Col. White, on the 14th.
Col. Wm. Lyman, on the 18th.
Col. Bradish, on the 19th.
Col. Sloper on the 20th.
Col. Flower, on the 21st.
Col. Dwight, on the 2nd of October.
Lieut. Col. Lyon on the 3d.

The Cavalry, Artillery, and Cadet companies will meet, as usual, with the regiments most convenient to them.

The Officers of the Artillery companies in this division will meet at Hatfield, on Monday the third day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the first Brigade, will meet on the same day and hour at Mr. Ferson's tavern in Springfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the second Brigade, will meet at the same time at Deerfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The officers universally will take care that the sergeants are equipped with good muskets and bayonets, and that none of them carry espontoons, which is respected the officers themselves will carry, agreeably to his Excellency's orders.

THE GENERAL flatters himself, that no Officer or soldier will appear on parade destitute of their respective uniform, and requisite equipments.

He must again injoin it on every officer commanding a regiment, to parade it by 9 o'clock forenoon; which is not only practicable, but extremely necessary to the business of the day.

The troop of Cavalry commanded by Capt. Colton, will divide agreeably to the divisionary line of the first and sixth regiments, and recruit to full companies, if they can, as soon as may be, and choose their officers agreeably to the Militia Law, that they may have a voice in the election of the Field Officers of the cavalry of the first Brigade.

By order of the MAJOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

Westfield, July 18, 1792.

Within a few Months past, a Letter addressed to the subscriber in this town, including some papers of no worth to any person but themselves, was transmitted from Boston, and has failed of conveyance: If any person therefore will give any information in the premises, so that the papers may be recovered, he shall receive a generous Reward for his trouble, with the thanks of

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, on the evening of the 2d inst. a dark Sorrel MARE, 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, well spread, high in flesh, a small streak in her face—hind feet white, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN NORTON.

Worthington, August 6, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN ENFIELD FALL'S
LOTTERY, TO BE
SOLD BY
DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1792. [NUMB. 312.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I send you Doctor PRICE's *Observations on the importance of the American Revolution*, wishing you to publish a number of abstracts from them, which I have noted in the margin,—your compliance will no doubt oblige many of your readers.——yours, &c.

Of LIBERTY *of* CONSCIENCE *and* CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT *of* RELIGION.

IN LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE I include much more than *Toleration*. Jesus Christ has established a perfect equality among his followers. His command is, that they shall assume no jurisdiction over one another, and acknowledge no master besides *himself*.——It is, therefore, presumption in any of them to claim a right to any superiority or pre-eminence over their brethern. Such a claim is implied, whenever any of them pretend to *tolerate* the rest.——Not only all *Christians*, but all *men* of all religions ought to be considered by a State as equally entitled to its protection as long as they demean themselves honestly and peaceably. *Toleration* can take place only where there is a civil establishment of a particular mode of religion; that is, where a predominant sect enjoys *exclusive* advantages, and makes the encouragement of its *own* mode of faith and worship a part of the constitution of the State; but at the same time thinks fit to suffer the exercise of other modes of faith and worship. Thanks be to God, the new American States are at present strangers to such establishments. In this respect, as well as many others they have shewn, in framing their constitutions, a degree of wisdom and liberality which is above all praise.

Civil establishments of formularies of faith and worship are inconsistent with the rights of private judgement—They ingender strife.—They turn religion into a trade—They shoot up error—They produce hypocrisy and prevarication—They lay an undue bias on the human mind in its enquiries, and obstruct the progress of truth.——*Genuine* religion is a concern that lies entirely between God and our own souls. It is incapable of receiving any aid from human laws. It is contaminated as soon as worldly motives and sanctions mix their influence with it. Statesmen should countenance it only by exhibiting in their own example a conscientious regard to it in those forms which are most agreeable to their own judgements, and by encouraging their fellow citizens in doing the same. They cannot as *public men* give it any other assistance. All besides that has been called a *public leading* in religion, has done it an essential injury, and produced some of the worst consequences.

The Church Establishment in England is one of the mildest sort. But even here what a snare has it been to integrity? And what a check to free enquiry? what dispositions favourable to despotism has it fostered! What a turn to pride and narrowness and domination has it given the clerical character? What struggles has it produced in its members to accumodate their opinions to the subscriptions and tests which it imposes? What a perversion of learning has it occasioned to defend obsolete creeds and absurdities? What a burthen is it on the consciences of some of its best clergy, who, in consequence of being bound down to a system they do not approve, and having no support except that which they derive from conforming to it, find themselves under hard necessity of either *prevaricating* or *starving*?

No one doubts but that the English clergy in general could with more truth declare that they *do not*, than that they *do* give their *unfeigned assent to all and every thing* contained in the thirty nine Articles and the Book of Common-Prayer; and yet, with a solemn declaration to this purpose, are they obliged to enter upon an office which above all offices requires those who exercise it to be examples of simplicity and sincerity.—Who can help execrating the cause of such an evil?

But what I wish most to urge is the tendency of establishments to impede the improvement of the world. They are boundaries prescribed by human folly to human investigation; and enclosures which intercept the light and confine the exertions of reason. Let any one imagine to himself what effect similar establishments would have in Philosophy, Navigation, Metaphysics, Medicine or Mathematics. Something like this took place in Logic and Philosophy; while the PER DITT of Aristotle and the nonsense of the schools maintained an authority like that of the creeds of Churchmen: And the effect was a longer continuance of the world in the ignorance and barbarity of the dark ages. But civil establishments of religion are more pernicious. So apt are mankind to misrepresent the character of the Deity, and to connect his favor with particular modes of faith, that it must be expected, that a religion so settled will be what it has hitherto been—a gloomy and cruel superstition bearing the name of religion.

It has been long a subject of dispute, which is worst in its effects on society, *such* a religion or speculative Atheism. For my own part, I could almost give the preference to the latter.——Atheism is so repugnant to every principle of common sense, that it is not possible it should ever gain much ground, or become very prevalent. On the contrary; there is a particular proneness in the human mind to SUPERSTITION, and nothing is more likely to become prevalent.—Atheism leaves to the full influence of most of our natural feelings and social principles; and these are so strong in their operation, that in general they are a sufficient guard to the order of society. But Superstition counteracts these principles, by holding fourth men to one another as objects of divine hatred; and by putting them on harrassing, silencing, imprisoning and burning one another in order to do God service.——Atheism is a sanctuary for vice by taking away the motives to virtue arising from the will of God and the fear of future judgement. But Superstition is more a sanctuary for vice, by teaching men ways of pleasing God without moral virtue, and by lending them even to compound for wickedness by *ritual* services, by bodily penances and mortifications, by adorning shrines, going pilgrimages, saying many prayers, receiving absolution from the priest, exterminating heretics, &c.—Atheism destroys the sacredness and obligation of an oath. But is there not also a religion (so called) which does this, by teaching that there is a power which can dispense with the obligation of oaths, that *pious* frauds are right, and that faith is not to be kept with heretics?

It is indeed only a rational and liberal religion; a religion founded on just notions of the Deity as a being who regards equally every sincere worshipper, and by whom all are alike favoured as far as they act up to the light they enjoy; a religion which consists in the imitation of the moral perfections of an almighty but benevolent governor of nature who directs for the best all events, in confidence in the care of his providence, in resignation to his will, and in the faithful discharge of every duty of piety and morality from a regard to his authority and the apprehension of a future righteous retribution.——It is only This religion (the inspiring principle of every thing fair and worthy and joyful, and which in truth is nothing but the love of God and man and virtue warming the heart and directing the conduct.)—It is only This kind of religion that can bless the world, or be an advantage to society.——This is the religion that every enlightened friend to mankind will be zealous to promote. But it is a religion that the powers of the world know little of, and which will always be hard promoted by being left free and open.

I cannot help adding here, that this is in particular the *Christian* religion.——Christianity teaches us that these is none good but one, that is, GOD; that he willeth all men to be saved, and will punish nothing but wickedness; that he desires mercy and not sacrifice (benevolence rather than rituals); that loving him with all our hearts, and loving our neighbor as ourselves, is the whole of our duty; and that in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him.—It rests its authority on the power of God, not of man; refers itself entirely to the understanding of men; makes us the subjects of a Kingdom that is not of this world; and requires us to elevate our minds above temporal emoluments, and to look forward to a state beyond the grave, where a government of perfect virtue will be erected under that Messiah who has *tasted death for every man*.——What have the powers of the world to do with religion?—It disclaims all connexion with them; it made its way at first in opposition to them; and, as far as it is now upheld by them, it is dishonored and vitiated.

The injury which civil establishments do to Christianity may be learnt from the following considerations.

First.——The spirit of religious establishments is opposite to the spirit of Christianity. It is a spirit of tyranny in opposition to the Christian lowly spirit; a contracted and selfish spirit, in opposition to the Christian enlarged and benevolent spirit; the spirit of the world in opposition to the Christian *heavenly* spirit.

Secondly.——Religious establishments are founded on a claim of authority in the Christian church which overthrows Christ's authority. He has in the scriptures given his followers a code of laws, to which he requires them to adhere as the *only* guide. But the language of the framers of church establishments is—We *have authority in controversies of faith and power to "to decree rites and ceremonies.* We are the deputies "of Christ upon earth, who have been commissioned "by him to interpret his laws, and to rule his church. "You must therefore follow us. The scriptures are "insufficient. Our interpretations you must receive "as Christ's laws; our creeds as his doctrine; our institutions as his institutions."

It is evident, as the excellent Hoadly has shewn, that these claimsturn Christ out of the government of his own kingdom, and place usurpers on his throne.——They are therefore derogatory to his honor; and a submission to them is a breach of the allegiance due to him. They have been almost fatal to true Christianity, and attempts to enforce them by civil penalties, have watered the christian world with the blood of saints & martyrs.

Thirdly.——The difficulty of introducing alterations into Church establishments after they have been once formed, is another objection to them. Hence it happens, that they remain always the same amidst all changes of public manners and opinions *; and that a kingdom may go on for ages in idolatrous worship, after a general conviction has taken place, that there is but one object of religious worship, namely, *the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ*. What a sad scene of religious hypocrisy must such a discordance between public forms produce? At this day, in some *European* countries, the absurdity and slavishness of their hierarchies are seen and acknowledged; but being incorporated with the state, it is scarcely possible to get rid of them.

What can be more striking than the state of *England* in this respect?—The system of faith and worship established in it was formed above two hundred years ago, when *Europe* was just emerging from darkness and barbarity. The times have ever since been growing more enlightened; but without any effect on the establishment. Not a ray of the increasing light has penetrated it. Not one imperfection, however gross, has been removed. The same articles of faith are subscribed. The same ritual of devotion is practised.—There is reason to fear that the *absolution of the sick* which forms a part of this ritual, is often resorted to as passport to heaven after a wicked life; and yet it is continued.——Perhaps nothing more shocking to reason and humanity ever made a part of a religious system than the damning clause in the *Athanasian* creed; and yet the obligation of the clergy to declare assent to the creed, and to read it as a part of the public devotion, remains.

The necessary consequence of such a state of things is, that,

Fourthly, Christianity itself is disgraced, and that all religion comes to be considered as a state trick, and a barbarous mummery. It is well known, that in some Popish countries there are few Christians among the higher ranks of men, the religion of the state being in those countries *mistaken* for the religion of the Gospel. This indeed shews a criminal inattention in those who fall into such mistake; for they ought to consider that Christianity has been greviously corrupted, and that their ideas of it should be taken from the New Testament only. It is, however, so natural to reckon Christianity to be that which it is held out to be in all the establishments of it, that it cannot but happen that such an error will take place and produce some of the worst consequences.——There is probably a greater number of rational Christians (that is, of Christians upon enquiry) in *England*, than in all popish countries. The reason is, that the religious establishment here is Papery *reformed*; and that a considerable body dissent from it, and are often inculcating the necessity of distinguishing between the Christianity established by law and that which is taught in the Bible.——Certain it is, that till this distinction is made, Christianity can never recover its just credit and usefulness.

Such then are the effects of civil establishments of religion. May heaven soon put an end to them. The world will never be generally wise or virtuous or happy, till these enemies to its peace and improvement are demolished. Thanks be to God, they are giving way before increasing light. Let them never shew themselves in America. Let no such monster be known there as HUMAN AUTHORITY IN MATTERS OF RELIGION. Let every honest and peaceable man, whatever, is his faith, be protected there; and find an effectual defence against the attacks of bigotry and intolerance.——In the United States may religion flourish. They cannot be very great and happy if it does not. But let it be a better religion than most of those which have been hitherto professed in the world. Let it be a religion which enforces moral obligations; not a religion which relaxes and evades them.—A tolerant and *Catholic* religion; not a rage for proselytism.—A religion of peace and charity; not a religion that persecutes, curses and damns.——In a word, let it be the genuine Gospel of peace lifting above the world, warming the heart with the love of God and his creatures, and sustaining the fortitude of good men by the assured hope of a future deliverance from death, and an infinite reward in the *everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour*.

From the preceeding observations it may be concluded, that it is impossible I should not admire the following article in the declaration of rights which forms the foundation of the *Massachusett's* Constitution.

——"In this State every denomination of Christians demeaning themselves peaceably and as good "subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be Equally under "the protection of the law; and no subordination of

NOTE.

* *This is an inconvenience attending* civil *as well as ecclesiastical establishments, which has been much greater wisdom guarded against in the* American *constitutions, by appointing that there shall be a revisal of them at the end of certain terms. This will leave them always open to improvement, without any danger, of those overturns which have usually attended the overthrow of absurdities they have acquired a sacredness by time.*

"of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever "be established by law".

This is liberal beyond all example.——I should, however, have admired it more had it been More liberal, and the words ALL MEN OF ALL RELIGIONS been substituted for the word *every denomination of Christians*.

It appears farther from the preceeding observations, that I cannot but, dislike the religious tests which make a part of several of the American Constitutions. ——In the *Massachusetts* constitution it is ordered, that all who take seats in the House of Representatives or Senate shall declare "their firm persuasion of "the truth of the Christian religion." The same is required by the *Maryland* constitution, as a condition of being admitted into any places of profit or trust. In *Pennsylvania* every member of the House of Representatives is required to declare, that he "acknowledges the Scriptures of the old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration." In the State of *Delaware*, that "he believes in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God blessed for evermore." All this is more than is required even in *England*, where, though every person however debauched or atheistical is required to receive the sacrament as a qualification for *inferior* places, no other religious test is imposed on members of parliament than a declaration against Popery.—It is an observation no less just than common, that such tests exclude only *honest* men. The *dishonest* never scruple them.

MONTESQUIEU probably was not a Christian.—NEWTON and LOCKE were not *Trinitarians*; and therefore not *Christians* according to the commonly received ideas of Christianity. Would the United States, for this reason, deny such men, were they living, all places of trust and power among them?

NOTE.

The North-Carolina constitution also orders that there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in that State in preference to any other.

To the *Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives, of the* COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to be convened at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May next.*

Humbly Shew—

THAT when the County of Hampshire was incorporated the situation and circumstances of its inhabitants made it most eligible that all the courts of justice should be holden at Springfield—as the South part of the County was at that time far the most settled and cultivated—That the great increase of population in the western part of the County, soon afterwards rendered it necessary, that the County of Berkshire should be incorporated into a separate County of itself—That such is now the very great increase of its population, settlement and improvements, in the northern part, as render it again necessary, in the views of your Petitioners to make a further division, by a line running east and west.—Therefore, at a Convention from a number of towns in the northern part of the County of Hampshire, it was voted to petition your Honors, for such a division. We therefore humbly solicit your Honors attention, to the situation and interest of this County, and praying a division of the same may be effected by a line running east and west, across the same, where to your Honors may seem best.

DAVID SMEAD, { By order and in behalf of the Convention aforesaid.

Greenfield, December 29th, 1791.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June 23d 1792.

ON the petition of *David Smead*, by order and in behalf of a convention of a number of towns in the County of Hampshire, praying for a division of the said County.

Ordered, That the petition notify the Inhabitants of the several towns in the said County to shew cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, why the prayers of the said petition should not be granted, by causing the substance of this petition, and this order thereon, to be inserted in the several newspapers printed and published in the said County of Hampshire, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said second Wednesday.

Sent up for concurrence.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 25, 1792.

Read and Concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

True Copy—Attest—

SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk, Senate.

MR. PRINTER,

PLEASE to insert the foregoing, petition with the order of Court, in your next weeks paper, agreeable to the order of court, and you will oblige your friend,

DAVID SMEAD, { By order and in behalf of the aforesaid convention.

Extracts from English papers to June 10.

LONDON, June 9.

Party cabal is busily employed in endeavouring to turn Count D'Aranda out of the Ministry. The understrappers of Count Florida Blanca have encreased the number of those enemies, that ignorance and superstition formerly raised against D'Aranda; great pains are taken to inculcate the idea, that his chief reason for adopting a pacific system with respect to France, is because the new constitution abolishes the clergy and the monks; and that he intends to do the same thing in Spain. Absurd as these insinuations are, there is reason to fear, that when artfully enforced by intriguing courtiers, and by certain functified characters, they will produce their effect, and deprive Spain of the services of the only man who is capable of successfully promoting her prosperity.

The new regulations for the French army are, in many particulars, very severe. Whoever, within reach of the enemy, speaks a word, utters any exclamation contrary to order, is condemned to be put in irons for 6 years. - Marauding is rigorously punished, and also the harsh treatment of prisoners. Death is the punishment of any soldier, who cries out "*we are cut off*." "*we are betrayed*" or any thing of similar tendency. No man in command is to be afterwards questioned for acts of severity, which may become necessary during an engagement. This article is thought hard: but it is thought indispensable in the heat of action. —Officers are subject to double the punishment incurred for any fault which they neglect to repress, or any act of disobedience to which they give way.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 7.

"Every mind here seems struck with astonishment to observe how deep an interest the court of Prussia appears to take in the affairs of France: nor can people conceive why Prussia thinks herself obliged to exert her whole force. It is suspected that the Prussian monarch is only the tool of another power that skulks behind the certain, but is much more interested than he, in the ruin of France. So generally prevalent is this opinion, that even Spanish loyalty itself could not refrain from demonstrations of contempt for those Frenchmen who rejoice at the league formed against their native country. It is certain, that the refugees, who have called in assistance even of the enemies of France, have proved themselves infamous traitors, and that the irregular conduct of the factious citizens (to which they themselves had given rise) cannot possibly palliate their guilt."

Letter from Marshal Luckner, and Rochambeau, read before the National Assembly of France, relative to the repossessing of the French frontier town Bavay.

ON the 17th of May, at day break, the patroles of the post at Bavay returned, reporting, that they had not observed any thing. Not longafter a body of the enemy, of about three thousand, made its appearance in three columns, coming out of the forest of Sarthe; — one column marching towards the road to Maubeuge, the other towards the road of Valenciennes, and the third keeping between the other two, opposite to the centre of that of the town of Bavay that joins the forest of Sarthe; their cannon were brought to play upon the town, which hoisted national colours.

The French detachment of 80 men stationed at Bavay, shewed much courage, and killed and wounded some of the enemy: but, according to the declaration made by the municipality to Marshal Luckner, they deviated from the express orders of Marshal Rochambeau, who had directed them to occupy the centre of the town, to fall back before superior force, and consider themselves simply as a patrole. The detachment on the contrary, attempted a vigorous opposition, instead of withdrawing by the gate of Louvigny, on the side of Quesnoy, and were made prisoners of war.

An officer and some men of the third regiment conducted themselves with more prudence and propriety. They fell back, only after the surrender of the town, waited for the infantry behind Louvigny, but finding that they did not arrive, fell back through Quesnoy upon Jallin.

As soon as the marshals were informed of the movement of the enemy, they gave orders to M. Noailles to march immediately with a van guard, composed of 3 squadrons of hussars, 3 companies of the 1st regiment of chasseurs, 2 of the 5th, 2 picters, and 2 pieces of artillery. Marshal Luckner went forward with the van guard and M. Noailles.

At the same time, Marshal Rochambeau, determining to take Bavay, whatever forces the enemy might defend it with, put in motion the battalions of the 5th, 27th, and 74th regiment of dragoons, and 4 eight pounders. The marshal ordered at the same time, a detachment to move from Maubeuge and one from Quesnoy: the first with artillery. They took an advantageous situation before Jallin, while the troops that were to co-opperate moved forward.

The marshal gave orders to the van guard to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, to enter Bavay if evacuated, and to summon it to surrender if otherwise.

Marshal Luckner informed Marshal Rochambeau, by M. Montpenser, as an express, that the van guard had entered Bavay at 11 o'clock—two hours after the enemy had left it; that they (the enemy) had taken with them six carriages full of wounded. The enemy entered Bavay, 2,300 in number, with 6 pieces of artillery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the silence and rapidity of the movements of the van guard, under General Luckner, as well as of the troops immediately under General Rochambeau.

N. B. The enemy wished to pillage Bavay; but the Austrian officer opposed with great severity the wish of the soldiery.—They took with them the arms of the inhabitants. They fell back with expedition behind the forest of Sarthe, whence they came. The Marshal left a small body of troops at Bavay, which will be reinforced as circumstances may require.

(Signed)

Marshal LUCKNER and ROCHAMBEAU.

Copy of a letter from General FAYETTE *to the Minister of War,—dated Hamplinne, near Florennes, May 24.*

SIR,

WHEN I left camp for Valenciennes, I gave orders to a body, detached under the orders of Camp-Marshal Gouvion, to take possession of some forage intended for the enemy, but to make sure of a retreat upon Philippeville.

The day before yesterday upon my return, I learnt that this expedition has perfectly succeeded. Col. Lallemand commanding the foraging detachment, had the same day been followed, but not interrupted by the enemy.

Yesterday at day-break, M. Gouvion was attacked at Hamptinne, near Florennes, by a force greatly superior, that had collected from several quarters.

He had only under his command here, the first battalion of National Volunteers of the Cote-d'Or, the second Marne, the 55th and 85th regiments, of regular infantry, the 9th of light infantry, six squadrons of the 3d and 11th of mounted chasseurs, a company of the 6th regiment of Hussars, and eight four pounders; in all less than 4000 men.

The enemy more than double the number, had with them a formidable train of artillery; but, notwithstanding this great superiority, M. Gouvion declined retiring without first making some opposition.

I subjoin an extract of the account this General officer has given me:—it follows:

The Austrian vanguard was at first, twice driven back by a detachment of light infantry, grenadiers of the 55th, and one squadron of the 11th regiment, the whole under the orders of the lieutenant colonel, who only gave way at the third attack, and then formed junction with two companies of volunteer grenadiers posted in the village of St. Aubin.

While the defence of that village was pursuing, M. Gouvion seeing that the enemy displayed a superior force, put his camp in motion towards Philippeville, leaving behind about 20 tents, which could not be taken for want of a sufficiency of carriages.

The cannon of both bodies played for a considerable time on each other; and a column of the enemy having displayed on the right of our troops and there established batteries, M. Gouvion, to prevent their coming a hollow road, placed upon his wing the 11th regiment of chasseurs under Col. Lallemand; the 3d under Col. victor Latour-Baubourg and the company of the 6th regiment under Capt. Bloudeau. These troops were exposed to the fire of the enemies artillery, but stood firm and shewed the most cool courage. But as the enemy were preparing in great force to cross the hollow road, which separated them from the infantry, the volunteer battalions of Cote d'Or under Lieut. Col. Cazute; of la Marne, under Capt. Degaule, and the 55th and 85d under Col. Devillione, and Lieut. Col. Champolon, were formed in columns, by half battalions & retired exactly in the order intended; each body preserving its proper distance,—the cavalry covering the infantry while performing this manœuvre and the artillery making use of every advantageous situation to annoy the enemy.

During this retreat of half a league, three pieces of cannon did execution to the last moment (one of which fell into the hollow road) but were taken, their horses having been killed. A fourth was saved under a heavy fire by artillerymen, and a few volunteers of Cote-de'Or. They enemy having then fallen back to the place from which they started, were so closely followed, that their cavalry of the rear guard attacked three times the detachment that pursued, and the field of battle was occupied by our detachments two hours after the action.

The artillery of the van guard was commanded by 3 subaltern officers M. de Manescourt, commanding at Philippeville, managed with much skill four pieces of cannon belonging to that place.

I inclose an account of our killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is greater than ours, because our advanced detachments were defended by hedges and villages, that our artillery was admirably managed, and that it was thought best, rather to risk its being taken, that to diminish its extension.

Such is, Sir, the account given me by M. Gouvion. I cannot speak too highly of his conduct in the command of the corps under him. The head officers, Colonel Demottes, the officers, subalterns and soldiers all deserves great credit.

I have the more pleasure, Sir, in communicating to you, an account of this affair, as, for five hours, not one man left his ranks, and as the troops preserved perfect silence, composure, and shewed all the courage that could have been expected from veterans.

I brought here yesterday evening a body of reserve, composed of some companies of grenadiers and squadrons, under the command of Camp-Marshal Maubourg. The armies have not renewed the attack, but have withdrawn.

(Signed) FAYETTE.

TRANSLATION

Of an official note lately presented by M. Chauvelin, the French Minister at the Court of London, to Lord Grenville, on the 24th ult.

The under-signed Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to his Britannic Majesty, has the honor to inform Lord Grenville, Minister of state for the foreign department,

"That the Royal Proclamation published on the 21st of the present month, and communicated to the two houses of Parliament, contains some expressions, which appear, (no doubt contrary to the intentions of the British ministry to give credit to the erroneous opinions which the enemies of France strive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great Britain.

"If individuals of the kingdom have entered into foreign correspondence, tending to excite troubles, and if, as the proclamation seems to insinuate, some Frenchmen, have joined into their views, this is a circumstance unconnected with the French nation, the legislative body, the king and his ministers: it is a fact entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of justice, and which, on being shewn will be universally condemned throughout France.

"Independently of those principles of justice, from which a free people ought never to depart if any one is anxious to reflect candidly on the true interest of the French nation, it is not evident that they must be anxious for the internal peace, and the source and duration of the constitution of a country which they already look upon as a natural ally?

"Is not this the sole reasonable wish which a people can form, who perceive so many efforts exerted to gainsay their liberty?

"The minister plenipotentiary of France, profoundly penetrated with these truths and maxims of universal morality, has already developed them in an official note presented to the British ministry by the express order of his court, on the 15th of the present month.

"The honor of France, ties desire which the enemies wish to preserve and augment the good intelligence between the two countries, and the necessity of obviating all doubts on this subject, requiring that it should acquire all possible publicity, the under-signed minister plenipotentiary, begs Lord Grenville to obtain permission from his Britanic Majesty to communicate the present official note to the two houses of parliament, before they deliberate on the

PROCLAMATION

of the 21st of May. He also seizes this opportunity to renew the testimonies of his high esteem and respect for his excellency.

"CHAUVELIN.

"Minister Plenipotentiary of France."

PROCLAMATION

Of the King of *Great Britain &c.* forbidding his subjects taking any part in the war between the King of *France* and the King of *Hungary*.

"WHEREAS hostilities have broken out between the most Christian King, and the King of *Hungary*; his Majesty, for the preservation and continuance of friendship and amity between him and their said Majesties, doth, by this proclamation, (with the advice of his privy counsel) prohibit and forbid all his subjects whatsoever, to take any commission at sea, from any foreign prince, against any other foreign prince or state now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, or by virtue or under colour of any such commission already taken, or hereafter to be taken, to set out or employ any vessel or ship of war, or to serve as marines in any ship or vessel which shall be employed against any prince or state now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, during the present war: and all his Majesty's subjects are required to take notice of his royal command, and to conform themselves to the same, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's high displeasure, and of being punished with the utmost severity of law and justice. And whereas the most Christian King hath caused application to be made to his Majesty, that his Majesty would, conformable to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded at Versailles the 26th of September, 1786, renew and publish in all his dominions and countries, the strict and express prohibitions contained in the said article: His Majesty doth hereby strictly forbid all his subjects to receive any commission for arming and acting at sea as privateers, or letters of reprisals, from any enemy of the Most Christian King, or by virtue or under colour of such commissions or reprisals, to disturb, infest, or any ways damage his subjects; or arm ships as privateers, or go out to sea therewith, under the severest punishment that can be inflicted on the transgressor, besides being liable to make full restitution and satisfaction to those who they have done any damage.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the 32nd year of our reign."

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 18.

"The grand Duke of Russia seems to be progressing exactly in the steps of his unfortunate father, and unless the grand duchess should possess a heart replete with all the benign virtues, he will one day experience the fate of Peter the 3d. He himself expects it, anticipates it, and is therefore deeply chagrined. He now keeps, in quality of mistress, mademoiselle Nelidoff, one of the maids of honor to the grand duchess, one of the ugliest and most peevish creatures in the world. Such qualifications are not the most proper to soften the temper of a prince, who is every day becoming more and more gloomy, ferocious, and forbidding. He has no longer confidence in any body; the courtiers hate him; the military that are immediately under his command, are disgusted with his strict attention to trifles and unrelenting severity; the guards despise him; in one word the day he mounts the throne endless revolutions will be the consequence, and will no doubt put a period to the brilliant career, that has distinguished the reign of Catherine. Such a prospect rides to the chagrin of the grand duke. He is vexed at his own insignificance; he is continually quarrelling with the Empress his mother, and even goes so far as to threaten her. His ill usage of his consort the grand duchess has occasioned a remonstrance on her part to the Empress. Touched at her flatement of matters, the Empress caused the grand duke to come into town from his country residence. She then held a conversation with him, befitting a mother and a sovereign; but the duke replied neither like a son nor a subject. He held arrogant language, in the stile of a man who is fully convinced of his own importance, and badly supports his own insignificance. When he returned to his chamber, all who came near him were sure to feel the effects of his chagrin. He complained of being surrounded with spies and traitors; and mentioned more than once that people were around who were plotting to depose him, as his father before him had done; but that, previous to any such event taking place he would send at least a dozen persons to the other world, whom he knew to be his executes. He sent orders to Madam Benkendorff (the duchess's companion) to pack up and depart from Russia immediately; and to mortify the duchess the more, he sent after her two French gentlemen, one who acted as her lecturer, the other her drawing master. He suspected that they both entertained French revolution principles; and had represented the National Assembly affairs in a more favourable light to the duchess than he wished should be done.—His children, however, entertain very different sentiments, and interest themselves much in the success of the patriotic cause. Those who have the care of their education are enlightened characters, and make it a point that nothing shall be concealed from the young princes. It is highly probable therefore that the rising family will one day be a blessing to Russia; but this is at a distance, and even this will be dearly bought, if the grand duke is to govern during the interim, who both hates the French nation, and is universally hated.—As I mentioned before, there is no doubt but we are on the verge of a revolution of great characters, which will involve many others. The grand duke is dreaded by the Empress; and he, in his turn, is suspicious of her: And the death of Prince Potemkin, has not added to the confidence he before reposed in his mother. It is generally thought that if his suspicions and distrustful temper had not banished all those from about his person who were entitled to serve him, he would be already at the helm of the empire; but the natural course of events, in all probability may soon give him the reins, without the commission of a crime to obtain them. The health of the Empress is daily on the decline; her whole frame is bent forward, which much alarms the courtiers; who dread nothing so much as revolutions."

RICHMOND July 28.

By accounts from Kentucky we are informed that about the 1st of this month, a party of Indians appeared near Frankfort, and took a great number of horses and negroes. Col. Mc' Dowell with 300 men pursued them to the Ohio, but not falling in with them he crossed the river, leaving 100 men to take care of his horses; after marching about 12 or 15 miles, he overtook a large party, when a severe engagement ensued, and being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retreat. He then sent for the men left behind, and came up with the Indians the next day, and after engaging some time, obliged them to make a precipitate retreat. Col. M' Dowel took six Indian warriors, two Englishmen and a French man from Detroit, and all the negroes and horses.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

THE Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday contains the following intelligence, that according to a letter from Buffalo Creek, upwards of 4000 Indians were assembled at the Miami villages—that ten scouts of Indians were out intending to strike on the frontiers—and that it was expected they would soon strike the Six Nations.

On Sunday last arrived at New-York, the sloop Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. M'Call, from Barbadoes, after a passage of 16 days: he informs us that he met a Capt. Welsh at Barbadoes (who brought a Cargo of tea from China) who informed him that on his passage he spoke with a ship belonging to the English East-India Company, in the Bay of Bengal, the Capt. of which informed him (Capt. Welsh) that Tippoo Saib, had ceded one half of his territories to Lord Cornwallis, and three millions of money sterling; one million to the Company, one Million to Lord Cornwallis, and the officers under his command, and the other million to the assisting powers.—Capt. M'Call says that he also read the same in the Barbadoes papers before he sailed; and that Tippoo had left two of his sons hostages for the due performance of his agreement.

We give the above intelligence verbatim as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity, as the next British Packet in all probability will furnish us with some further particulars sanctioned by public authority.

Extract of letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in this city, of recent date.

"Upper Canada will be a fine settlement in a very short time; 500 troops are already arrived, part of Col. Simcoe's regiment; several transports are also taken up for transporting the remainder, and for bringing over artificers, emigrants and others, which are expected here in a few days."

"*This regiment, it is said, is to consist of four battalions of 400 men each. The idea of such a force in that country, so near neighbours to the United States, may well excite speculation and attention on the part of the government and people of this country.*

AUGUST 13.

"By a courier arrived at Havre-de-Grace, just as an American vessel was about to sail for New-York, and which had but 27 days passage, the intelligence was received, that the army of M. la Fayette had taken the citadel of Namur, after having cannonaded and bombarded it for 48 hours successively, with a formidable train of artillery, and then carried it by assault as soon as the breaches were sufficient to render it practicable. The French killed 3000 men, made 1700 prisoners, and only lost 500 men in the action. After the capture of the citadel, the French entered the town, where the inhabitants were dressed in the National cockade, and where the three coloured flag was unfurled and ornamented by the cap of liberty.

"The citizens offered refreshments to the French troops, who accepted, but paid for what they took.

"Detachments of M. la Fayette's army surprised & took Mons and Charleroy, where they made 1750 prisoners.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

All who feel interested in the tranquility of the French American Colonies, will hear with pleasure the important intelligence communicated by an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated July 6.

"M. de Behagar, Lieut. General of the King's armies, commandant at the windward Islands, continues to maintain the greatest order. The malintents seeing what pains this governor had taken to re-establish harmony among them, so necessary to the prosperity of agriculture and commerce, had asked of the King that the cordon rouge he presented him; this he has just received from the King and National Assembly, accompanied with every mark of their satisfaction. This brave general his again, by his firmness, stopped new dissentions which were already burst forth amongst us; the garrisons of St. Peters, and Fort Bourbon, had revolted, and had concerted with the pretended patriots the ruin of all those whom they stiled aristocrats; but no sooner had M. de Bagahe heard of it than he assembled all the citizens of the island, out of which he formed two regiments, and put himself at their head, to reduce the troops to the scale of their duty. who dared not to meet them, but capitulated in 48 hours after: the General embarked the greater part of them for France, immediately, and put a garrison of citizens into the forts.—Thus is our dear country once more saved from the rage of vagabonds. We have seen six thousand men, armed by the King to defend us, and yet again we are rid of them, for what have we to fear at present, armed quite to our teeth, with a general who would sacrifice his life a thousand times to preserve his honour? The Decree concerning the mulattoes, has produced the happiest effects; as soon as it arrived the free men of colour gave themselves up to the colonial assembly, and swore to remain inviolably attached, and to defend to the last drop of their blood, if ever the rival contents should make other attempts on the peace and happiness of the colonies. We shall soon begin to reap the fruits of our happy union, and be able to defend ourselves against an army of 20,000 men. The nation, in fine, and the King, are sovereign, in spite of the atrocious calamities against us; for we have always been guided by the purest patriotism, and at all times, when *defence* is in question, our wives, our infants our lives and our properties no power shall be able to conquer; this we have proved. The captain has fallen; the people see clearly; both parties are sworn."

NORTHAMPTON, August 22.

A Virginia paper, among other western intelligence, has the following paragraph. "Capt. Butler, (brother to the unfortunate General of that name) has returned to Cumberland from Detroit; he was assured by the British commander at the post, that the report lately circulating of the general being still living and a prisoner with the Indians, was not only without foundation, but related to him the following melancholy particulars of his death:—Soon after the retreat of our army, on the 4th of November last, from the bloody plains of Miami, the well noted and as infamous Simon Girtkie, came up to the general, who was then sitting; he knew him and spoke to him; the general suffering under the most excruciating pain from his wounds, desired Girtkie to put an end to his misery; but he declining to give the fatal stroke, turned and whispered to an Indian standing by, that the person he had just been speaking to, was the Commander of the defeated army; upon which the Indian immediately sunk his tomahawk into his head, and he expired. A number of Indians then surrounded and scalped him;—but what is most shocking to relate, they opened his body, took out his heart, cut it in as many pieces as there were tribes in the action, and divided it among them—thus died the Brave General BUTLER."

Collections are made & making in England, Scotland & Ireland, to assist the French in their war against the powers combined to restore the old government or despotism of France.—A proposition has been made in the Colombian Centinel for the people of the United States to evince their gratitude to the French nation, by "*doing likewise*."

John Brown and John Edwards, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the State of Kentucky, in the Senate of the United States.

The King of Hungary and Bohemia is in the 25th year of his age, having been born on the 12th of February, 1768.

The dress worn by the Queen, on the Birth day of his Britannic Majesty, was valued at the moderate sum of 100,000l. sterling.

The Count Staray, who commanded the Austrians in the engagement with the French, is an Hungarian Nobleman of the first rank, a Knight of Malta, and of the order of Maria Theresa.—He is linearly descended from Prince Ragotti, a Prince of Transylvania.

He was trained up in the Military School of Marshal Laudohn, and made all his campaigns under that General. Staray served in the late war against the Turks, and killed, with his own hand, the Bashaw of Belgrade, and took his horse and accoutrements, and sent the Turk's bridle as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Many people affected by the circumstance of a Noble Lord's (Rodney's) body, being kept above ground by the Sheriff's Writ, exclaim against the cruelty of such a law; but, alas, say the Prisoners in many of the goals of England, let us only be free while we live, and you may arrest our bodies, when dead with all our hearts.

The corpse of a Peer may certainly be stopped by the laws of England for a debt. The body is no longer a Peer—The son is the Peer as soon as the Father is dead, whether he be buried or not.—O, the pity of it, Immortal Rodney, O the pity of it.

A superb monument it is reported, will be erected to the memory of the gallant Rodney, at the expence of the West-India Merchants.

The Duke of York is buying several running Horses. He gave Lord Barrymore 2800 guineas for Chanticler after his last match won.

LOST,

ON the 17th inst. between Lanford Edwards's and Northampton, the PIES of a pair of large STEELYARDS,—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble, SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, August 18, 1792.

WHEREAS JANE SMITH, my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt, of her contracting after this date.

Whately, August 19, 1792. JOHN SMITH.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber on BOOK, are desired to call on him and settle the same, by the first day of September next, and they will greatly oblige their humble servant,

THADDEUS CLAP.

N. B. WANTED a Good JOURNEYMAN Clothier, for four months, for which good pay will be made. Northampton, August 21, 1792.

THE DISH OF TEA.

LET some in grog place their delight,
O'er bottled porter waste the night,
Or sip the rosy wine:
A dish of tea,
More pleases me,
Yields softer joys,
Provokes less noise,
And breeds no base design.

From China's clime, this present brought,
Enlivens every power of thought,
Rigs many a ship for sea:
Olds maids it warms,
Young widows charms,
And Misses' men,
Not one in ten,
But court them for their tea.

When throbbing pains assail my head,
And dullness o'er my brain is spread,
The muse no longer kind,
A single sip,
Dispels the hyp;
To chase the gloom
Fresh spirits come,
The flood tide of the mind.—

When worn with toil, or vext with care,
Let Susan but this draught prepare,
And I forget my pain:
This magick bowl
Revives the soul,
With gentle sway,
Bids care be gay,
Nor mounts to cloud the brain.

If learned men the truth would speak,
They prize it far beyond their Greek,
More fond attention pay:
No Hebrew root
So well can suit,
More quickly taught,
Less dearly bought,
And studied twice a day—

This leaf, from distant regions sprung,
Puts life into the female tongue,
And aids the power of love:
Such power has TEA
O'er bond and free,
Which priests admire,
Delights the 'squire,
And Galen's sons approve.

INDIAN CRUELTY *and* FORTITUDE.

From voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader—a late publication.

"SOME years ago," says our author, "the Shawano Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations; in their way took a Muskohga warrior, known by the name of *Old Scary*, prisoner. They badinadoed him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal without shewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he suffered not the least pain. He told his persecutors with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained most of his martial reputation at the expense of their nation, and was desirous of shewing them in the act of dying, that he was as much their superior as when he headed his gallant countrymen against them; that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the Divine Power by some impiety or other, when carrying the body of the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their despicable ignorant crowd could do, if they would give him liberty, by untying him, and handing him one of the red hot gun barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizing one end of the red hot barrel, & brandishing it from side to side, he forced his way through the armed and surprized multitude, leaped down a prodigious steep and high bank, into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch amidst a shower of bullets; and though number of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

"The Shawano Indians also captured a warriour of the Anantooche nation, and put him to the stake, according to their cruel Olempites. Having unconcerned suffered much torture, he told them, with scorn, they did not know how to punish a noted enemy; therefore he was willing to teach them, & would confirm the truth of the assertion if they would allow him the opportunity. Accordingly he requested a pipe and some tobacco, which was given him. As soon as he had lighted it, he sat down, naked as he was, on the warriors' burning torches that were within his circle, and continued smoaking his pipe without the least discomposure. On this, a head warriour leaped up, & said, they saw plain enough that he was a warriour, and not afraid of dying; nor should he have died, only that the was both spoiled by the fire, and devoted to it by their laws: However, though he was a very dangerous enemy, and his nation a treacherous people, it should be seen that they paid a regard to bravery, even in one who was marked with war streaks at the cost of many of the lives of their beloved kindred; and then by way of favour, he with his friendly tomahawk instantly put an end to all his pains."

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

THE GALLIANT YOUTH.

A Curious Military Anecdote.

MR. Nesbit, (a young gentleman of nineteen) was an Ensign at the battle of Fontenoy, where the English left the French masters of the field.—The next morning a patroling party, with an officer at their head, was sent to overlook the field, and to see if there was a possibility of recovering any of the wounded. They found this youth at what they thought the last gasp: and tho' he had strength enough left to tell them, that he thought he should recover if he had two of his most dangerous wounds dressed immediately, tenderly begging them to have mercy upon him: the French Officer had the inhumanity to order two of his men to fix their bayonets in him with which they complied to a title, and all left him for dead: Five minutes after, another party, who had taken a Lieutenant-Colonel, was hurrying him along this way to their General; as they passed by his body, the Colonel, who knew by his uniform he belonged to his own regiment, and discovered some signs of life in him, stopped a moment to ask him if he could do any thing for him; the young man without understanding what was said, turned his face—to his own father—and could just bring out "God of his mercy reward you—dispatch me, dispatch me." "Dispatch thee, my son, my only son, dispatch thee!" were for a long time the only words the unhappy father could utter; but breaking from his guards with the force of a thousand men, he ran like lightning to Count Saxe, who happened that moment to be standing at the door of his tent. As soon as he saw the General at some distance, tears of rage and passion running down his cheeks, he cried out, "Barbarious;—savages;—French—covered honorably with wounds;—stabbed in cold blood;—but nineteen years old."

Saxe was deservedly famous for his tenderness and generosity. The instant he understood by a soldier who had ran after the English Colonel, where the boy was, he sent litters for him, and one of his own aids-de-camp, to see him properly treated, and ordered him to be brought into his own tent. He lived only six hours after the dressing; the Count stirred not a moment from his bedside; and when he at last he saw he was dying, he conjured him to tell him the name of the officer who had used him so inhumanly. "My dear boy, (said the general, tenderly pressing his hand) collect but strength enough to tell me the name of the villain, and I swear to thee by the honor of a soldier, I will have him broke upon the wheel in a quarter of an hour." "I know him not, (said the gallant youth) and if I did, I would NEVER tell you;"—and turned away his face and died.

The General was often heard afterwards to declare, he would wish to have his son die so at nineteen, rather than at fourscore, after a thousand victories.

Manner of making Governors, Aldermen, Representatives and other great Men, in the Island of Cannoquerogin in the South Sea.

WHEN a man discovers himself to have an inclination for office, which appears by a constant scrateing about the back parts, he immediately mounts himself on a large swine, (or when this animal cannot readily be found, takes a Mule) and rides about the town, stopping in public places & exhibiting monkey airs; laughing, patting the hog on his neck, sometimes with surprising dexterity, leaping on his feet and turning his face backwards and playing with the hog's tail. After practising in this manner for a few weeks, the multitude think him well versed in the art of governing; for it is a maxim with the people of the island that if a man can manage the most obstinate of beasts, (swine and mules) he must be possessed of extraordinary magic power, and is capable of all kinds of government. This method of nursing and training rulers is not peculiar to that island—its efficatious influence in bringing forward the most unpromising candidates into public office, has recommended the practice to the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, who have lately introduced it. It is not uncommon a few weeks before election to see half a dozen candidates parading the street at once, astride of huge boars and mules.

Stage from Springfield to Dartmouth College.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has at great expence erected a Line of Stage from SPRINGFIELD in Massachusetts, to DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, in New Hampshire.—It leaves Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock P. M.—The same day a Stage sets off from Dartmouth College—meets at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening, exchanges passengers and return to Springfield and Dartmouth College on Thursday. The stage from Springfield stops at Northampton on Monday night, dines at Greenfield, and arrives at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening. The stage from Dartmouth dines at Windsor, and lodges at Charleston, on Monday night; leaves Charleston on Tuesday morning, and arrives at Brattleborough the same evening.——Genteel easy Carriages & careful drivers are provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to the passengers, by the public's humble servant,

LEVI FRASE.

N. B. The Fare for Passengers, 3d per mile. Fourteen pounds of baggage is allowed gratis for each passenger, and one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage the same as a passenger.

AUGUST 6, 1792.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on Book, for more than one year's standing to call and settle the same without delay.—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Flax, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:——He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as above will chuse to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date.

SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that cannot fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Cash paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

Within a few Months past, a Letter addressed to the subscriber in this town, including some papers of no worth to any person but themselves, was transmitted from Boston, and has failed of ever arriving: If any person therefore will give any information in the premises, so that the papers may be recovered, he shall receive a generous Reward for his trouble, with the thanks of

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, on the evening of the 2d inst. a dark Sorrel MARE, 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, well spread, high in flesh, a small streak in her face—hind feet white, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare, shall have a reasonable reward and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN NORTON.

Worthington, August 6, 1792.

WHEREAS *Polly Nichols*, my Wife, has left my bed and board without any provocation: I hereby forbid any person or persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.——All Persons are *expressly* forbid harboring her, as they will answer the penalty of the law.

JOSHUA NICHOLS.

CHESTER, AUGUST 15, 1792.

WE the Subscriber 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 JACOB SHERWIN, deceased, (represented insolvent) from months from the third of July last, being allowed the said creditors to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. *John Sherwin*, in said Ashfield, on the first Monday in September next, from one o'clock P. M. on said day.

PHINEAS BARTLET, } Commissioners
EBEN. BELDING,
EDWARD ANNIBLE.

Ashfield, August 7, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber about four weeks since, a forrel Mare COLT, two years old, natural trotter, with four white feet, and some white in the forehead. The owner is hereby desired to prove his property and take her away.

ELIJAH GARDNER.

Westhampton, August 14, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1792. [NUMB. 313.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I send you Doctor PRICE'S *Observations on the importance of the American Revolution*, wishing you to publish a number of abstracts from them, which I have noted in the margin,—your compliance will no doubt oblige many of your readers.——yours, &c.

Of EDUCATION.

SUCH is the state of things which I wish to take place in the united *American* States.—In order to introduced and perpetuate it, and at the same time to give it the greatest effect on the improvement of the world, nothing is more necessary than the establishment of a wise and liberal plan of Education. It is impossible properly to represent the importance of this. So much is left by the author of nature to depend on the turn given to the mind in early life and the impressions then made, that I have often thought there may be *secret* remaining to be discovered in education, which will cause future generations to grow up virtuous and happy, and accelerate human improvement to a greater degree than can at present be imagined.

The end of education is to direct the powers of the mind in unfolding themselves; and to assist them in gaining their just best and force. And, in order to this, its business should be to teach *how* to think, rather than *what* to think; or to lead into the best way of searching for truth, rather than to instruct in truth itself.—*As for the latter*, who is qualified for it? There are many indeed who are eager to undertake this office. All parties and sects think they have discovered truth, and that they alone are its advocates and friends. But the very different and inconsist accounts they give of it demonstrate they are utter strangers to it; and that it is better to teach *nothing*, than to teach what they hold out for truth. The greater their confidence, the greater is the reason for distrusting them. We generally feel the warmest zeal, where the object of it is the greatest nonsense.

Such observations have a particular tendency to shew that education ought to be an initiation into candor, rather than into any systems of faith; and that it should form a habit of cool and patient investigation, rather than an attachment to any opinions.

But hitherto education has been conducted on a contrary plan. It has been a *contraction*, not an *enlargement* of the intellectual faculties; an *infection* of false principles hardening them in error, not a *discipline* enlightening and improving them. Instead of opening and strengthening them, and teaching to think freely;——it hath cramped and enslaved them, and qualified for thinking only in *one* track. Instead of instilling humility, charity, and liberality, and thus preparing for an easier discovery and a readier admission of truth; it has inflated with conceit, and stuffed the human mind with wretched prejudices.

The more has been learnt from such education, the more it becomes necessary to unlearn. The more has been taught in this way, of so much the more must the mind be emptied before true wisdom can enter.—Such was education in the time of the first teachers of christianity. By furnishing with skill in the arts of disputation and sophistry, and producing an attachment to established systems, it turned the minds of men from truth, and rendered them more determined to resist evidence, and more capable of evading it. Hence it happened, that this heavenly instruction, when first communicated, was *to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness*; and that in spite of *miracles themselves*, the persons who rejected it with most disdain, and who opposed it with most violence, were those who had been educated in colleges, and were best versed in the false learning of the times: And had it taught the true philosophy instead of the true religion the effect would have been the same. The doctrine that the sun stood still and that the earth moved round it, would have been reckoned no less absurd and incredible, than the doctrine of a *crucified Messiah*. And the men who would have treated such an instruction with most contempt, would have been the *wise and the prudent*; that is, the proud sophists and learned doctors of the times, who had studied the *Ptolemaick* system of the world, and learnt, by cycles and epicycles, to account for all the motions of the heavenly bodies.

In like manner, when the improvement of logic in Mr. Locke's *Essay on the human understanding* was first published in Britain, the persons readiest to attend to it and to receive it were those who had never been trained in colleges; and those minds, therefore, had never been perverted by an instruction in the jargon of the schools. To the deep professors of the time it appeared (like the doctrine taught in his book on the reasonableness of christianity) to be a dangerous novelty and heresy; and the University of Oxford, in particular, condemned and reprobated the author.——The like happened when Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries were first published. A romance (that is, the Philosophy of Descartes) was then in possession of the philosophical world. Education had rivetted it in the minds of the learned; and it was twenty seven years before Newton's *Principia* could gain sufficient credit to bring it to a second edition.—Such are the prejudicies which have generally prevailed against new lights. Such the impediments which have been thrown in the way of improvement by a narrow plan of education.—Even now the principal object of education (especially in divinity) is to teach established systems as certain truths, and to qualify for successfully defending them against opponents; and thus to arm the mind against conviction, and render it impenetrable to farther lights. Indeed, were it allowed to my option which I would have, the plain sense of a common and untutored man, or the deep erudition of the proud scholar and professors in most universities, I should eagerly prefer the former from a persuasion that it would leave me at a less distance from real wisdom. An unoccupied and simple mind, I think infinitely preferable to a mind warped by systems; and the entire want of learning better than a learning, such as most of that is which hitherto has been sought and admired.—A learning which puffs up, while in reality it is nothing but profounder ignorance and more inveterate prejudice.

It may be worth adding here, that a narrow education (should it ever happen not to produce the evils now mentioned) will probably produce equal evils of a contrary nature. I mean, that there will be danger, when persons so educated come to see the absurdity of some of the opinions in which they have been educated, that they will become prejudiced against them all, and, consequently, throw them all away, and run wild into scepticism and infidelity.—At present, in this part of the world this is a very common event.

I am by no means qualified to give a just account of the particular method in which education ought to be conducted, so as to avoid these evils: That is, so as to render the mind free and unfettered; quick in discerning evidence, and prepared to follow it from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may offer itself. But certain it is, that the best mode of education is that which does this most effectually; which guards best against silly prejudicies; which enflames most with the love of truth; which disposes most to ingenuity and fairness, and leaves the mind most sensible of its own need of farther information.—Had this been always the aim of education, mankind would now have been farther advanced.—It supposes, however, an improved state of mankind; at when once it has taken place, it will quicken the progress of improvement.

I have in these observations expressed a dislike of systems; but I have meant only to condemn that attachment to them as standards of truth which has been too prevalent. It may be necessary in education to make use of them; or of books explaining them.——But they should be used only as guides and helps to enquiry. Instruction in them should be treated with a fair exhibition of the evidence on both sides of every question; and care should be taken to induce, as far as possible, a habit of believing only on an overbalance of evidence; and of proportioning assent in every case to the degree of that overbalance, without regarding authority, antiquity, singularity, novelty, or any of the prejudices which too commonly influence assent.—Nothing is so well fitted to produce this habit as the study of *mathematics*. In these sciences no one ever thinks of giving his assent to a proposition till he can clearly understand it, and see it proved by a fair deduction from propositions previously understood and proved. In these sciences the mind is inured to close and patient attention; shewn the nature of just reasoning; and taught to form a distinct ideas and to expect clear evidence in all cases before belief. They furnish, therefore, the best exercise for the intellectual powers, and the best defence against that credulity and precipitation and confusion of ideas which are the common sources of error.

There is, however, a danger to be avoided here. Mathematical studies may absorb the attention too much; and when they do, they contract the mind by rendering it incapable of thinking at large; by disqualifying it for judging of any evidence except mathematical; and, consequently, disposing it to an unreasonable scepticism on all subjects which admit not of such evidence.——There have been many instances of this narrowness in mathematicians.

But to return from this digression,—I cannot help observing on this occasion, with respect to Christianity in particular, that education ought to lead to a habit of judging of it as it is in the code itself of Christianity; that the doctrines it reveals should be learnt only from a critical and fair enquiry into the sense of this code; and that all instruction in it should be a preparation for making this enquiry and a communication of assistance in examining into the proofs of its divine original, and in determining to what degree of evidence these proofs amount, after allowing every difficulty its just weight.——This has never yet been the practice among Christians. The new Testament has been reckoned hitherto an insufficient standard of Christian Divinity; and, therefore, formularies of human invention pretending to explain and define it (but in reality misrepresenting and dishonouring it) have been substituted in its room; and teaching these has been called teaching Christianity.——And it is very remarkable, that in the English Universities no Lectures on the New Testament are ever read, or even suffered to be read; and that, through all Christendom, it is much less an object of attention than the systems and creeds which have been fathered upon it.

I will only add on this subject, that it is above all things necessary, while instruction is conveyed, to convey with it a sense of the imbecility of the human mind, and of its great proneness to error; and also a disposition, even on points which seem the most clear, to listen to objections, and to consider nothing as involving in it our final interest but an honest Heart.

Nature has so made us, that an attachment must take place within us to opinions once formed; and it was proper that we should be so made, in order to prevent that levity and desultoriness of mind which must have been the consequence had we been ready to give up our opinions too easily and hastily. But this natural tendency, however wisely given us, is apt to exceed its proper limits, and to render us unreasonably tenacious. It ought, therefore, like all our other natural propensities, to be carefully watched and guarded; and education should put us upon doing this. An objectivation before made should, in particular, be inculcated; "that all mankind have hitherto been most tenacious when most in the wrong, and reckoned themselves most enlightened when most in the dark."——This is, indeed, a very mortifying fact; but attention to it is necessary to cure that miserable pride and dogmaticalness which are some of the worst enemies to improvement.——Who is there that does not remember the time when he was entirely satisfied about points which deeper reflection has shewn to be above his comprehension? Who, for instance, does not remember a time when he would have wondered at the question, "why does water run down hill?" What ignorant man is there who is not persuaded that he understands this perfectly? But every improved man knows it to be a question he cannot answer; and what distinguishes him in this instance from the less improved part of mankind is his knowing this. The like is true in numberless other instances. One of the best proofs of wisdom is a sense of our want of wisdom; and he who knows most possesses most of this sense.

In thinking of myself I derive some encouragement from this reflexion. I now see, that I do not understand many points which once appeared to me very clear. The more I have inquired, the more sensible I have been growing of my own darkness; and a part of the history of my life is that which follows.

In early life I was struck with Bishop Butler's *Analogy of religion natural and revealed to the constitution and course of nature*. I reckon it happy for me that this book was one of the first that fell into my hands. It taught me the proper mode of reasoning on moral and religious subjects, and particularly the importance of paying a due regard to the imperfection of human knowledge. His sermons also, I then thought, and do still think, excellent. Next to his works, I have always been an admirer of the writings of Dr. Clarke. And I cannot help adding, however strange it may seem, that I owe much to the philosophical writings of Mr. Hume, which I likewise studied early in life. Though an enemy to his Scepticism, I have profited by it. By attacking, with great ability every principle of truth and reason, he put me upon examining the ground upon which I stood, and taught me not hastily to take any thing for granted.—The first fruits of my reading and studies were laid before the public in a treatise entitled *A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals*. This publication has been followed by many others on various subjects.—And now, in the evening of a life devoted to enquiry and spent in endeavors (week indeed and feeble) to serve the best interests, present and future, of mankind, I am waiting for the Great teacher, convinced that the order of nature is perfect; that infinite wisdom and goodness govern all things; and that Christianity comes from GOD: But at the same time puzzled by many difficulties, anxious for more light and resting with full and constant assurance only on this ONE truth——That the practice of virtue is the duty and dignity of man; and, in all events, his wisest and safest course.

ON OATHS.

OATHS are expedients to which all States have had recourse to in order to obtain true information and ascertain facts by securing the veracity of witnesses. But I know not how to relish that imprecation which always makes a part of an oath. Perhaps, there is no such necessity for it as is commonly imagined. An AFFIRMATION solemnly made, with laws inflicting severe penalties on falshood when detected, would probably answer all the ends of oaths.—I am, therefore, disposed to wish, that in the United States imperatory oaths may be abolished, and the same indulgence in this respect granted to all which is now granted to the Quakers.——But I am afraid they will think this too dangerous an experiment; and what, in of most consequence is to suggest,

First, Such a multiplicity of oaths as will render them too familiar.

And, Secondly, a slight manner of administering

them. England, in this respect, seems to be sunk to the lowest possible degree of degeneracy. Oaths among us are required on so many occasions, and so carelessly administered, as to have lost almost all their use and efficacy. It has been asserted, that, including oaths of office, oaths at elections, custom house oaths, &c. &c. there are about a million of perjuries committed in this kingdom annually.——This is one of the most atrocious of our national iniquities; and it is a wonder if we are not to be visited for it with some of the severest of God's judgments.

Of the NEGRO TRADE *and* SLAVERY.

THE NEGRO TRADE cannot be censured in language too severe. It is a traffick which, as it has been hitherto carried on, is shocking to humanity, cruel, wicked, and diabolical. I am happy to find that the United States are entering into measures for discountenancing it, and for abolishing the odious slavery which it has introduced. 'Till they have done this, it will not appear they deserve the liberty for which they have been contending. For it is self-evident, that if there are any men whom they have a right to hold in slavery, there may be others who have had a right to hold them in slavery.——I am sensible, however, that this is a work which they cannot accomplish at once. The emancipation of the Negroes must, I suppose, be left in some measure to be the effect of time and manners. But nothing can excuse the united States if it is not done with as much speed, and at the same time with as much effect, as their particular circumstances and situation will allow. I rejoice that on this occasion I can recommend to them the example of my own country.——In Britain, a negro becomes a freeman the moment he sets his foot on British ground.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the advice which I would *humbly* (but *earnestly*) offer to the United States of *America*.—Such are the means by which they may become the seat of liberty, science, peace, and virtue; happy within themselves, and a refuge to the world.

Often, while employed in writing these papers, have I wished for a warning voice of more power. The present moment, however auspicious to the United States if wisely improved, is critical; and, though apparently the end of their greatest danger. I have, indeed, in finishing this Address, been mortified more than I can express by accounts which have led me to fear that I have carried my ideas of them too high, and deceived myself with visionary expectations.——And should this be true—should the return of peace and the pride of Independence lead them to security and dissipation—should they loose those virtuous and simple manners by which alone Republics can long subsist—should false refinement, luxury, and *impiety*, spread among them; excessive jealousy distract their governments; and clashing interests, subject to no strong controul, break the federal union—The consequence will be, that the fairest experiment ever tried in human affairs will miscarry; and, that a revolution which had revived the hopes of good men and promised an opening to better times, will become a discouragement to all future efforts in favor of liberty, and prove only an opening to a new scene of human degeneracy and misery.

LONDON, June 9.

R I O T.

Some men and women servants, to the amount of forty and upwards, having assembled on Monday evening, the 28th ult. at the Pitt's head publick house, in Hamilton-Street, Mount-Street, Grosvenor-Square, on the invitation of the publican who keeps it, to make merry by a dance on the King's birth night, information of it was given to Justice Hyde, who headed by 50 more constables, and the patroles from Hyde Park, went to the house and took up every servant found in it.

About half past ten at night, they were conveyed in a body to the watch house, without making much resistance. Things continued very quiet during the whole of the night; but Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock the mob began to assemble opposite the watch-house, and demanded the release of those who were confined. The constables within made fast the door, and in a menacing tone, shewed their pistols to the mob, and threatened to use them. This only exasperated the people without, and things were passing to extremities, when M. Conyers, a very active magistrate, living in Mount-street, went out and ordered the watchmen to take way their pistols.

The mob, however, growing more riotous, some of the windows of the watch-house were broken. About 11 o'clock, Sir Sampson Wright, Mr. Adington, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Baker, and some other gentleman in the commission, went to the watch-house, and after sitting some time, and investigating the business, the servants were all dismissed; but six people, among whom were the publican and a fiddler, were detained and sent to gaol, for having assisted the mob and broken the windows.

During this time Col. Drury and a troop of horse guards arrived, the riot aft was read, and the rioters dispersed.—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, tranquility being restored, the soldiers were ordered away, except a few who were left in the watch-house to guard it. About six in the evening, many persons again assembled, and the number increased until towards half past eight, when the mob began to be riotous. What follows, we were eye-witnesses to, being in a house directly opposite:——

A bout nine o'clock, the mob threw a volley of stones at the windows and broke several. This created shouts of applause from the rabble, who cried out, *Go it! Go it!* and some Frenchmen who were in the croud hallooed *Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*—This encouraged the confusion, and some gentlemen's carriages (which we apprehend were sent on purpose, as they several times passed) going by, the servants waved their hats and joined very heartily in the cry. The mob increased in numbers, and the outrage became every instant more flagrant, as not only the most of the windows were broken, but some of the most desperate went up to the door, and endeavored to force it open.

The constables and patroles of the night, who were within, then began to fire, but whether with ball in the first instance, we know not; they certainly with held a considerable time, until the watch-house was in danger of being pulled down. They then fired with ball, and a man was wounded in the head by a slug, & taken to a neighbouring Surgeon. This seemed only to irritate those without, for a few run up to the windows and doors, knocking out the former and beating down the latter. The repellants continued to fire near forty rounds, during which several were wounded, for the mob scarcely dispersed, standing firm on the opposite side of the street. A little before ten o'clock, they forced the watch-house door, and several entered the house, the constables, &c. firing all the time. They began to demolish the inside, throwing the benches and furniture into the street, when the mob, increased, and triumphed in the demolition. The whole house would certainly soon have been down, for every window almost was broken, when a party of Foot soldiers fortunately arrived, but had much difficulty to disperse the rabble. One man came near and threw a large mop stick in the midst of the military, who were ordered to beat the people off. About a quarter past ten, a troop of horse guards arrived, which kept the street about the watch house pretty clear, though the people about continued very riotous.

About eleven o'clock Mr. Justice Adington, arrived and read the riot act, on which the people dispersed.

It is to be observed that the mob had clearly an intention to set fire to the watch-house, for when they broke into it, they had lighted flambeaus to set fire to the furniture.

About 70 people got into the watch-house, and what is very remarkable, we understand they all escaped.

The streets were quiet throughout the night, but about seven o'clock yesterday morning a mob again assembled, and after breaking the windows of the head constable's house, who lived in South Audley-street, they forced the door; but the man providentially escaped, the mob threatened to kill him if they found him. The man is reported to have been since met by some of the rabble, and his hair cut off; but this we give merely as a report.

During yesterday forenoon Mr. Baker, the member of Parliament, and Mr. Bond, attended at the watch-house, to examine those who had been taken up. Among these is the second coachman of the duke of Gloucester, who has been bailed for 200l. A young lad belonging to lady Frances Harper, who had been sent to jail the preceeding day, on suspicion of breaking the watch-house windows, was discharged, after receiving a very admonishing and proper warning from Mr. Baker. Four or five persons are still detained.

The mob was very great in Mount-street throughout the whole of yesterday, but the people did not act in any riotous manner. The watch-house had a guard of soldiers in it. The windows are wholly demolished & the doors broken open. Many of the constables were severely maimed, and several of the mob, most have been wounded; on Tuesday night, as the watchmen kept up a very brisk fire from the watch-house, with their large horse pistols loaded with slugs. From several circumstances it is evident that many of the rabble were sent purposely to keep up the riot.

At eight o'clock last night, there being some symptoms of a fresh riot from the many disorderly persons who had collected, two troops of horse guards, and a party of foot soldiers arrived in Mount street, and took possession of all the avenues leading to it; parading through Grosvenor-square, North and South Audley-streets, to prevent the people from assembling in any great numbers.—A party of soldiers took their stand at the door of the watch-house, and some horse guards were placed before it in the street. Two men were in the evening taken up, and committed for disorderly behaviour; one of them attempted to pull the life-guard-man off his horse.

Mr. Justice BOND and several magistrates and constables walked about the streets. When we left the place at ten o'clock last night no disturbance had happened, but there seemed a great disposition to riot, had it not been restrained by the appearance of the military. Government has acted with great prudence and propriety in calling them forth on this occasion, for it was become indispensibly necessary.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 9.

HEAD QUARTERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

DESERTION having become very prevalent among the troops of this place, particularly upon the least appearance, or rather apprehension of danger, that some men (for they are unworthy the name of Soldiers) have been so lost to every sense of honor and duty, as to desert their post as centries; by which treacherous, base, cowardly conduct, the lives and safety of their brave companions, and worthy citizens, were committed to savage fury:

The commander in chief, is therefore determined to put a stop to such baneful practice, by the most exemplary punishment; as well as by liberal rewards; and hereby promises to every citizen, or soldier, the sum of ten dollars, for each and every deserter that may be apprehended, and brought to this place, together with reasonable costs; the commander in chief also promises, a reward of ten dollars, to any soldiers who will discover an intention of desertion, in any other soldier or soldiers; to the end that such soldier or soldiers may be secured, and punished agreeable to the rules and articles of war.

HENRY D. BUTTS, Aid de camp.

AUGUST 11. Saturday last, the 4th inst. Henry Hamilton, a soldier belonging to the 1 detachment under the command of Major Atherton, was taken to the gallows, to be executed for mutiny, in attempting to take the life of Ensign Devin, by sticking him in the breast with a bayonet, on the march to this place.

The whole of the troops consisting of Maj. Atherton's detachment of infantry, artillery and riflemen, and Captain Stake's troop of horse, were paraded, when the Major read his death warrant, and the awful ceremony was about to be performed—the unfortunate man appeared fully convinced of the justness of his sentence, and exhorted his brother soldiers to beware of falling into the like error—his behaviour was manly; firm and penitent—After he had been tied up to the gallows, every moment expecting to be launched into eternity, a reprieve from the Commander in chief was brought forward—Pleasure was pictured in the countenance of every one, but in none more so than that of Mr. Devin, who had, in a very particular manner, exerted himself to obtain it, but had reason to fear his exertions were in vain.

MARTINSBURGH, August 7.

BYa gentleman who left Kentucky about four weeks ago, we learn, that 500 warriors of the Cherokee nation, with their squaws, horses, &c. had gone into Kentucky, and joined the white inhabitants with an intention of taking a part in the ensuing campaign.

RICHMOND, August 10.

Yesterday arrived in this city, 14 Indian warriors belonging to the Catawba nation. It is said, that their visit here is to offer their services to the United States to fight against the hostile tribes, which are now at war against us.

A few nights ago four soldiers belonging to a company of new recruits, which were encamped near this city, went to an adjoining farm upon a marauding expedition about 10 o'clock, and took their muskets for their defence. Upon their arrival, as they were entering a melon patch, they were hailed by the overseer who ordered them to march off or he would fire on them; but one of them in defiance of his orders, began pulling the melons, upon which he was fired on, and received a load of small shot in his belly, which brought him to the ground. One of his comrades finding that he was wounded, immediately fired his piece at the overseer, and shot him in the arm and shoulder; a friend of the latter standing by, armed with a cutlasy, rushed upon the soldiers, disarmed one of them, and put the rest to flight, leaving their wounded companion behind. The two wounded men are now under the hands of an able surgeon, who has pronounced them very badly wounded, but not dangerously.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Emigration from the NETHERLANDS, *&c. &c.*

At no period since the first discovery of America, has the spirit of emigration been so general, as it is at present—Instead of servants by indenture, set out from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany, we find several respectable families from all those countries coming daily into our parts, with an intention of establishing plantations, and the colonies in our frontier towns and back settlements.

A vessel that arrived at one of our northern ports, few days ago, brought near 500, and another 750 passengers, many of whom were of the class abovementioned. These people have given it as their opinion, that no less than thousand would emigrate this fall from one port in Holland if an opportunity should offer on board American vessels, which in general are preferred to those of this our country. It is also confidently asserted by late information received in different parts of the continent, that upwards of four thousand mechanics, merchants, gentlemen, and nobles, from the Pais bas or Netherlands, and actuated by respect to the present United State, meant to be almost neaters, and winnowing on their account, though in case, after clear of the storms, they for our time past for gathering in their political horizon, came to a resolution of quitting their native country forever—and to fix the peace and happiness, in a foreign clime, which hath not denied, both to them and their ancestors, for above this hundred years—the Low Countries as they are called, having been always made the theatre of war upon the continent of Europe.—Some time ago, 200 of their people, who had invested part of the money in the Dutch funds, met with considerable opposition from different parties who suspected their intention; but under pretence of being factious persons, who meditated injuin some of the belligerent powers, inimicable to their interest, prevailed on the directors of the bank to impede their design as much as possible. Those who had money in the English funds were more successful, for although it is well known that they purposed coming to America, and settling here, no stumbling block was thrown in their way; and they are now ready to embark by the first vessels that sail either from Holland or England to the number of 4000 upon a moderate calculation—with cash and other valuable effects, amounting at six hundred thousand pounds of this currency.—Their Parts of destination between Philadelphia and Alexandria and the Federal City; or some of its neighbouring towns supposed to be their object for a permanent residence.

AUGUST 16. Thursday morning the corpse of a young woman was found in one of the docks near Kensington, an inquest sat upon her body, but we have not yet learnt their verdict. Report is, that they brought in, wilful murder by persons unknown: of this however, we shall soon be able to lay the particulars before our readers. In the mean while, we cannot refrain from commiserating such intelligence as has come within the range of our enquiry. Her name is Elizabeth Reeves, about 17 years of age; handsome; apprentice to a manantuaker, and courted by a young tradesman of the same vicinity, to whom it was reported she was shortly to be espoused.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, after her day's work was at an end she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market, to purchase some fruit; for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money, from her mistress; who saw no more of her until yesterday morning, when, as it was traced, a boy, being on the canal whilst at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones or something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the instant the man saw the boy, he leaped into a bateau, and pushed off a few yards to a shallop, that lay convenient, to which he made fast the bateau and then boarding the shallop the latter put off with the tide down the river, which was favourable to the design at this moment.

The body of a female, with gold ear-rings, and some other marks of respectability, soon attracted the notice of the citizens; and the noise reaching the ears of her misfortune uncle, (for the unfortunate girl was an orphan) he was soon ascertained. A comb which the women in her hair, was found at some paces distant, lying in contrast with a man's black cravat, which has been supposed to belong to——! humanity forbids our proceeding in this horrid recital; except to mention, that some officers belonging to the custom house first off a boat, as did several others, after the shallop before mentioned.

Police Coats took an active part to investigate and discover the perpetrator of this infernal deed; professional persons of both sexes were brought to examine the body, and it was the opinion of the women that the unhappy girl had been——and then murdered!! from the marks of violence on her face and other parts.

Surely the earth and sea combined could not hide a villain of so deep a die as he who could have committed a crime like this——let him take refuge in the hollows of the mountains, or in the bottom of the abyss, he must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living.

AUGUST 22.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated June 17.

"With respect to our markets but little alteration has taken place since our last, but our exchange with all foreign parts has taken considerable rise, and we think will be much higher, at least for a short time, if the news, just received in town by private letters, and by this day's paper, be true, which says that on the 7th inst. a general engagement took place between the Austrian and the French army under M. de la Fayette, in which the Austrians were beaten with the loss of 1000 men left on the field of battle, besides 8 pieces of cannon. Should the intelligence be authenticated, which we are inclined to believe will be, from the manner in which it is received, there is no doubt but our exchange will take a further rise; but we do not think it can stand long above 18 on London, and in the same proportion on other places.

We further learn that the Austrian forces were drawing towards the French Frontiers; that M. Gouvion was killed in a skirmish the 11th of June.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

Extract of a letter dated Buffalo Creek, July 19.

"I left Fort-Franklin the 3d inst. and arrived here the 11th in the evening, at the house of Mr. Winney, who informs me that upwards of four thousand hostile Indian were now assembled at the Miami villages, and that their number was daily increasing—Captain Powel and several other gentlemen of the British army dined with me yesterday and from their conversation I am perfectly convinced that the Indians are supported by the British in the war against us—indeed, captain Powel told me, that all the intentions of the Indians was well known to them, and that the Indians were their allies, and of course they must support them. Some of the chiefs of the hostile Indians passed here about five days ago on their way to Canada, but what their business is I cannot learn."

A most shocking murder was committed on Monday last, by a certain Thomas Deaning, a soldier in Capt. Faulkner's rifle company, on the body of Catherine Worthington, who cohabited with him as his wife. It appears, from his own confession, that he had no reason whatever for committing this horrid deed.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Niagara, dated May 17, 1792.

"I have seen the celebrated fall of Niagara.—It is situate 18 miles above Lake Ontario, and as many below Lake Erie. There all the water which the lake and rivers collect for upwards of 1500 miles falls down a perpendicular descent of 142 feet. Below, for the space of 100 yards, one cannot see the water, by reason of a thick fog which rises and forms a continual cloud; in which in a clear day, one may see a rainbow, morning and evening.

"The cavern, which the Messissaugas called Manilo-al wigwam, or house of the devil, is a curiosity which I never remember to have seen a description of. It is situate about eight miles from the west end of Lake Ontario. The mountains which surround the lake, at this place break off, and form a precipice, of 200 feet in perpendicular descent; at the bottom of which the cavern begins. The first opening is large enough for three men to walk abreast without interfering. It continues in this manner for 70 yards, of which I gained the bottom by steps of one, two, three and four feet. Then it continues 40 yards horizontally; at the end of which I discovered another perpendicular descent, but, as there were no steps, and the air of the cavern was intensively cold, I proceeded no farther.

"The explosions which it sends out, about once a week, in the Spring and Autumn, shake the ground for fifteen miles round, to such a degree, that the furniture is often jarred from the shelves in the houses.

"The province of Niagara on the N.E. side of the river St. Lawrence, between the lakes Ontario and Erie, is settled chiefly by the noted colonel Butler's rangers 24 corps, which in the time of war infested the frontiers of New-York and Pennsylvania; and likewise by the loyalists from the above States, who came here to get recompense from the king for their losses; and by vagabonds who made their escape from different gaols in the country. Among the last is the noted Doctor Clark, who brought with him to the amount of 4000 dollars, for which he exchanged counterfeit public securities. £. 100 has been offered for him at New-York, and he has been once taken by captain Hendrick, the chief of the Stockbridge Indians, and carried over the river, but rescued and brought back by the inhabitants.

"No subject of the United States is permitted to pass the river.

"Fourteen warriors belonging to the Six Nations, have gone from Buffaloe Creek, which lies opposite Fort-Erie, on the American side, to join the Shawanees at the Miami country."

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 15.

William Wilson, near the Sharpsford bridge, Wallkill, in Ulster County, having caught a violent overseer to a young man in the neighbourhood, an apprentice to a Mr. Auger, on account of his parting his address to an only daughter of Wilson, on Friday last as the young man was leaving his house, having been sent there on an errand by his master, most inhumanly according to a previous declared intention, shot him instantly dead—Not contented with thus having destroyed a fellow man, but further to satiate his savage barbarity, with the butt end of the musket truelly mutilated and bruised the face of the corpse. The murderer was immediately seized, and now in Kingston gaol awaits his trial and fate; by which it is to be hoped the world will be delivered from so fell a monster.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. John Bull, of Hauptsburgh near Blooming-Grove, having had some unrestness with his wife at breakfast, respecting a familiarity he suspected him to be guilty of with some neighbouring woman; immediately after, with a halter, put a period to his own existence in his orchard.

On the 3d inst. the son of James Auger, of Goshen, was unfortunately killed by an horse running away with him, and dashing his head against a post.

ALBANY, August 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his friend here, dated August 6.

"In the night of 3d inst. about 11 o'clock, the house of Young, Esq. of Cambridge, was discovered by himself to be on fire. Himself and family had been in bed, asleep for some time; who awakened him he does not know, but on his coming perfectly to himself he conceived that all was not right; he leaped out of bed, in his shirt, and through the back room to the kitchen, which he found all on fire; in his fright he forgot to shut the door leading into the house, which would have stopped the progress of the flames some time from pursuing him into the house. His first care was to awaken and save his wife and children, which with difficulty he effected. His own children, together with a female child of a Mr. Turner, of Shaftsbury, about nine years old, were in the chamber. In an adjoining apartment two young men lodged, who being alarmed by the cry of fire, awakened the children and hurried them down stairs. The flames increasing, and one of the young men discovering that the child of Mr. Turner was still in the chamber, flew to her relief—found her still in bed, took her in his arms and making to the stairs, but was met by the flames, supposing his own retreat cut off, in his fright dropped the child, and as the same instant discovering a window, made towards it, calling to the child to follow him; he leaped out, the child came to the window, where Col. Younglove stood himself to receive her—called to her and desired her to jump out and he would catch her—The flames by this time were so general, in the upper part of the house, the child frightened & fearedly awake, could not be prevailed upon to take the leap, and therefore perished in the flames. He then proceeded to save some of his effects, but the conflagration was so general, and little or no assistance had arrived, he could save only two beds, 5 or 6 chairs, and a few other articles of little value; in endeavoring to save the cloaths, he had worn the preceding day, and which lay on a chair in the room where he lodged, he was a good deal singed, and narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. Younglove is much scorched and burned; the cloathing saved by the whole family is trifling; few or none of them have a change. The loss very considerable and the family much distressed.

WINDSOR, August 18.

UNHAPPY ACCIDENT.

Extract of a letter from the commanding Officer at Bennington, to a gentleman in this town, dated 9th of August, 1792.

"Last Tuesday night a very unfortunate accident happened in my company. I have in confinement under quarter guard, four deserters from the army, whom my noncommissioned officers have taken lurking in this state; over these prisoners I keep two centinels by night—one of whom has orders, after beating of tattoo, to hail and bring too every man who should be seen go the parade, and to demand of him a countersign or an account of himself—(This order is in consequence of the men's having some of them, too frequently left their barracks in the night, and practised abuse upon the citizens—About one o'clock at night a private soldier, by the name of WALSH, was challenged by the centinel, and ordered to advance and give the countersign—Walth being intoxicated, staggered up to the centinel, and offering resistance, the centinel affected to cock his gun, in hope of terrifying him to order; unfortunately his thumb slipped from the cock; the piece discharged its contents through the heart of the hapless Walsh: He died without a gasp! Yesterday an inquest sat on the body and gave verdict—"*accidental DEATH.*"—Walth was an Irishman of about forty five years—*very subject to intoxication.*

HARTFORD, August 20.

A few days since the wife of Mr. Luke Allen, of Wintonbury, was delivered of three children at a birth, and all in a fair way to do well.

Saturday night the 11th inst. a Barn belonging to Mr. Jesse Plumbe, of Westfield parish, in Middletown, with its contents of hay, grain, &c. was burnt by lightning.—At Poughkeepsie, Maj. Henry G. Livingston's barn was set on fire by lightning, which, together with a barrack of wheat containing about 200 bushels, were entirely consumed.—A Sloop at anchor a few miles below Poughkeepsie, was also struck, and received considerable damage.—At Providence, the house of Mr. Oliver Carpenter, was struck with lightning and much injured. It is remarkable, that altho there were two families in the house, consisting of seven persons, and separated into different parts of the house, not a single person was hurt. A large house on the west side of Providence river was burned, a new building in the opposite side of the street.—A new barn, with 25 tons of hay, and a quantity of grain in it, owned by Mr. Stephen Burlingame, of Coventry, Rhode-Island, was burnt by lighting the same night, and two cows killed which lay near the barn.—Several stacks of barley, hay, &c. were also destroyed.—At Dighton, two cows belonging to Mr. T. Gooding, were killed the same night.

AUGUST 27.

Last Friday Mr. David Vibert, by the breaking of a plank, fell from the frame of a building in this town, when a piece of timber falling on his body just under the ribs, instantly put an end to his life. He belonged to East-Hartford, and has left a widow and five children to lament his untimely death.

Another man who stood on the same plank had his leg broke, and a third was more slightly wounded.

BOSTON, August 16.

Thunder and Lightning.

So heavy and affecting a clap of thunder, and such incessant lightning, are not remembered to have been so universally felt in this town for many years, as were experienced last Saturday evening. Several persons in different parts of the town, were for some moments stunned with the shock, but providentially no material injury was sustained in person or property.

We hear from Dighton, county of Bristol, that two Cows, belonging to Mr. T. *Gooding*, of that town, were killed by lightning, at the same time. Though this happened within three rods of his house, and not much farther from several tall trees, and within three or four feet of a post and rail fence, yet not the least mark of the lightning's course could be discovered, but in the subjects of its destructive power; these suffered no apparent injury, either outwardly or inwardly, except in their Lights, which were much torn and mangled. It seems this is commonly the case with animals killed in this way—Perhaps it might not be an useless enquiry, why the lights are more liable to suffer from the force of lightning than other parts of the body?

We hear from Milton, that on Tuesday morning last, that town was suddenly alarmed, by a fine large ship on the stocks being on fire. The inhabitants assembled as quick as possible—but from the want of an engine, sufficiency of buckets, &c. there appeared at first but little prospect of her being preserved—Fortunately there were a number of the citizens of Boston assembled at Mr. *Fose's* Tavern on a court Martial, who immediately ran to the assistance of their brethren, and by their usual alertness and experience on such occasions, joined with the exertions of the inhabitants, so effectually repelled the force of the raging Element, although the ship was covered with flames, that in less than an hour the fire was entirely extinguished.

AUGUST 23.

Tuesday arrived here, the schooner Harmony, Capt. *Drew*, from Bourdeaux, in 52 days. By letters received by this arrival, dated June 29, we are informed, That the young King of Hungary and Bohemia was dead, supposed by poison:—That there were commotions in Prussia, which it was thought would operate in favor of the French Revolution:—That assignats have appreciated from 63 to 49 per cent. discount: That, notwithstanding, business was almost stagnated; and the nation seemed fixed in a state of anxiety for some great event:—That desertions from the Old troops of France had become more common than heretofore, owing to bad management in the commissary and Quarter Master's Departments; but that the spirit of the people was very far from being in the least depressed.

NORTHAMPTON, August 29.

The celebrated WARREN HASTINGS's trial is said to be nearly at an end, and that he will come off with flying colours. The expence incurred by the solicitors on the occasion amount to £. 36,000 to 2 9 shillings.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Newspapers, Advertisements, or in any other way, are requested to make PAYMENT, immediately.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW doors north of the Meeting house in Hatfield, that well known and beautiful situation lately occupied by Messrs. *ELLIS & WALSH*, the dwelling house, store, barn and other out buildings thereon, some orcharding and about 30 acres of meadow land—It is well calculated for a trader or an Innkeeper; to be sold separately or together, as may best accommodate the sale of the same.

The purchaser will examine the premises for the proof of the same—and for further information apply to

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, August 26, 1792.

THE Officers of the first Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 4th Division of Massachusetts Militia, who are qualified to vote in the choice of Field Officers, are hereby notified to meet at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, on *Thursday* the 30th instant, at *Three* o'clock, in the afternoon, to chuse a Major to said Regiment, *vice* Major ALLEN removed out of the state, agreeably to General Orders thereof of the 20th Inst.

By Order of Col. WILLIAM LYMAN.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS Adjutant.

Northampton, August 29, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL WRIGHT, late of Hadley, deceased: (*represented insolvent*) hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Elisha Cook, Innholder, in Hadley, on the first Monday of November and December next, from two to o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS NASH, } Com'rs.
WARHAM SMITH. }

ALL persons indebted to, or having any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for a settlement.

PAUL WRIGHT Adm'r.

Hadley, August 18, 1792.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

A DESCRIPTION of a new settlement in the SUGAR-MAPLE country, in Pennsylvania.—Written by a New-England settler, and addressed to the fathers of large families, and to all farmers who waste their labor in cultivating old worn-out lands.

SECLUDED here from noise and strife,
We lead a peaceful happy life:
Men born an hundred miles apart,
Are here united hand and heart.
No lawyers here with pois'nous breath,
Nor doctors here to deal out death,
But health and peace have found a place,
And friendship smiles in ev'ry face.
No rough collectors with grim look,
And double fees and death's roll-book,
To satisfy their unjust rates,
To take our bodies or estates.
No trainings here or such like trash,
To spend our time or dear-earn'd cash;
Town-meetings none, for choice of masters,
To make us slaves and breed disasters.
The congress' wages or excise,
We neither feel nor know their size;
For we are free from ev'ry tax,
And stay at home and sowing the ax.
Perhaps some people may enquire,
Have you no court-house, gaol or 'squire?—
While folks are honest and sincere,
What need of judge or prison here?
Have we a cause to settle then?
We leave it to judicious men,
To search the matter well—and we
Still to their judgment do agree.
The money that in law some spend,
Is all laid out to purchase land:
Affairs are settled without cost,
Nor ill blood gain'd nor silver lost:
Here herbs and roots in plenty grow,
And sugar from our maples flow.
Molasses, vinegar and beer,
Are made from sugar-orchards here.
For grass or grain our lands are good,
We're many kinds of curious wood:
Potash in plenty here is made;—
With these, we carry on our trade.
Would we have fresh meat—then we kill
Elk, bear, or bear, and eat our fill:
Sometimes we've fowl, and sometimes fish,
And rately meet an empty dish.
Good bread and butter, pork and peas—
Our cows give milk—our wives make cheese:
Here independence with her train,
And native freedom rule the plain.

MARTINSBURG.

The Confession of WILLIAM JOHNSON, who was executed near Winchester, Frederick County, on Friday the 6th day of July, 1792, for horse stealing.—Delivered by him in prison the day before execution.

I WILLIAM JOHNSON, do earnestly address myself to all those persons who have followed the sinful practice of horse stealing, and harboring horse thieves, to entreat them to leave off their wicked and abominable ways, being convinced it will carry their souls to hell, though they should escape the gallows.

For this abominable practice I am now to suffer death, on the 6th July, in the year of our Lord, 1792, aged near 40 years. I believe I followed this dishonest way of getting my living 20 years, by which I have broken the laws of my country and greatly offended my God. The only reason I can give for departing from the path of honesty, is as follows.—My father being a man of considerable property who lived within 16 miles of Baltimore town, in the state of Maryland, (where I was born) gave me, when I was first married a fortune of about five hundred pounds—after I had made away with this, by gaming, drinking, and other vices, I found I could not maintain my wife, who was a woman of fashion, according to her wishes, which caused me to commence the sinful business which bro't on my untimely end.

I began by stealing one horse, and after this never stole another singly, until the one of which I am to suffer; but, at sundry times have taken four, and never more than five at a time. I believe, in the 20 years engaged in this practice, I stole about 50 horses.

Whoever reads this confession, I most earnestly intreat them, in the name of God, that when they are tempted by the devil to take any man's property, to recollect my end, and take it for granted that justice, one time or other will certainly overtake them.

I cannot help saying in justice to my parents, that I never, while under their parental care, saw one bad example laid before me, nor one oath sworn, nor one trait of dishonesty.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FROM THE (NEW-YORK) MUSEUM.

A CURIOUS FACT.

IN the month of June of the present year, a Pea-hen in the Alms-house garden, set on a number of eggs, but whenever she quitted the nest, the Peacock (as their manner is) would destroy some of them, until at length she had left but one. A large house cat, which much frequented the garden, probably having observed how matters had been conducted, now paid more than ordinary attention, and took it upon her, whenever the hen left the nest, to take her place, and lye spread very broad on the egg, until the hen returned, when she would very orderly deliver up her charge to the natural owner; and so it was that in the fullness of time, their united vigilance and care, produced a fine Peachick. Now the end Puss had in view, in this curious process of incubation, is submitted to the naturalist, whether she meant to contribute what she could towards the production, or, whether it was to guard the sacred deposite from the depredations of the wanton destroyer.

P. S. Miss, or more properly (Ence she has a young one) Mistress Puss and the chicken are often seen together in the garden, while the hen at a distance seems apprehensive of no danger, but happy in the confidence of the friendly grimalkin.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

CHARITY.

THE following may be depended on as a fact. The ward of Cripplegate, for many years, have had certain yearly sermons for the benefit of a number of infant children. But whether from the want of General religious attachment to benevolence—or from the Episcopal interdiction of stage performers assisting with their voices, so it happened, that a charity sermon never produced more to Cripplegate than about 20l. each sermon. This could not support the charity. What was to be done? The sentiments of the inhabitants were consulted; they were all for the charity—but the points to support those sentiments was, how could the money be collected. It occurred that a dance would be better than a sermon. It was instantly adopted, and a dance at 2/6 a head, last week produced more, in one night, than four sermons. It netted 150l. the charity, therefore, is in future to be supported by the exercise of the heels instead of the labours of the head.

REFINED *POLICY of the* JESUITS.

A SMALL fleet arrived at Cadiz; it contained upwards of sixty millions of livres in gold and silver, and twelve millions in merchandize, besides smuggled goods. In unloading the vessels, eight large cases of Chocolate were said to have been found, charged to the account of the reverend father general of the society of Jesus. These cases threatened to break the backs of the porters employed to carry them to the custom house, a double number was provided; notwithstanding this reinforcement, such was their weight that the officers became curious to know the cause. They opened one amongst themselves, and found nothing but very large cakes of chocolate, piled on each other. They were all equally heavy, and the weight of each surprizing. Attempting to break one, the cake resisted, but the Chocolate shivering off, discovered an inside of gold covered round with chocolate to the thickness of an inch; from this essay they proceeded to examine the remainder, and all the cases in rotation. They sent advices to Madrid, where, notwithstanding the high credit of the society, it was considered as a matter of amusement; word was sent to the Jesuits, but to no purpose; these refined politicians refused to acknowledge their property, and protested their utter ignorance with regard to the whole. Such was their perseverance and unanimity in refusing to claim any part of the cargo, that the whole was adjudged to the King.

ANECDOTES.

A FIELD Preacher in one of the villages in England, from the strength of his lungs, and length of his extemporary harangues, being for some months attended by a more numerous congregation than the parson of the parish, began to think himself the more orthodox man. Fraught with this idea, he one Sunday evening went to the vestry-room, waited until the service was concluded, and very rudely attacked the clergyman, telling him he came to convince him, to confound him, and to convert him by the word! This was followed by the recital of a thousand texts from various parts of the holy scriptures, so combined as to prove whatever he wished; and concluded by, "this is all from the Bible, and by the Bible I desire to abide; answer me by the same book." The clergyman being a man of some humour, after hearing him with some patience, very coolly asked this labourer in the vineyard if he recollected a text in the Book of Kings, where it is written, "Then Achitopel set his house in order, and went and hanged himself."—"Certainly," replied the man, "I know it to be scripture."—"Good," added the divine; "Examine the Gospel of St. Luke, & you will find it written, *Go and do thou likewise.* This I earnestly recommend, and so farewell."

A GENTLEMAN being joked by a sailor, vociferated, that he would *give* him a flogging. No, says the son of Neptune, you shan't *give* it to me, I will *return* it, pay *interest* besides.

AT the time Congress met in Princeton, the inhabitants were flattered with their continuance, and offered very fervent prayers for every blessing on their heads. Soon, however, they mediated a removal, which a pious old farmer, took so much in dodgeon, that he put the following petition into his family prayers, "Lord make them like unto a wheel; may they still be rolling from Beersheba to Dan, and from Dan to Beersheba, nor find rest, this side of Jordan."

WHEREAS JANE SMITH, my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Whately, August 19, 1792. JOHN SMITH.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber on BOOK, are desired to call on him and settle the same, by the first day of September next, and they will greatly oblige their humble servant,

THADDEUS CLAP.

N. B. WANTED: Good JOURNEYMAN Clothier, for four months, for which good pay will be made. Easttampton, August 21, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber about four weeks since, a sorrel Mare COLT, two years old, natural trotter, with four white feet, and some white in the forehead. The owner is hereby desired to prove his property and take her away.

ELIJAH GARDNER.

Westampton, August 14, 1792.

To the *Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the* COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to be convened at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May next.*

Humbly Shew—

THAT when the County of Hampshire was incorporated the situation and circumstances of its inhabitants made it most eligible that all the courts of justice should be holden at Springfield—at the south part of the County was at that time far the most settled and cultivated—That the great increase of population in the western part of the County, soon after wards rendered it necessary, that the County of Berkshire should be incorporated into a separate County of itself—That such is now the very great increase of its population, settlement and improvements, in the northern part, as render it again necessary, in the view of your Petitioners to make a further division, by a line running east and west. Therefore, at a Convention from a number of towns in the northern part of the County of Hampshire, it was voted to petition your Honors, for such a division. We therefore humbly solicit your Honors attention, to the situation and interest of this County, and pray a division of the same may be affected by a line running east and west, across the same, where to your Honors may seem best.

DAVID SMEAD, { By order and in behalf of the Convention aforesaid.

Greenfield, December 29th, 1791.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June 23d 1792.

ON the petition of *David Smead*, by order and in behalf of a convention of a number of towns in the County of Hampshire, praying for a division of the said County.

Ordered, That the petition notify the inhabitants of the several towns in the said County to shew cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, by causing the substance of this petition, and this order thereon, to be inserted in the several newspapers printed and published in the said County of Hampshire, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said second Wednesday.

Sent up for concurrence.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 25, 1792.

Read and Concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

True Copy—Attest—

SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk, Senate.

MR. PRINTER,

PLEASE to insert the foregoing petition with the order of Court, in your next weeks paper, agreeable to the order of court, and you will oblige your friend,

DAVID SMEAD, { By order and in behalf of the aforesaid convention.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber requests all personal indebted to him on Book, (of more than one year's standing) to call and settle the same without delay.—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Hay, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:——He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as above, will chuse to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that cannot fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Cash paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

WHEREAS *Polly Nickols*, my Wife, has left my bed and board without any provocation: I hereby forbid any person or persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.—Persons are *expressly* forbid harboring her, as they will answer the penalty of the law.

JOSHUA NICKOLS.

CHESTER, AUGUST 15, 1792.

WE the Subscriber being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire to receive and receipt the claims of the creditors to the estate of JACOB SHERWIN, deceased, (represented insolvent) from months from the third of July last, being allowed the said creditors to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. *John Sherwin*, in said Ashfield, on the first Monday in September next, from one to four o'clock, P.M. on said day. PHINEAS BARTLET, EBEN. BELDING, EDWARD ANNIBLE, } Committee of Receiving.

Ashfield, August 7, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*

To be sold by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, August 15, 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1792. [NUMB. 314.

LONDON, May 25.

SOCIETY for CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION.

MAY 18, 1792.

At a Meeting held This Day, the following Letter was received, and addressed to the Chairman of the Society.

"*London, May* 18, 1792.

"SIR,

"The honorable Patronage which the Society for Constitutional Information has repeatedly given to the works entitled the Right of Man, renders it incumbent upon me, to communicate to them whatever relates to the progress of these Work.

"A great number of letters from various parts of the country have come to me, expressing an earnest desire that the first and second part of the Rights of Man could be rendered more generally useful, by printing them in a cheaper manner than they have hitherto been; as those requests were from persons to whom the purchase at the present price was inconvenient. I took proper means for complying with their request.

"I am since informed, that the Ministry intends bringing a prosecution; and as a notion (as well the poor as the rich) has a Right to know what any works are, that are made the subject of a prosecution; the reprint out a cheap edition is I conceive, rendered more necessary than before, as a means towards supporting that right; and I have the pleasure of informing the Society, that I am proceeding with the work.

"I am, Sir, with great respect,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"THOMAS PAINE."

The Society took into consideration the contents of the aforesaid letter, and came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Mr. Thomas Paine, for the communication he has made, and for the patriotic disinterestedness manifested therein.

Resolved, That this Society will contribute its utmost aid towards supporting the Rights of the Nation, and the Freedom of the Press and him who has so effectually and successfully contributed to both.

Resolved, That the right of investigating principles and systems of Government is one of these Rights; & that the Works of any Author which cannot be refuted by reason, cannot on the principles of good government, or of common sense, be made the subject of prosecution.

Resolved, That the excessive taxes which this country pays, being now *Seventeen Millions* annually, give an additional motive for the exercise of this right; & render it at the same time a more immediate duty the nation owes to itself, to enter upon and promote all such investigations.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the rumour of the above-mentioned prosecution; and to report thereon to the Society at its next Meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of Mr. Paine's Letter, together with these Resolutions, be transmitted to all the Associated Societies in town and country and that this Society do congratulate them on the firm as well as orderly spirit and tranquil perseverance manifested therein.

The following ADDRESS to the FRIENDS of the Constitution, at Paris, commonly called Jacobins, *and which was by direction of this Society sent to them last week, was ordered for publication.*

"Brothers and Fellow-Citizens of the World,

"The cordial and affectionate reception with which you have honored our worthy countryman Mr. Thomas Cooper, and Mr. James Watt, members of the Society of Manchester, and united with our Society has been communicated to us by the correspondence of those gentlemen.

"In offering you our congratulations on the glorious revolutions which your nation has accomplished, we speak a language which only sincerity can dictate.

"The formality of courts affords no example to us. To do our thoughts justice, we give to the heart the liberty it delights in, and hail you as brothers.

"It is not among the least of the revolutions which time is unfolding to an astonishing world, that two nations nursed by some wretched craft in reciprocal hatred should so suddenly break their common odious chain, and rush into amity. The principle that can produce such an effect, is the offspring of no earthly court; and whilst it exhibits to us the expensive iniquity of former politics, it enables us, with bold felicity, to say—We have done with them.

"In contemplating the political condition of nations, we cannot conceive a more diabolical system of Government, than that which has hitherto been generally practised over the world. To feed the avarice, and gratify the wickedness of ambition, the fraternity of the human race has been destroyed; as if the several nations had been created by rival gods. Man has not considered man as the work of the creator.

"The political institutions under which he has lived, have been counter to whatever religion he professed. Instead of that universal benevolence which the morality of every known religion declares, he has been politically bred to consider his species as his natural enemy & to describe virtues & vices by a geographical chart.

"The principles we now declare are not peculiar to the society that addresses you. They are extending themselves, with accumulating force, through every part of our country, and derive strength from an union of causes which no other principles admit.

"The religious friends of all, of every denomination, records them as his own; they animate the lover of liberty; and they cherish the heart of the poor, now bending under an oppression of taxes, by a prospect of relief.

"We have against us only that same enemy which is the enemy of justice in all countries, a herd of courtiers fattening on the spoil of the public.

"It would have given an additional triumph to our congratulations, if the equal rights of man (which are the foundation of your declaring of rights) had been recognized by the Governments around you, and tranquility established in all: But it despotism be still reserved to exhibit, by conspiracy and combination, a farther example of infamy to future ages; the power that disposes of events, best knows the means of making that example finally beneficial to the creatures.

"We have beheld your peaceable principles insulted by despotic ignorance; we have seen the right hand of fellowship which you held out to the world, rejected by those who not on to plunder.

"We now behold you a nation provoked into defence; and we can see no mode of defence equal to that of establishing the general freedom of Europe.

"In this best of causes we wish you success—our hearts go with you—and in saying this, we believe we utter the voice of MILLIONS.

"Signed by Order of the Society.

"J. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman.

"D. ADAMS, Secretary."

At a Meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information.

JUNE 2, 1792.

ROBERT MERRY, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Letter was received from the London Corresponding Society.

SIR, London, 13d May.

"THE London Corresponding Society return thanks to the Society for Constitutional Information for the communication of Mr. Thomas Paine's letter to them, and of their Resolutions, subsequent thereto.

"It gives us infinite satisfaction to think that mankind will soon reap the advantage of Mr. Paine's labors, in a new and cheaper edition of the Rights of Man.

"We are, however, not surprized at the report of a prosecution being commenced against his works; for, by the Doctrine substituted for Law in England, that "Truth constitutes the Libel," the very many truths in both volumes of the Rights of Man, render them completely libellous and force Administration, perhaps, against their inclination, to submit them to the impartial investigation of competent judges.

"His Majesty's Proclamation next claims our notice: After reading it with great attention, we discard an idea thrown out by some, that it has thus been drawn up and sent forth, at this juncture, with a view of raising unfavourable prejudices in the minds of the people, against Mr. Paine or his works, now under a prosecution; inasmuch as such an attempt, if it could be proved, would not only bear malice on the face of it, but would be a most daring violation of the law.

"We are more willing to discover therein, his Majesty's great goodness of heart, and paternal care anticipating our warmest wishes, giving the greatest encouragement to our different Societies, and holding forth the same strong desire with us of abiding by the Constitution in its pure and uncorrupt state—of securing the public peace and prosperity;—of preserving to all the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil, and seeming in fact, to encourage them, under the most serious consideration of their own welfare, and that of their posterity, to join us, and unite their endeavours with ours, in guarding against all attempts aiming at the subversion of wholesome and regular Government, and to discourage and repress, to the utmost of their power, all proceedings tending to produce riots and tumults.

"Our ends being thus uncontrovertibly the same, and thereby enjoying the Royal Sanction, we imagine that in exercising our right of meeting, when and where we please, of canvassing such subjects as we think proper, of instructing our fellow-citizens, and of uniting our endeavours to obtain a perfect representation in Parliament, we are taking the truest method of securing to ourselves and to our posterity all the blessings of liberty and peace.

"Yielding to the Society for Constitutional Information, both in priority of institution, and in greatness of abilities, we yet put in our claim for equality of zeal towards the public good, and firm determination to obtain it.

"We are, with great esteem,

"SIR,

"Your faithful humble servants,

"MAURICE MARGARETT, Chairman,

"THOMAS HARDY, Secretary.

"To the Chairman,

"of the Society for Constitutional Information."

Ordered to be published in the Papers.

D. ADAMS, Secretary.

JUNE 4.

Of the PROCLAMATION.

WE have already the melancholy fruit of the impunity which Mr. Whitebread so ably deplored. It would be shocking to suppose the idea that any set of men can wish to produce riots and disorders in the kingdom, as a jesuitical expedient, but we venture to assert, that if it were the determined resolution of the cabinet to create disturbances, they could not have taken a more effectual course than that which they have pursued, we trust for other ends.

To institute an unheard of species of inquisition—to call upon all the magistrates of the kingdom to become secret informers—to establish a black book, in which are to be registered the names of all men who dare to think, to write and to talk, or rather all men suspected of thinking, writing, and talking about their political condition—to provoke the mean and officious expectants in every village—the frequenters of every alehouse—the trading Justices and Bailiffs of every Borough to curry favours with ministers, by communicating the names of every neighbour to whom they may choose to impute sedition;—engendering the dark passions of jealousy, malice and calumny, as well as the more open emotions of popular indignation and patriotic alarm—are surely not the legitimate means of securing the public peace and prosperity of these realms.

It is certainly true that a Proclamation cannot make law. It is of no other use than as a paternal admonition to put the unwary upon their guard against the breach of laws, which, from accident or neglect, may have been suffered to sleep. When it does more than this, it is presumptuous and illegal. It is almost always a reproach to the minister that issues it, for it is a confession; but if it should be so far deviated from its true functions, as to order and command what was previously directed, and enjoined by law, it becomes a serious calamity, for the minister sports with the King's name, and exposes the royal authority to the disdain of his people.

It has been impudently said, that the whigs of England give their countenance to the proclamation. It might as well be said that they gave their countenance to any of the publications that have provoked so much discussion—to Mr. Paine's book on one side, or to Mr. Burke's on the other. Such are not the principles upon which the Whigs would conduct the affairs of this kingdom. They disclaim the proclamation as impolitic and imbecile—as a measure calculated to excite, and not to allay commotion—as tending to irritate, and not to harmonize the factious which divide the country—and as a measure likely to forward the evils that it professes to repel.

It is just such a measure as the country had reason to expect from a minister who has, for more than ten years shuffled between prerogative and privilege—who has one day flood up as the friend of the people, and the next as the Minister of the Crown—who has been for and against reform—for and against toleration.—Who one day invokes us in an unnecessary war, and the next, by way of atonement, makes a miserable sacrifice to the people of necessary revenue.—From a Minister thus shifting to every point of the political compass, we may naturally expect such measures as these. To be remiss at one time and to be rigorous at another—to suffer the tardiness of magistrates one day, and to call upon them to be meddlers the next—to cherish disaffection, and to establish camps to stifle it—to permit pamphlets to be freely disseminated for years, and then to bring forth the anathema of a proclamation against them, is the natural resource of that irresolute, twisting, tortuous system which, fixed on no basis, and moving by no regular stream, catches on its airy height, and is actuated by every wind that blows.

MANIFESTO EXTRAORDINARY

BY THE

KINGS IN CONCERT.

WE call GOD and all Nations to witness that we have no other intention in the Concert we have formed, but to repress in every kingdom that wicked and outrageous spirit of Liberty, which, under the false but specious pretext of meliorating the condition of men, strikes at the root of all Royal and Legitimate Government, and tends to annihilate the just influence and authority which, being derived immediately from God, is superior to all rights merely human. United for this useful purpose, we are flattered that every thinking and loyal heart will approve of the principle upon which we act, and that constituting ourselves the guardians and watchmen over the happiness of every people in Europe, we shall be supported *in interfering to the eternal proceedings of every kingdom*, and in directing, ordering, and commanding whatever we may judge to be necessary for their particular good government, peace, and tranquility.

Animated by these salutary and wholesome principles, the Kings in Concert cannot see with indifference a measure taken up, and supported by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty (and it was said that he received the concurrence of one of the three Estates of that kingdom,) that proposes to extend the elinentical Liberty, to which some of the White Nations insolently aspire, even to the Blacks of Africa. A measure so pregnant with danger to the entire order of things, and which in its consequences would go to establish the romantic and diabolical notion of equality among men, their Majesties with the blessings of divine protection, must withstand and repress.—They have therefore given instructions to their respective Ministers at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, to represent to their beloved Brother their just alarms on the subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—Their confidence in his well-known love of order, gives them the strongest assurances, that the happy understanding which now subsists between the Court of Great-Britain, and the Courts in Concert, will not hereby be interrupted, and that they shall not be obliged to employ the force which GOD has put into their hands, to prevent the overthrow of a trade, which they consider as indespensibly essential to the maintenance of the dignity and power of the Crowns, as well as of the prosperity and happiness of the people of Great-Britain and of Africa. It is for those great interests alone we have taken this step; and if a categorical answer shall not be given, in twenty-four hours, they have directed their several Ministers to quit the said Court without taking leave. If they should be driven to this alternative (which God forbid,) they have the utmost reliance in Divine Providence, in the justice of their cause, and in the good dispositions of the people of Great-Britain and of Africa, for whose interests alone they shall undertake the war.

Given at the Diet of Kings, this First Day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

EXCISE.

OBSERVING the notifications of the Excise Officers stuck up in every quarter of the United States, puts me in mind of the conduct of a negro in one of the West-India islands. His master a mere tyrant, could not get a white man sufficiently severe for an overseer; and knowing that too frequently a man is morose and cruel to his fellow-creatures, in proportion to the *lowness of his origin*, determined him to make a negro Cuffee his overseer; the poor fellow not being able to change his colour, by which he might be distinguished from the herd of slaves, and having no coat to the button-hole of which he could suspend and eagle, a cross, or some other token of his exalted station and superior blood, he bethought himself and placed over the door of his cabin the following notification. *Dis be de house of Obersseer Cuffee; no nille negro eat any ting on de plantation, without Obersseer give leave!*——

The yeomanry of the United States are reduced to the situation of slaves on West-India estates, constituting nine tenths of the inhabitants, as they dare not make use of their rifles indoffey without being subject to heavy penalties upon the information of a pimping excise-man, placed in every quarter of the country to watch the private actions of the free citizens—O tempora, O mores! H. B.

Philad. Aug. 16.

From the [Philadelphia] Independent Gazetteer.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.

"Last year we had no apples in this neighbourhood—the present God has blessed us with abundance, but an insolent Excise Officer is placed over us to prevent our making use of this bounty of Heaven, as we think best—This is the boasted liberty of the Federal Government."

Such grievances are not a little ridiculous. "Last year we had no apples; this year God has given us a plenty, and we may drink cider *duty free*; but cider is not *fery* enough for the throats of freemen, and if we distill it into hot ardent spirit, that will make our throats tingle, we have *fevered-arses* to pay to government." A mighty grievance! and will freemen bear all this? —An Excise Officer! Why the *collector* of a *loud tax* is a civil man; but appoint the same man to collect a duty on *gin* and *whisky*, and what a devil he is! Pimps and negro drivers are nothing to him! So much for prejudices acquired in *another country* and under slavish laws; for these violent grumbletonians, many of them at least, were born abroad.

But all their grumbling has no effect. The laws of the nation are generally agreeable to the community—the execution of them gives no general uneasiness. The complaints of a few sour restless minds in the back parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, produce no great effect in the counties where they are echoed, and in every other part of the UNION, they are treated with their merited contempt. They proceed from narrow minded men, whose views, like those of the pismire, are limited to the hillock where they live. Men who can take a comprehensive view of government, in all its departments and connections, justify the measure taken to raise money in the United States. Indeed in the enlightened northern States, people of all descriptions, though the price of spirits has been raised within a year almost fifty per cent, not only *approve* of the funding act, the duty laws, and the regulations of the Post-office, but they feel no small degree of gratitude to the Executive officer and to Congress, who have planned the present system of administration. A complaint is scarcely heard in these states, nor would the people willingly see the system altered in the minutest particular—But "offence must come;" & when a spirit of censure and complaint exists in the body, it is best it should find vent. Newspapers are the convenient vehicles to carry off this spirit, and grumbletonians are the men to do the work. Every large town must have a gumbling paper or two; they are the common sewers of public opinion, and very useful in discharging the filth of sour minds, and the dregs of wrong heads. The moving of this filth is a little disagreeable for a moment to the by-standers, but is necessary to preserve the air pure and salubrious.

CATO.

LONDON, June 12.

EDINBURGH *RIOTS*.

On the afternoon of his Majesty's Birth day all was peace and quietness. Towards the evening, the mob became riotous as usual, but it was at first nothing more than boyish mischief, throwing dead cats, &c. Unluckily at this period, some dragoon officers, passing quietly along the High-street attracted the attention of the mob, and were grossly insulted, pelted with stones, and pursued to the Riding School, where the dragoons were then stationed. They were immediately drawn out, and patrolled the high street, the mob occasionally annoying them with stones, squibs, &c. The 53d regiment also came down from the Castle, but emboldened by the attendance of a number of idle spectators, the mob did not disperse till a very late hour. The outrages of the evening were principally the burning of the century boxes at the head of the Guard Close and Tron Church; no attack was made on private property. The Lord Provost and Magistrates attended, using every effort in order to persuade them to go home, and with much laudy restraining the military from any strong measures. The mob were even permitted to burn the sentry-boxes unmolested.

From the peaceable appearance of the city on Tuesday, there was every reason to suppose that no further disturbances would take place, and the dragoons were sent away to their respective quarters. Towards the evening, however, a number of riotous persons assembled in George's square, and being interrupted in burning an effigy they proceeded to break the windows of Lady Arniston. The district being out of the Magistrates jurisdiction, the Sheriff immediately attended, & the 52d regiment repaired to the place. The mob continued for some time to insult and pelted the military with stones; but the riot act being read, and the consequences pointed out to them, they apparently dispersed, and the soldiers were drawn off, except an officer and 20 men.—In about an hour the mob returned, and were proceeding to demolish the windows of the Lord advocates house, and other outrages, the Sheriff after using every precaution that human prudence could suggest, ordered the soldiers to fire, which they were under the necessity of repeating. Five or six persons are supposed to be wounded: three of whom, apprentice lads, were carried to the infirmary, one shot through the neck, another in the left side, and the third through the arm. The two first are in a dangerous way, but the last is likely to recover. After this the mob dispersed.

Last night, the mob again assembled, and with apparently more of method in their operations, proceeded to the lord provost's house in St. Andrew's square, the windows, &c. of which they completely destroyed, before the military could be procured. Two signal guns were fired from the Castle, the fire upon the rampart lighted up, and the dragoons arrived soon after, tranquility was re-established.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* July 7.

A FOREIGN vessel, from Hispaniola, made her entry yesterday into Port-Royal; and very soon afterwards an account, bearing marks of authenticity was given, that an express vessel had arrived at Cape-Francois, from Old France, with intelligence of an actual declaration of war between France and Spain. We have it not in our power to authenticate this information any further than by saying, that it is communicated by an inhabitant of the Cape, to his brother, a very respectable French Gentleman, now in Kingston.

July 9.

France has at length "*let slip the dogs of war*," and Heaven alone knows where the dreadful mischief will end. Without one avowed friend, this great nation will, in all probability, have to contend with a numerous host of well appointed foes, ruled by foreigns who are anxious to smother the rising flame of liberty, and to perpetuate that mental darkness, so friendly to despotic authority. Added to this, the carries in her bosom a number of friends, who, under the robe of peace, conceal the dagger, and wait but for an opportunity, to wreak the blackest vengeance. Without standing forward to advocate that licentiousness which has so much injured France, and which, after all, is perhaps inseparable from newly acquired liberty, we must be allowed to wish that the may triumph, over every opponent. It is not in defence of a narrow dirty system of politics, or to gratify the capricious whim of a tyrant, that she has taken the field; but to give freedom & happiness to millions hitherto bowed down to the earth, by the iron hand of oppression. Defects in her new constitution, there undoubtedly are—but on no principle or rule of justice, can foreign invasion be defended. The wisdom of an enlightened people could not have failed to apply a remedy wherever real grievances existed. Under a new constitution, many things must, of necessity be experimental.—Time and experience would have taught them what to adopt and what to dismiss. He who looks for perfection is too fastidious for an inhabitant of this world, and, until he can shew himself without defect, should behold the errors of his neighbour with indulgence, and cherish, instead of suspecting his virtues.

The account of a French and Spanish war gains confirmation. The French in this part of the world are most truely enraged and threaten severe retaliation on a people whom they consider to have been so perfidious as to supply the insurgents with arms, ammunition, and provisions.

The Spanish force, in St. Domingo, consists of between four and five thousand troops, six or seven frigates, and an armed schooner and sloop.

The tempest yet howls at a distance, but as there is little doubt of its reaching these seas, we presume Great-Britain will think it expedient to provide against its effects, and maintain a naval force equivalent to that of the belligerent powers.

The Governor of St. Domingo is said to have expressed his opinion, two or three months ago, that he should soon have a large reinforcement of troops in Old Spain." It is therefore probable that he may have been some time determined upon.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Christopher's*) August 6.

On Wednesday the 1st instant, most of the ships in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of business to be done on that day, none of the Commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very strong wind and heavy swell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ships under way proved fruitless. In the morning of Thursday, a most distressing scene presented itself, for the wind which had shifted in the course of the night from the North to the West, South, blew a violent gale, which precluded, every endeavour to get to sea. In this dreadful situation most of the vessels dragged their anchors, and for some time it was expected that none of them would ride out the storm. The brig George and Margaret, Capt. Athington, which was ready to sail for London; the Isabella, Capt. Carnegie, nearly loaded, and to have sailed in a few days for Glasgow, were stranded; and so the sloop Indian Castle, Capt. Brasier, the property of Messrs. Clifton, King and Co. the schooner Cotton, Capt. Pawson, the property of Mr. Thomas Waite, and the schooner Friends, the little all of the Captain Matthew Lifford: these vessels were providentially drove so near the shore that the respective crews got safe land without any lives being lost. All the foregoing vessels were loaded, and the brig, and some on board the smaller vessels are lost—The Friends is gone to pieces, the others now lay stranded.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the ship Britannia, fully loaded, and passengers on board, parted her cables and struck on the bar about 200 yards from the shore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along side, J. M. Woodyear, Esq. who was one of the passengers, got into the boat not with a view to personal safety, but for the purpose of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the shore which was made fast to a raft that had been previously constructed; the rope unfortunately broke as soon as he got to shore, and although several attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved successful.

The ship sustained the fury of the boisterous seas from eight till about ten o'clock, when she began to go to pieces: and then the most grievous scene presented itself to the spectators on shore—the more so as not the least assistance could be given to the unfortunate sufferers. Attempts were made by some of the crew to reach the shore, in which several perished—a few were saved. The captain with a few others continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was so exhausted that he either lost his hold or quitted the wreck—the most vigorous endeavours were made to rescue him from a watery grave—he was brought on shore, but so far spent that every means used for his recovery proved ineffectual.—Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three soldiers with two women and a child were passengers, all of whom perished, except one soldier, with several of the crew. There were 32 people on board, of which only ten survived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday last.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deservedly esteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig——, Capt. Satterthwaite, is stranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The ship Sarah and Ann, Capt. Chivees, was lost on the reef at Nevis, on Wednesday night, and two of the seamen drowned. She was ready to sail for London; the passengers on board were providentially saved.

From Dominica, we hear that a ship and several vessels were on shore at that Island.

At Antigua, several small vessels are on shore.

At St. Eustatius, a large Dutch Ship with upwards of 400 hogsheads of Sugar gone to pieces, the whole of the Cargo lost. Several small vessels totally lost.—A Spanish brig which lay in that Road put to sea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the Captain excepted, drowned; the Captain's wife and two of their children drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomew, to his Friends in Nevis.

"I have been so much fatigued both in body and mind, that I am scarce able to do any thing; and so severe a cold has taken possession of me, that it is with difficulty I write—and yet you would not forgive me, if I did not attempt giving you an idea of the most violent hurricane ever remembered here by the oldest inhabitants of this poor devoted spot.

"On the first instant, the wind blew strong from the North all day, and the sky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increased, and continued to do so from the same point, till four the next morning—a short calm succeeded, when the wind blew from the South with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our last—but through the mercy of GOD, my house stood unshaken amidst the general wreck.

"When day light permitted me to creep out, Oh God! Oh God! Who can tell how I felt!—Every vessel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, were driven on shore: not one escaped, but Col. Gumb's boat from Anguilla.—Not a house to be seen up the bay, except Dawes's and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his nice Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the sea, and killed immediately—both buried yesterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill.—Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yesterday, and buried in the evening; several of his negroes are dead, but found.—There are fifty-six houses blown down in town—Mr. Heyden's spacious house is half down, the other half remaining—your house is saved. In the country there are not more than seven houses standing.—For Heaven's sake let me hear from you."

NORFOLK, August 18.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Road, the ship George, of Boston, Silas Daggett, master, in 37 days from Cadiz; by him we learn that the people of Spain have excited great alarm and uneasiness at being kept in ignorance of what was doing in France; the Minister thought it best to allow them the liberty of speaking freely on political subjects; in consequence of which the French Constitution had become the subject of common conversation in all coffee houses, and places of public resort:—That the King of Prussia had withdrawn his troops intended to act against France, in order to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Emperor with regard to Poland:—That the Marquis de Fayette was carrying all before him—and that wherever he penetrated into the Austrian dominions, the people had declared in favor of the French Constitution.

NEW YORK, *August 20.*

Extract of a letter from Fort-Knox (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we shall have a very rugged job on hand, with the Indian war. The Indians in this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of crouching and cringing—They come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for scalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the prisoners we have, restrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, several Chiefs came in from Ouiatanon, a place high upon the Illinois river, and, in their speech to Major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently visited and threatned by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war against us, but that they had not, and did intend to do it. That we must keep a good heart, for we have a great many more to fight this year than we had last—wished us success, & hoped we should give them a good drubbing. The Major enquired whether the British made them any presents—they replied, that the British gave them good like stacks of hay, provisions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big Guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborates so far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, there was the last, and the British promise to supply them with every thing they want; so that I think a few of us will be apt to loose our hair."

WINDSOR, (Ver.) August 27.

Extract of a letter from Thetford, dated August 15.

"On the 11th inst. a very extraordinary storm, attended by the largest hail stones that have ever been observed at any time, heretofore in the this climate, happened. It was first discovered hard by the mouth of Onion River Falls, about two o'clock P. M. proceeding in a southerly direction, until it reached the heights of (what is called) Hogbacks, on the north of said river, where the resistance of the heights caused the cloudy column to part; about a third of which deflected south westwardly towards Rutland, the remainder proceeded with a progressive increase of bulk, force, and quickness, in a south eastwardly direction to Coll. Davis's, and so until the succeeding heights of *Berlin, Calais, Marshfield, Orange, and Washington*, broke its regular force, and in some measure threw its course more southerly, covering the northern part of Vershire; towards the east of which, the detached wings of the voyaue column, instantly inclined to the column, and instantly were sucked into the winding channelled interval which divides the heights on the north of Thetford, from those on the south of Fairlee: hurricaning all in its way, till its force and effects were concentrated by the resistance it met by the hills east of Connecticut River, in Lyme and Oxford; where it then, after the most tremendous decent of rain, large hail, and wind, inflicted a southwardly infliction for about five or six miles; thence eastwardly, an infliction of as yet an uncertain distance. It breadth, over the high lands, from the sources of the settlers is uncertain; after the contact of its path at Vershire to Connecticut River, it was about two miles and an half wide; but, after it turned southward its breadth became greater till it turned eastward.

"The lumps of hail (that I examined) were of various sizes, but the largest were generally composed of as many as eight or nine lesser stones congealed firmly together in one lump; these lesser parts were circular, not more than a third of an inch diameter, yet these were of the spheroid kind happening so by their exposed parts sustaining in their descent dissolution, or of the shape described; some had the appearance of an ellipsis with its conjugate & transverse diameters, delineated by the fingers of nature; others of the prismatic, some cylindric, and some conic, and in the components of each lump, all the forms resulting from the basic sections, were clearly discernible!

"I weighed some of these, which were over two ounces and an half. In the course of the tornado from Thetford till it turned east from Thetford, the hail broke all the glass on the north and east sides of the houses, particularly, 112 squares at Col. *John Thompson's*, Lyme, and 109 squares at Lt. *William Child's*, Thetford, and almost all the glazed houses a mile east and west of the river, in its course, shared proportionable damage. Some buildings were unroofed, some creatures were killed, and grain of every sort, with all kinds of garden stuff that lay in its way were completely destroyed!!"

CONCORD, (N. H.) August 11.

TORNADO.

On Tuesday afternoon last, there was a most severe tornado or whirlwind near Martin's, Ferry, in Chester, about twelve miles below this town. It descended on or near Merrimack river, and took its course northeast. The first building in its way was Mr. Martin's, the ferryman, in which were 7 persons—the house was instantaneously torn to pieces—Mrs. Martin was standing over her daughter who had been very unwell for some time, and had a little before been taken with convulsions, when one of the timbers fell upon them, by which they were very much bruised, especially the daughter, whose life is despaired of. Mr. Martin was suddenly caught up by the wind and thrown over a small brook 8 or 10 rods distant, but received no material injury—others of the party were scattered in different directions, but not greatly hurt. Mr. Dalton's house, distant about a quarter of a mile, was the next in its course, which was totally demolished, and his barn and corn house very much shattered. It then entered the woods, and levelled every tree to the ground which stood in its way for several miles, twisting many off, 18 and 20 inches through, to lay above the ground—It is remarkable, that the force of this wind was not 20 rods in width—and at a house not more than 8 rods from Mr. Martin's it was scarcely felt.

RUTLAND, August 20.

On Thursday night through inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Patterson, of Pittsford, was consumed by fire—It seems that Mr. Patterson had been suffering several weeks, supposed to have fled on account of some threats he had received from his wife, by which he thought his life was in danger. On the evening before the fire Mrs. Patterson took her children that she was going to a neighbour's house, not to return that night,—her pewter, &c. was observed by a neighbouring woman to be packed up the day before—Some time in the night the fire alarmed a neighbour who reached the house just as the children escaped out of the door—the house was too far consumed to render any attempts to save it effectual—A day or two after as some children were searching for pewter amongst the rubbish just under where the bed stood, they discovered a number of bones, which on examination were adjudged to be human bones, the skull, teeth, &c. remaining in their natural form—On information of this, a Jury of Inquest was summoned—in the mean time, it is supposed, that Mrs. Patterson went and secreted the skull, teeth, &c. and broke the rest of the bones into small pieces in order to render all further enquiries fruitless. It was the opinion of the jury, that the bones were human bones, and that MURDER had been committed there, but *by whom could not be ascertained*. Suspicions are strong against Mrs. Patterson who has been examined; *but* GOD *alone can develop the hidden scene of iniquity.*

BOSTON, August 30.

SMALL POX.

Yesterday the inhabitants of this Town again met at Faneuil-Hall, to consider its situation relative to the Small Pox; when the state of the Distemper being fully represented by the Selectmen, and the impracticability of stopping its progress—it was determined almost unanimously—That it was expedient, a general INNOCULATION should immediately take place through the Town.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 5.

COMMENCEMENT.

LITTERARY EXHIBITONS AT

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1792.

AT 1 O'clock, P. M. the Musical Society convened in the chapel, where was delivered an excellent and well composed Oration, by GEORGE W. KIRKLAND, on music and the fine arts: Likewise were performed several pieces of Music.

At 4 o'clock the society of Social Friends assembled in the chapel, where an Oration was delivered by JOEL BAKER, on the progress of the Arts and Sciences, the same evening, at 7 o'clock, was exhibited an entertaining Comedy, composed by JESSE APPLETON and JOSEPH FIELD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

At 11 o'clock, the P.B.K. Society met at the chapel, where was spoken an elegant Oration, by SHELDON LOGAN, A. B. on the rights of civil society.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. the Society of the United Fraternity assembled in the chapel, where was delivered an Oration, by WILLIAM THRUSTON, on Literature; the same evening at 7 o'clock, was exhibited a very pleasing Dialogue, composed by EBENEZER PORTER and JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, 10 o'clock.

The Corporation convened for the President's, and together with the Students and Graduates walked in procession to the chapel, where the exercises of the day were introduced by a solemn address to the divine Being, by President WHEELOCK.

Next was performed a piece of music, well adapted to the occasion.

A salutary Oration, by GEORGE W. KIRKLAND.

A forensic Disputation, by JOEL BAKER, JOHN MURRAY, SAMUEL CROFFETT, and ERASTUS SERGEANT, on this question, "Is it an advantage for Government to be in debt to its own subjects?"

A syllogistic Disputation, by JOSIPH FIELD, respondent, RUFUS COWLES, CALVIN INGALLS, WM. WARD, opponents, on this question, "An Thesaurus Reipublicæ utilitati sit."

A forensic Disputation, by SAMUEL BARTLETT GOODHUE, ALEXANDER THOMAS, JOHN JACKSON and SAMUEL WARNER, on this question, "Does the knowledge of morality depend on reason?"

A Greek Oration, by JONATHAN WARD.

A piece of music performed, concluded the forenoon exercises.

After an intermission of two hours, the afternoon exercises were introduced by music. Next was delivered

A philosophic Oration, by JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE.

A Hebrew Oration, by SILAS WATERMAN.

A Dialogue by JESSE APPLETON and WILLIAM WOODWARD; on the pleasing prospect of the civilization of the Oneida Indians.

An Oration, by JOSIAH DUNHAM, A. M.

After which degrees of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

Isaac Appleton, Joel Baker, John Barnard, Ebenezer Butterfield, Rufus Cowles, Samuel Croffett, Josephus Field, Samuel B. Goodhue, Calvin Ingalls, Johnson Jackson, Cornelius Wright Kirkland, Michael Little, Johnson Wentworth Murray, Ebenezer Porter, Jedediah Sargent, Erastus Sergeant, Zephaniah Swift, Samuel Temple, Alexander Thomas, Gulielmus Thurston, Gulielmus Ward, Jonathan Ward, Samuel Warner, Silas Waterman, Johnson Webster, Joseph Woodbridge, Gulielmus Wadsworth.

A valedictory Oration was then delivered by EBEN. PORTER.

After performing a piece of music, the exercises of the day were concluded by a prayer.

A great number of respectable gentlemen and ladies, from different parts of the country, gave their attendance: Among the whole was observed the greatest order and propriety of conduct, to the honor of the spectators, and the satisfaction of those who had the pleasure of their attendance.

Four hundred passengers are arrived at Newcastle from Londonderry, in the ship ANN and SARAH.

A ship is arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) from Ireland, with 350 passengers.

We have authority to inform the public, that a second loan at 4 per cent. interest, has been lately effected in Europe, for account of the UNITED STATES. The sum is equal to the amount of the former loan, 3,000,000 of Guilders or about 1,200,000 dollars.

A Reward of *Five hundred dollars*, is offered by Governor CLINTON of New-York, for apprehending one *Jacob Falconbar*, of Herkimer county, in said State, charged with having inhumanly murdered an Indian Chief of the Onondago Nation, on the 27th of July last.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars *for apprehending the person or persons who not inhumanly murdered a certain* ELIZABETH REEVES, *on the 17th of August, as mentioned in our last.*

DIED]—At Norwich, on the 22d. ult. DEACON SAMUEL KNIGHTS, in the 49th year of his age, he has left a wife and 13 children to lament his death.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, July 5, 1792.

THE Commander in Chief, having taken into consideration as the law directs, applications from Major General SHEPHARD, relative to the Militia of the 4th division, under his command.

He thereupon Orders, That the inhabitants of the town of Russell, who by law constitute the Militia in that town, be formed into one military Company.

The Commander in Chief also orders, That the divisional line between the two companies, in the town of Southampton, be so far altered, that it shall begin on the County road leading from Northampton, to Westfield, on West-Spring field corner, and thence to run westerly on a County road, until it comes to Westhampton line; And all persons living on said road and northerly thereof, to belong to the North Company, together with Ethel Clapp and his family,—and all persons living southerly thereof, to belong to the South company, together with Ashel Birge and his family. He further Orders, That the town of Ashfield be divided into two companies by a line, and that the road leading through that town to Pelham, called the Pelham road, be that line of division between the two companies in Amherst aforesaid.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Major Gen. Shephard carry the foregoing Orders into effect, and that he be permitted to raise two additional Troops of cavalry in the 4th division, viz: One within the limits of the regiment commanded by Col. Sloper, in the 1st Brigade, and one other in the regiment commanded by Col. James Lyman, in the 2d Brigade of that division. By Order of the Commander in Chief.

Wm. DONNISON, Adj. Gen.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY Lots of LAND, in WORTHINGTON, and MIDDLEFIELD, may be purchased for CASH, or short credit, on very advantageous terms for the purchaser. Those lying in Worthington, are lots No. 1, 48, 72, 127, and ten acres adjoining of lott number 128, 170, 171, 226, and twenty-nine acres adjoining of lot number 225—Those lying in Middlefield, are lots number 142, 152, 196, 200, 201.

It is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of lands lying in those towns; as their good qualities are already well known.

The owner of these Lands being about to remove from this country, is desirous of selling them in a short time, and very good bargains may undoubtedly be had, by any who will purchase the whole or any of the above lots—For particulars apply to the subscriber who is authorized to make sale of the same.

JOHN HOOKER.

Springfield, Aug. 31, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and others, that he carries on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its various branches—at his Shop in WHATELY, where all kinds of business in that line, is performed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms:—All kinds of country produce will be received in payment——Those Persons living in Chesterfield, and its vicinity, having any commands on the subscriber, may have them faithfully executed by leaving them at Mr. *King's Store* in Chesterfield, he proposes to take the Cloth from there and dyes it and returns it back again in a fortnight after he takes it away.

OLIVER MILLER.

WHATELY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1792.

The members of the Society for detecting THIEVES, and bringing them to punishment, are requested to attend the meeting of said Society, at the House of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, on Friday the 14th day of September current, at 7 o'clock, afternoon.

The KISS REPAY'D.

AS Roger with his Moll was walking,
Smiling fell blith, and gaily talking;
Sir John, an am'rous knight, pass'd by,
And chance'd on Moll to cast his eye;
And with her native beauty plear'd,
The rustic husband thus address'd.
Hail honest friend! why odds my life!
You've got a wond'rous pretty wife!
If you'll permit me one small favor,
To kiss her once, I mean, and leave her,
When e'er you chance to meet my dame,
You shall be welcome to the same.
Quoth Roger, if that's all you crave,
Your worship freely has my leave.
The knight depp'd up without delay,
Kiss'd her, and walk'd content away.
Some few days after this, in haste
As o'er the meadows Roger pass'd,
His gentle friend Sir John he Spy'd,
My lady tripping by his side:
He bow'd, and tho' his mouth did water,
Pass'd on, and mentioned not the matter.
The knight then spying him, says friend,
To promised always stand,
See here's my wife at your command.
The clown approach'd and kiss'd the dame,
Then fired with more than usual flame,
He went, and to himself thus said,
Since the good knight so well has paid
His promise, truth I had much rather,
He'd gone with Moll a little farther.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

FREDERICK III. king of Prussia has received many compliments from discerning writers, but that his conduct sometimes justly deserved censure is equally true of him as other celebrated characters. The following anecdote is credibly related, and shews that the impetuosity of his temper sometimes gave rise to repentance.—A certain colonel who had long served with distinguished honor in the Prussian army, in a bloody conflict at the storming a redoubt of the enemy's, received a severe wound in the thigh, which so materially affected the tendons as to have a disagreeable effect on his gait ever after.

On a general review of the army, the oddity of the colonel's walks excited an unmanly mirth among the attendants of the King, and Frederick himself joining the laugh inconsiderately ordered the officer to walk like a soldier, and not wriggle like a dancing Master.

"If I had not, replied the irritated veteran for so long a term served an ungrateful master, perhaps I might have walked as upright as the ingrate himself;" what! says Frederick, do you dare answer your sovereign so? "When my sovereign, descends to the level of fops, says the colonel, he becomes with them subject to the contempt of the brave." The unjustly enraged monarch raised his cane and struck his old soldier—Unable to bear the disgrace he drew his pistols from his girdle, and presenting one of them towards the king, "I esteem you, says he, as a necessary evil to my country, this your desert therefore I give to the wind, and leave revenge to heaven! but a soldier, Sire, should never survive disgrace." He instantly discharged one pistol in the air and the other through his head and expired on the spot. The afflicted monarch, as the only recompence in his power made ample provision for the Colonel's family, and mourned his fate ever after.

ANECDOTE of Judge *DOMAT*.

THE celebrated Charles Anthony Domat, author of a voluminous treatise on the Civick Law, was promoted to the office of a Judge of a Provincial Court of Clermont, in the territory of Auvergue, in the south of France, in which he presided, with the public applause, for twenty four years. One day a poor widow brought an action of process against the Baron de Nairac, her landlord for turning her out of possession of a mill which was her whole dependance. Mr. Domat heard the cause, and finding by the clearest evidence that she had ignorantly broke a covenant in the lease, which gave a power of re-entry, he recommended mercy to the Baron for a poor honest tenant, who had not wilfully transgressed, or done him any material injury. But Nairac being inexorable, the Judge pronounced sentence of expulsion from the farm, with the damages mention'd in the lease, & the costs of the suit. In delivering his conscience, Mr. Domat wiped his eyes, from which tears of compassion began plentifully to flow. When an order of seizure both of person and effects was decreed, the poor widow exclaimed, "O just and righteous GOD! be thou a father to the widow & her helpless orphans!" and immediately fainted away. The compassionate Judge assisted in raising the miserable woman, and after enquiring into her character, number of children, and other circumstances, generously presented her with 100 louis d'ors, the amount of her damage and costs, which he prevailed with the Baron to accept as a full recompence, and the widow again entered on her farm. "O! my LORD," said the poor woman, "when will you demand payment, that I may lay up for that purpose?"—"When my conscience," replied Domat, "shall tell me I have done an improper act."

Instance of PECULIARITY *in a* FAMILY.

THERE is now living at Newbury, in Berkshire, a lady who is one of fifteen children by the same father and mother, eight of whom were tall, and eight were short; eight were boys, and eight were girls; eight were twins, eight born singly; eight were fair, and eight of a very dark complexion; eight spoke French, and eight did not; eight were good dancers, and eight could not dance at all; eight could sing well and play on some instrument; while the other eight had no musical abilities.

ANECDOTE,

Of Mr. B——, an eminent Lawyer.

THIS gentleman being engaged to defend a criminal, in a certain county where he had just qualified, and finding from the nature of the testimony, that his client had no chance of escaping, by the usual subtility of a counsellor, hit upon the following expedient for affecting his deliverance.

After the prosecutor had stated the evidence, which was full and clear against the prisoner, Mr. B. began as follows:—

"May it please the Court, and you gentlemen of the Jury.—

"Having been employed by the prisoner at the Bar, it will be naturally expected that I am about to enter on his defence. But this being my first appearance in this Court, I am happy in an opportunity of establishing a character for candor; a character which I shall ever be studious to preserve. Instead, therefore, of wishing to screen my client from condign punishment, I am anxious to bring him to it. The infamous character of the wretch renders it necessary to expunge him from that society, against which he has been so notorious an offender. I see but one difficulty in the way, *Gentlemen of the Jury;* the present indictment is supported by no kind of testimony; for certainly the prosecutor has produced none, you have sworn, "*to give the evidence according to the evidence.*" "But, gentlemen, when the nature of the case is considered—when you take in view the universal bad repute of this man—and the mischiefs that he may still perpetrate, if suffered to escape, I should hope that no stress will be laid upon your oath—that—

Here he was interrupted by one of the Jury addressing the Court,—Sir, I hope this gentleman will not be suffered to proceed. Does he suppose we are unacquainted with the sacred nature of an oath? We assure the gentleman that however light he may make use of it, no consideration should tempt us to perjure ourselves. Mr. B. sat down: The Jury retired; and, to prove their awful sense of the sanctity of an oath, returned immediately with a verdict—"*NOT GUILTY.*"

ANECDOTE.

A late court of common pleas in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the defendant said, if he lost the case he would appeal to the supreme, and from thence to the Federal court, and from thence to Heaven. Certainly, then replied a gentleman, you will be defeated, not being present to answer yourself, and no attorney is ever admitted there.

IRISH PETITION.

The humble Petition of Patrick O' Connor, Blandy O' Bryan, and Carney Macquire, to be appointed inspectors and overlookers (vulgarly called excisemen) for the port of Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

AND whereas we your aforesaid petitioners, both by night and by day, and all day, and we will come and go, and walk and ride, and take and bring, and send and fetch and carry; and we will see all, and seize all, and more than all, and every thing, and more than all and every thing, and nothing at all of such goods and commodities as may be, and can be, and cannot be liable to pay duty. And we, your aforesaid petitioners, will at all times, and at no time, and time past, be present and absent, and be backwards and forwards, & behind, & before, and be every where, and be no where at all. And further, we your aforesaid petitioners, will come and inform, and give information, and notice duly and truly, wisely and honestly, according to the matter as we know and don't know, and by the knowledge of ourselves, and every one, and no one;—and we declare further, we will not rob or cheat the King, any more than is now lawfully practised. And know moreover, that we your aforesaid petitioners are protestants, and gentlemen of reputation, and we love the King, and we value him, and we will fight for him, and against, and run for him and from him, to serve him, or any of his family or acquaintance, as far, and as much farther as lies in our power, dead or alive as long as we live.

Witness our several hands, and separate hands in conjunction, and we and all three of us together.

BRANDY O'BRYAN,
CARNEY MACQUIRE,
PATRICK O'CONNER.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW doors north of the Meeting house in Hatfield, that well known and beautiful situation lately occupied by Messrs. *ELLIS & WAIT*, the dwelling house, store, barn and other out buildings thereon, some orchanding and about 30 acres of meadow land—It is well calculated for a trader or an Innkeeper; to be sold separately or together, as may best accomodate the sale of the same.

The purchaser will examine the premises for the proof of the same—and for further information apply to

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, August 26, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL WRIGHT, late of Hadley, deceased: *(represented insolvent)* hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Elisha Cook, Innholder, in Hadley, on the first Monday of November and December next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS NASH.
WARHAM SMITH. } Com'rs.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for a settlement.

PAUL WRIGHT Admr's.

Hadley, August 18, 1792.

To the *Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the* COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in *Convened at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May next.*

Humbly Shew

THAT when the County of Hampshire was incorporated the situation and circumstances of its inhabitants made it most eligible that all the courts of justice should be holden at Springfield—as the Court of the County was at that time far the most central cultivated—That the great increase of population in the western part of the County soon after rendered it necessary, that the County of Hampshire should be incorporated into a separate County; and, itself—this such is now the very great increase of its population, settlement and improvements, in the northern part, render it again necessary, in the view of your Petitioners to make a further division, by a line running east and west. Therefore, at a Convention from a number of towns in the northern part of the County of Hampshire it was voted to petition your Honors, for such a division. We therefore humbly solicit your Honors attention to the situation and interest of this County, and pray that a division of the same may be effected by a line running east and west, across the same, where to your Honors may seem best.

DAVID SMEAD, } By order and in behalf of the Convention aforesaid.

Greenfield, December 29th, 1791.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives, June 13th, 1792.

ON the petition of *David Smead*, by order and in behalf of a convention of a number of towns in the County of Hampshire, praying for a division of the said County.

Ordered, That the petition notify the Inhabitants of the several towns in the said County to shew cause, if any they have, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, by causing the substance of this petition, and this order thereon, to be inserted in the several newspapers printed and published in the said County of Hampshire, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said second Wednesday.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 25, 1792.
Read and Concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

True Coppy—Attest—
SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk, Senate.

MR. PRINTER,

PLEASE to insert the foregoing, petition with the order of Court, in your next weeks paper, agreeable to the order of court, and you will oblige your friend,

DAVID SMEAD, } By order and in behalf of the aforesaid convention.

Take Notice!

THE subscriber requests all persons who are indebted on Book, (of more than one year's standing) to settle the same without delay,—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Pot, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:—He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as aforesaid will chuse to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, at the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that do not fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Call and pay for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

WHEREAS JANE SMITH, my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Whately, August 19, 1792. JOHN SMITH.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber on BOOK are desired to call on him and settle the same, by the first day of September next, and they will greatly oblige their humble servant,

THADDEUS CLAP.

N. B. WANTED a Good JOURNEYMAN Clothier, for four months, for which good pay will be made.

Easthampton, August 21, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof for Newspapers, Advertisements, or in any other way are requested to make PAYMENT, immediately.

BLANKS

Of all various kinds for sale at this Office.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1792. [NUMB. 315.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Fox's promised Motion for the repeal of the statutes which subjected persons holding particular religious Tenets to certain heavy Punishments.

MR. Fox having moved (as mentioned in a late paper) That a committee of the whole House be appointed to consider of the repeal and alteration of the sundry acts of Parliament to which he had alluded in his speech, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, if the going into a Committee was to be considered as a mere matter of form, he should not object to it; but if it was to be considered, if committed, as having received the countenance of the House, he should, before the night was over, state his objections to it.

Mr. BURKE considered the question before the House to be of the greatest national importance, and it was his intention to treat it as it now fairly stood, as a question of prudence, and as separated from theological points. Before he entered upon it, he begged to congratulate the House upon the delicate manner in which the business had been brought forward. The Right Hon. Gentleman had not dropped a single word of indifference in the people of this country to religion, and he rejoiced that the House, uncorrupted by the false principles and false lights of modern times, had not as yet, and he hoped never would admit to be heard within those walls any thing tending to impiety. He rejoiced that the House and the country still maintained a reverence for religion, for law, and for order; the people consequently maintained their freedom. In his poor judgment, no ground of policy had been advanced to shew, that in point of prudence in the present state of affairs, the acts of the 9th and 10th of William and Mary, ought to be repealed. He objected to any argument founded on abstract rights; they never were his guide, nor ever could be the guide of rational men. The Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of the abstract rights of men out of society: this was a question of great obscurity into which he could not penetrate; he would not go into discussion of what the rights of men were previous to coming into society, for in society he knew there could alone be found security for the rights of men; in society therefore he took him, and looked not, nor would say what the rights were which men relinquished by becoming members of society; what he did know was, that the government of every society ought to have authority over its members. He objected to the Right Hon. Gentleman's intended motion as by far too general, as comprising an infinite variety of matter, which ought not so to be comprised, but which ought to be brought separately and distinctly, that the House might see clearly what they were called on to do. Had the Right Hon. Gentleman come forward with a distinct proposition, to relieve from any grievance the Presbyterians, the Quakers, the Roman Catholics, the Anabaptists, &c. the House would have been called on to relieve bodies of men recognized and tolerated by the laws of the land; men whom they knew, whose principles were known, and whose grievances being stated, a specific remedy might be applied for their relief. Such a mode of application, and such a proceedure, would be proper; but it would not be like the present, which was as general a way as he had heard described in the hospital manner of treating patients, whatever their complaints might be, by the general order of bleeding to the right, purge to the left. Parliament had never given relief in such a general way, nor had ever in any relief been guided by abstract questions; if they ever should so act, there would be an end to their consequence; and to their deliberative power. The present question brought before the House a body of men to relief from the penalties of certain statutes: but the body of men were not recognized by any law of England; they were wholly unknown as a body of men in this or in any other Christian country, and were to be looked on as a phenomenon, coming under the name of Unitarians, professing principles militating against the safety of the Church, which was one and the same with the Constitution; for in every christian commonwealth the State and the Church were to be considered as one and the same; the State being the laity, whose duty it was to guard on every side the safety of the Church, with which the state could no more hold an alliance, than the members of a body with the body. As a phenomenon he wished the House to examine it and to remember, that when any new thing appeared in a State, it was the duty of those who had the guard of the state, to examine nicely what that thing was, prior to their adoption of any measure whatever with respect to it. Unitarianism was a new religion, with which the House was unacquainted. They all knew what old religions were; they had been acquainted with their good, and with their evil; persecution had died away, and those religions were looked to as volcanoes burning out, on the ruins which every blessing for man was cultivated and enjoyed; a new volcano was to be looked to with fear and trembling, for its eruption might destroy those things which were now charming to nature. The present business, treating it in the mildest way, certainly came in a questionable shape, and ought to be exercised, as Hamlet exercised the ghost; the House ought to question it, whether it brought with it aire from Heaven, or blasts from Hell; whether its intents were wicked or charitable! He admitted with the Right hon. Gentleman, that it was not right to draw conclusions from religious opinions held by any man; if those opinions were denied by the man who held the opinions; but when men adopt with their religious principles certain political tenets, it then became the solemnest duty of the House to examine, and to draw conclusions, whether those principles and tenets combined went to lead the way to the destruction of the Church and the state, and to examine into that which was intended to be substituted in the stead of the existing Constitution. It had been avowed by the petitioners, whose cause gave rise to the present motion, that they had for a length of time kept themselves from the publick eye; their pamphlets stated, that they were not ashamed of their inactivity and timidity, but that they were determined to make amends for their former inactivity by a zealous promotion of their principles; they had hid themselves in holes & corners until in the French Revolution they conceived the new a seasonable moment to discover themselves; but by their own proceedings it was evident, that their wish was not to possess quietly their own religion, but to proselyte the world; and notwithstanding the Right Hon. Gentleman, in support of their petition, had urged, that reviling men for their religion was religious persecution; their was to be found throughout the words of the petitioners a charge of idolatry against the established Christian religion, the progress of which they express their determination to oppose; as if the established religion of the country was an innovation, and not, as was the fact, that their religion was an innovation of the religion established in this country for more than six hundred years, and against the religion of almost the whole globe. The Unitarians, he said, had established a fund for the distribution of pamplets to the lower classes of the people; they were a *propagandist* to counteract the established religion of the country; they complained of no grievance, but had alone in their wish to obtain the countenance of Parliament by a recognition of such a body of men.—The Right Hon. Gentleman was desirous that the House would examine what the description of men was, that now desired the countenance of the House; with the indulgence of the House he would shew from the writings and proceedings of their chief, Dr. Priestly their true description. The Right Hon. Gentleman read several extracts from Dr. Priestly's works against Trinity; he quoted his assertion of a train of gunpowder being laid to blow up the establishment, and maintained that throughout the whole of his writings, a wish was expressed to induce the people to pull down the Church. To prove that the Unitarians mingled politics with their religion, he took particular notice of the meeting in Feb. 1791, at the King's Arms Tavern in the Poultry, where Dr. Priestly was the chairman, and Mr. Lindsay, Dr. Towers, Horne Tooke, &c. &c. had assembled; a tavern by the bye, he observed, was not a very common place for the moderate discussion of religious topics; but the Gentlemen so assembled had a better subject to discuss than the dry one of the 39 articles; they had the discussion of 39 bumpers, and as a proof of the moderation, of the innocence, and of the good will to the constitution of their country, of these Gentlemen, he would state a few of their toasts—Prosperity to the Unitarian Society.—Mr. Fox, and the repeal of the Penal Statutes against certain Religious Opinions—The National Assembly of France, and may every tyrannical Government experience a similar Revolution—(to the repetition of each of these toasts, the opposition side of the House exclaimed, Hear! Hear! Hear!) Mr. Burke proceeded; he said he had no doubt but the Gentlemen who called out hear! hear! would willingly touch the glasses for the toasts he had mentioned, and bumper them off with pleasure; he had several more however in his list, and would give them, there was THOMAS PAINE, ESQ. AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN. (Hear! Hear! was now called out from the Ministerial side of the house, and a strict silence was observed on the other side.)

What! exclaimed Mr. Burke, are the Hon. Gentlemen all silent? What, no one to put his finger to the glass of this toast! no one willing publickly to bumper it off? What, no hear! hear! No three times three, to so good, so mild, so innocent a toast! No, no; the gentlemen so loud in their approbation of former toasts, are now as silent as mice. They are conscious that the petitioners have incorporated politics into their religious system, and they know that politics so incorporated are the politics of Thomas Paine, whole production the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox.) on a former night had declared to be a libel on the Constitution, though he would not go the length of declaring it to be an infamous libel! At this meeting, of which Dr. Priestly was the Chairman, and Dr. Kippis, Dr. Towers, &c. &c. made a part, the people of England were called on to celebrate, on the 14th of July following, the French Revolution. Whatever followed that celebration, and whatever evils fell on Dr. Priestly, or others who met at the meeting, those evils were brought down upon them by themselves; they called for the celebration of the triumph of a mob, and had themselves to thank for the effects. The pamphlets & papers they had dispersed, and were distributing, he did not consider merely to be libels on the Constitution, but as calculated to overturn every principle on which the happiness and prosperity of Great-Britain stood. What he knew of these men, he knew from their actions, and would prove incontrovertibly, by their own authority, the existence of a plot in the country to destroy its Constitution, he would prove, that the meeting to which he had alluded, had a connexion with another, the Revolution Society; He would shew that the Revolution Society had a connexion with clubs and dangerous clubs in foreign countries, calculated to overturn the Constitution of this country—a Constitution which the clubs in France had expressed their admiration in many parts, but with admiration the clubs in England had endeavoured to do away, by representing the Royal prerogative as unbearable, the Lords as servile, the Clergy as intolerant; and the Commons as corrupt. The Unitarians and the Revolutionists had in their correspondence to the Jacobin Club, and to the body calling itself the National Assembly, expressed a hope that England would benefit by the transcendent government of France, which was held by Dr. Priestly and his friends, as worthy the imitation of people in Great-Britain. If France was a country possessing civil and religious liberty, if she was in possession of order and of general prosperity, he, though an enemy to those who looked about in foreign countries for principles on which to propose reforms in their own should be inclined to excuse their zeal; but he wished the House to look to the state of France, & to see whether it answered the description given by the Dr. and his friends—for his own part, he knew not a single act of the National Assembly, from the first moment of its sitting to the present, with respect to religion, that was not marked with a spirit of the most horrible persecution. The greatest part of the nation were driven to poverty, to wretchedness, to famine and death, for their religious tenets, yet this was the country held up for an example by those who now called on Parliament for Toleration. The chief ground on which the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposition had been rested, was that of the violence committed at Birmingham; that violence no man more than himself reprobated; but into that violence search had been made, punishment had been inflicted, and retribution given to those who had sustained injury. So much therefore was to be advanced in favor of this country of bigotry and persecution; and it was also remembered, that the troops sent to protect the people, did not cut their throats; but in the country adored for its transcendency of government, for its possession of liberty, and for its much to be envied constitution, outrages ten thousand times greater had been committed, into which no enquiry had taken place, for which no punishment had been inflicted, for which no retribution had been made. But the riots in Birmingham, on which so much had been depended, had not arisen from Dr. Priestly's religious opinion; that gentleman had lived in Birmingham for twenty years, and had, as he himself stated, taught his Unitarian principles with success and pleasure. From what cause then did the riots arise? that question might be answered by the Doctor himself; whose conscience would inform him; they had their origin in his political principles; from the observation made by the whole country of his proceedings in the chair of the King's head meeting; in his recommending to the people of England a commemoration of a rebellion cruel, bloody, and unprovoked; of a Revolution that would for ever remain a foul blot and stain on the annals of humanity—a Revolution commenced by an hired army, and a mob seizing their lawful Prince when at the head of the States of his Empire, convened for the purpose of remedying the grievances of the State.

Mr. Harrison rose to order, contending that the Right Hon. Gentleman was disorderly in bringing before the House the subject of the French Revolution, which was in no degree connected with the question.

The Speaker said, Mr. Burke was in order, his arguments going to prove that the petitioners held political as well as religious opinions.

Mr. Burke proceeded—he noticed the attack on the Bastile, defended alone by 96 invalids; and well for some time on the subsequent murders: such a Revolution, he said, none but wicked or mistaken men would celebrate. If they considered it as an event auspicious to freedom, was there no other auspicious day to freedom that they could discover for celebration? No anniversary of the Revolution in this country—no Magna Charta to be remembered?—Could they discover no other day of a Revolution fit to be celebrated than one other day of a Revolution fit to be celebrated than that marked by blood, by rebellion, by perfidy, by murder, and by Canabalism! (A cry of hear! hear! from the opposition bench.) Gentlemen, Mr. Burke said, might call out hear! hear! as long as they thought proper; he had asserted no more than he could prove: he would again affirm Canabalism; for he had documents to prove that the French Canabals, after having torn out the hearts of those they had mur-

tered, squeezed the blood out of them into the wine, and drank it. An event giving rise to such enormities, was not except fit to be celebrated by Christians:—such a celebration was the celebration of the brutal victories of a mob, and was calculated alone to excite mischief by a mob, in this country. To that excited mischief, and not to his Unitarian principles, had the Doctor to attribute his subsequent sufferings; for, he could declare that he did not believe a single man at Birmingham, who made part of the mob, knew, or thought about the 9th or 10th of William & Mary, or any other penal statutes against the professors of particular tenets. Religious persecution did not at present exist in this country; but in that held up for our example, it did with the greatest violence. What he was about to state he would state on the authority of the Minister of the interior of France; by his authority it appeared that 50 persons were now in prison at Brest for their religion—that 60 were driven for shelter to Jersey, & more to London. From the same authority he could also state, that of 80 Departments, into which France was divided, 43 were in a state of the utmost horror by persecutions, which had ravaged and laid waste the whole land. But it might be said, this was the fault of the old religion, and he did not doubt but it might be seriously imputed to the former French establishment; for in these modern times, when Gentlemen were illuminated by French lights, they had discovered new meanings for old words—they had formed a vocabulary, in which the overturning of antient establishments was described by the word "Reformation," and the opposition to dangerous novelties was stigmatised with the epithet Persecution. From the authorities of the French Ministers of State he could prove that France, by her Revolution had her commerce undone; that universal anarchy prevailed; that, she was in a state of beggary, that she had lost all discipline in her army; that her navy was abandoned by its officers, that the timber in her dock-yards was pillaged; and that her Government was assumed by flagitious clubs. The 14th of July had taken away from her all order, religion, commerce, and happiness; and had given rise to a complication of vices and unheard-of enormities. With these men, emissaries from the Unitarian and Revolution Societies had intercourse: they had taken over the colours of the British nation, and had disgraced and insulted them in the celebration of the triumphs of murderers and of the most notorious villains. The Right Hon. Gentleman here entered into the murders committed by Jourdain and his gang at Avignon, all of whom had been suffered to pass unpunished. He entered also into the conduct of the Assembly, in releasing those mutinous soldiers from the galleys, and granting them a triumph, who had been condemned for firing on and killing the General of the National Guards. Notwithstanding all these known facts, France was held up by the Unitarians, and by the Revolutionists, as an example worthy the imitation of this country. The House ought not then to give them their countenance, when they were going on evidently in a design to overturn the Church, the State, and the Constitution, and to erect in its stead the *glorious fabric of France*. If men come forward and shew grievances, relive them—but give no countenance to such men who hold up and applaud those who have put a stop to all education, as the French have done, in their suppression of schools, and who, as they have destroyed all religion, are proceeding to do away all morality, by having already made marriage a civil contract, to be dissolved like all other contracts. The National Assembly having destroyed all manliness in men, have lately taken a measure, to subvert, all decency in women; they had admitted at one of their sittings a woman to come to the bar as a mother, without being a wife, claiming for her bastards the rights of legitimacy; this woman instead of having been given to the Beadle to be scourged from the bar for her audacity, had been applauded, and her request complied with; and thus had the Assembly given public sanction to debauchery. Soon after this, the lowest class of the women went in a body to the Assembly to insist to be armed and uniformed. As this request, the national guards shrunk back, and the assembly thought prudent to refuse the request; the women, however, had armed themselves with the most horrid weapons to fight the National Guards, and had incorporated themselves with a body of pikemen, who were to act as a check on the National guards, the guards of the Assembly itself. This body the Assembly had not thought prudent, or had not dared, to separate and disarm: but on the contrary, they suffered this banditti of murderers to pass through their hall with plaudits. But this was the government held out for the imitation of England; a government, in which every vice that could be named was over-top'd—a government, from which every honest man must shrink with horror. He, for one, and he hoped and trusted the majority of the nation, would act in the same manner, was determined to expend his last breath, and the last drop of his blood, if necessary, to prevent such an example being imitated in this country. He was desirous of seeing civil and religious liberty maintained—he was desirous of a continuation of order—he wished to have some religion preserved—he was not desirous of having schools destroyed, and every thing tending to morality annihilated. He wished to leave to his children those blessings he had handed down to him by his ancestors—laws, religion, morality—discipline and subordination in an army, manliness in men, and chastity in women:—for these reasons he objected to going into the proposed Committee, at the requisition of such men as the petitioners; on the acts themselves he should not advance a syllable; but, for the principal reason he had just now assigned give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Smith spoke in support of the motion, and entered into a general defence of the Unitarians.

[The remainder in our next.]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

JUNE 8.

The President read a note from Mr. *William Priestly*, son of Dr. Priestly, desiring to be admitted to the bar. The Assembly decided that he should be instantly admitted. He accordingly came to the bar.

M. Francois said that Mr. Priestly wrote and spoke French with great fluency, but he had a voice extreme ly weak, and therefore begged to be permitted to read his address.

"*William Priestley, Birmingham, the son of Dr. Priestly to the Representatives of the French people.*

"*William Priestly* is eager to pay the just tribute of his respects, to the first Magistrates of a people, who have rendered themselves so famous not only in *England* but in all nations who set a value on liberty, on energy and virtue. "Go," said his father to him—"go and live among brave and hospitable people; learn from them to detest tyranny, and to love liberty."

"*William Priestly*, is therefore come into the country of Frenchmen—he purposes to fix his residence there; and he desires to enjoy the rights of a French citizen, a title which he prefers an hundred times to that of a King of an arbitrary State. If he shall become a member of a sovereign people, who will honor him by their adoption, he shall always have present to his memory and heart, in the exercise of his duties as a citizen and a soldier, the publick spirit of the nation, the energy of its magistrates, and the lessons of his father."

To this address the President returned the following answer.

"All freemen are brothers, and certainly it is not without pride that France will adopt the son of Dr. Priestly.—The Assembly invites you to the honour of the sitting."

"The short address of Mr. Priestly was received with the most enthusiastick applause.

Mr. Francois, then pronounced a speech in praise of the shining talents, virtues and sufferings of Dr. Priestly. "Let us give thanks to God, said Mr. Francois, for the destiny which brings and fixes in France the son of Dr. Priestly, and let us seize with eagerness this occasion to convert into a grand act of national gratitude, those tumults that the citizens and societies of the kingdom have addressed to this celebrated martyr of the *French Revolution*. *Versailles* was in former times the asylum of Kings vanquished by their rivals, or expelled by their people. May the National Assembly be to day, may it be forever, the asylum of persecuted virtue. The welcome given to the son of Dr. Priestly will do more honour to France, than the reception which it formerly gave to the rebel and catholick posterity of the house of Stuart, who drew out a long and miserable existence at our court, and languished in despair of not being able to sacrifice their people to their church.

"I demand that letters of naturalization be granted to *William Priestly*, and that the committee of legislation be directed to present a plan of the decree."

JUNE 11.

MADAME D'EON.

An extract of a petition from Madame D'Eon, was read, setting forth, that although she had worn the dress of a woman for fifteen years, she had never forgotten that she was formerly a soldier; that since the Revolution she feels her military ardour revive, and demands, instead of her cap and petticoats, her helmet, her fabre, her horse, and the rank in the army to which her seniority, her services, and her wounds entitle her; and that she now requests permission to raise a legion of volunteers, for the service of her country. Unconnected with any party, she has no desire of brandishing her sword in procession in the streets of Paris, and wishes for nothing but actual service, war nobly made, and courageously supported. "In my eager impatience," adds she, "I have sold every thing but my uniform and the sword I wore in the last war which I with again to wear in the present. Of my library nothing remains but the shelves, and the manuscripts of *Marshal Vauban*, which I have preserved as an offering to the National Assembly, for the glory of my country, and the instruction of the brave Generals employed in her defence. I have been the sport of nature, of fortune, of war, and peace, of men and women, of the malice and intrigue of Courts. I have passed successively from the state of a girl, to that of a boy; from the state of a man to that of a woman. I have experienced all the odd vicissitudes of human life. Soon, I hope, with arms in my hands, I shall fly on the wings of liberty & victory to fight and die for the nation, the law, and the king."

This petition was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause, ordered to be honorably mentioned in the minutes, and referred to the military committee.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* June 6.

An official report has been received from camp of Prince *Joseph Poniatowsky*, on the 27th ult. stating that Lieutenant *Galajewski*, who commanded one of our advanced posts, consisting of about 300 men, had been attacked by 2,000 Russians—defended himself two hours and an half, and finally had the good fortune to repulse the superior force of the enemy. Upwards of 300 Russians remained dead on the field. We had 30 men killed, and 24 wounded.

READING, (Engl.) May 30,

Such a providential escape as the following, deserves to be recorded. On Thursday the 7th inst. William Gray, about twenty five years of age, being employed on a scaffold, erected for the purpose of painting the spire of Great Marlow Church, by the breaking of one of the pullies, fell with part of the scaffold upon the battlements, from the Battlements upon the roof of the church to the ground, being in the whole full four score feet perpendicular. His right hand was somewhat lacerated, but he had no bone broke nor dislocated; His great complaint was violent pains in the viscera, which from so many repeated shocks, it was feared were displaced, distended, or burst: By careful attention, proper application, position, &c. in eight days he was so far relieved as to be able to walk home to Cookham Dean. To perpetuate the remembrance of such an *extraordinary* event, the inhabitants, ordered a black line to be drawn round the joint at the height from whence he fell.

CAPTURE *of* SERINGAPATAM, AND PEACE *with* TIPPOO SULTAN.

BASSETERRE, [*St. Christophers.*] July 10.

A vessel bound from England to Dominica, left us with a ship dispatched by Lord Cornwallis from the East-Indies, with the glorious news of the defeat of Tippoo, and the surrender of his capital. The Captain of the Indiaman hailed the above vessel, and desired her commander to come on board which he did, and found there, Lord Cornwallis's Aid de camp, who wrote a short letter to Governor Orde, and enclosed him the Madras Gazette with the particulars. A gentleman whose veracity may be depended on, has arrived here from Dominica.—He saw the Gazette, which mentions, "That Lord Cornwallis pushed on the siege with the greatest vigour—The alacrity of the army in general, and the alertness with which the approaches were carried on by Gen. Meadows, was such, that notwithstanding every inch of ground was bravely and vigorously defended by Tippoo, who commanded in person every post of danger, the enemy were drove from their out works, and the Sultan and garrison were confined to the citadel, from whence he offered to accept of any terms of peace Lord Cornwallis might dictate. Seringapatam surrendered by capitulation. Tippoo gave up half his dominions, and upwards of three millions of pounds sterling.——The day after the Treaty was signed, the Sultan, with his two sons aged 11 and 9 years old, and the other 7, marched through the British army, which was drawn up to receive him—he had a melancholy but soldierly look—he went up to Lord Cornwallis, and delivering his two sons to his Lordship as hostages for the performance of the treaty, said he hoped his Lordship would be a father to them. In the general orders the day after the treaty, his Lordship, after the usual thanks to the army, mentions Tippoo's gallantry in defending his capital in very honorable terms.—A day or two after the surrender of Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis visited the two Indian Princes, and presented one of them with an elegant Fowler, and the other with a case of pistols, with which they seemed highly pleased—Seringapatam with all the Mysore country is to be restored to Tippoo; but the extensive and luxuriant country between the Ghauts and the British settlements, remain with the English—the Allies are to have the provinces bordering on their dominions. All the petty Princes are restored to their former rights."

PORENTROY, *(Switzerland)* May 15.

On the 17th inst. from 900 to 1000 country people assembled before the castle of this place. The gates being shut they had a parley with the game keeper, of the prince bishop who since his departure takes care of the castle; they demanded the arms which are partly taken from persons suspected of brigandage. The keepers not acceding to this demand, the country people menaced them; on which several muskets were discharged at them, and a cannon loaded with balls, &c. discharged, by which five persons were killed and several wounded: the country people being destitute of fire arms, retired; but we are assured they will return in force, and that the intention of the leaders is to declare the country free, and put themselves under the protection of France.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) August 7.

It is with much satisfaction we announce to the public, that by the timely exertions and persevering industry of Mr. Grove, there is a prospect of checking the villanies that have been practised by a gang of daring Horse Theives, who have so long infested the neighborhood of this place. A man of the name of Wm. Cook had been seen lurking about the pasture, where Mr. Grove's horses fed, and a short time after one of them was stolen. Mr. Grove started in a few days after the theif, and pursued him almost to the frontiers of Georgia, where he came up with and took him, and conducted him safely to this place, where he is now confined in goal. The confession of this man is very full and satisfactory, and accounts for several horses that have been stolen from this town, without having been traced or heard of before; in consequence of which John Rich and Simon Hadley have been apprehended, the former is in close custody, the latter is admitted to bail. Cook seems to have been one of the active men of a gang, whose connections are extensive, and formed upon a plan of deep systematic villiany. Their business was to visit this place frequently in order to be supplied with horses, which he conveyed to the southward, to dispose of in a manner the most advantageous to the concern.—The public may judge of the wicked ingenuity of those men by the following specimen, which is the substance of part of Cook's confession, Rich was to furnish him with a horse, and to guard against the danger of his being detected with him, Rich assumed the name of *George Robertson*, to enable him, as he said, to *swear hard*, and delivered the horse to Cook, saying, "*I George Robertson sell you this horse.*" If Cook was detected he was to say he bought of a man of the name of George Robertson, and to call upon Rich as a witness who was to swear that he saw and heard a man who called himself G. Robertson, sell and deliver that horse to Cook. It is to be hoped that the detection of these men, will be attended with the beneficial effects of destroying the gang to which they belong. Mr. Grove recovered his horses in Georgia gentlemen in Augusta, to whom Cook had sold him.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

It has been generally acknowledged, first a correspondent, that the fertile soil of this western hemisphere produces all the *necessaries*, but few of the *luxuries* of life. Every year's experience evinces, that our soil is susceptible of great agricultural improvements, and will shortly prove the error of the general opinion above cited. We are credibly informed, that in Pennsylvania, on the road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, exposed to the S. S. E. on a piece of ground that appeared unfit for cultivation. Mr. Lesguer, a French gentleman, has planted a VINEYARD, on which, next spring he expects to have 21,000 plants. He began with about 300 from Burgundy, Champaign, and Bourdeaux, in the which would best suit, and believes he shall make from 15 to 30 hogsheads wine per annum, in a few years. We learn from Kingston, Ulster county, that sentence of "DEATH" was last week passed on *William Wilson*, for the murder of Malcon Dafley—he is to be executed on the 20th of this month.

Received POLITICKS.

"THE eastern hemisphere, while we are quietly enjoying the blessing of peace and good government, presents the speculative a busy and interesting scene.

"A general conflict between liberty and despotism cannot but draw the attention, and interest the feelings, of freemen. When we see the sons of freedom, in France and Poland, boldly asserting their rights, we are reminded of what we were, and our wishes are with them.

"The combination of despots against France and her constitution, appeared, at its onset, more formidable than it now is. Prussia had taken a decisive part against her; but now is withdrawing her forces, and turning her attention to the hostile nations of Russia against Poland.

"It is the most generally received opinion, that Russia would have joined in the cause of princes against France, but for her intentions on Poland. And her views against this regenerated kingdom were not disclosed until Prussia began to engage in the conflict against France.

"Prussia, however jealous of Russia's intentions appears desirous of preventing her aggrandizement; or, perhaps, wishes to assert her claim to part of the territory of Poland, should the ruin of that anarchical republic be effected.

"Be their intentions what they may, the Poles have risen of the fountain of liberty; the invigorating draught will give them courage, and the justice of their cause strength to repel, it is hoped, their oppressors.

"The manifesto of Catharine, against the renovated empire, is marked with tyranny in every line—flightly veiled by an appearance of candor, founded on pretences scarcely plausible in a despot's eye, covering motives of the basest kind; perhaps, upon the whole, forming the darkest trait in this woman's character, and, it is to be hoped, the last attempt of her boundless ambition.

"Poland has been, of late, active in preparing for defence; but, in point of strength, unequal to contest. She has all to hope from the interference of Prussia, which though inimically inclined, yet may, by opposing the views of Russia, produce a timely relief; and also from the death of the Empress, which would, undoubtedly, be the cause of great changes in her Empire.

"Austria, with her whole force, presses on France, who, with the energy of freedom, will resist the blow, and if fortunate enough to make an impression upon the Austrian arms or territory, will carry, not death and destruction, but liberty and prosperity, to the centre of the tyrant's dominions."

FREDERICKSBURGH, August 17.

On Wednesday evening the 8th instant, Mr. John Ariel, jun. was murdered near his house in Spotsylvania county. His body was found the next day laying in the road, with a cutaxe in the back of the head, and several attempts had been made to cut his throat. Four negroes, the property of his father have since confessed themselves the actors in this tragic scene, and are committed to goal.—He has left a widow and several small children to lament his untimely end.

DOVER, (N.H.) August 9.

We hear from York, that a servant girl who lived at a certain house in that town, was some time since charged by the man and woman of the house of being with child; but she regularly denied it till the time for her delivery was expired; when unwell, and the man and woman suspecting the cause, kicked her out of doors, where, in the fields, alone, she was delivered, did then took the infant in her arms, and went again into her master's house, that the innocence of the child might plead for the expiring mother. They told her to kill the child—her humanity forbid it—they then took it from her, and carried it out doors, where on the stone of the door the child was found stamped to death the next morning. The man and woman of the house, the supposed perpetrators of this horrid deed, have eloped and are not to be found!!!

RUTLAND, August 27.

We learn from Pittsford, that since the burning of Mr. Patterson's house, as mentioned in our last, the wearing apparel, bedding, pewter, &c. belonging to the family, which were supposed to have been burnt, have been found secreted in the woods—a glaring circumstance, which strengthens the suspicion against Mrs. Patterson.

If the above mentioned Mr. Patterson be living, and should hear of the disaster, he is desired to inform the public, thro' the channel of some newspaper, or otherwise, that the minds of many may be calmed, and that the innocent may not suffer as guilty.

SALEM, September 4.

Latest news from France.

Capt. HILTON, who arrived here on Sunday from Bayonne, which he left the 7th of July, informs us that for several days before he sailed, it was told and published there, as a fact, and which he never heard contradicted, that General LA FAYETTE was penetrating into the enemy's country with great success, and had gained many important and commanding positions in Austria, and was pursuing his advantages with great vigilance and ability, when in the midst of glory he received an order from the King to withdraw his army; and that the General, exasperated at so order which occasioned the loss of the advantages he had gained, had resigned. We cannot but hope however, that this may prove a mistake. Captain Hilton confirms the accounts of desertions of the old French officers: They are mortified that men from an association in society may now bear commissions, and be compar with themselves. Twenty officers of the line deserted at *Bayonne* while he was there, and went to England in an English vessel, whence they will go to join the Austrians; they had taken care to get all their pay before deserting. He further informs, that though tumults prevail, and the old officers desert, yet the order of liberty does not abate in the people; they are confident of success, after the Nation shall be thoroughly purged of those political caitiffs, and after the KING and QUEEN shall be put aside, which they suppose will soon be the case.

The citizens continue to be exercised in arms, several times a week, the first merchant carrying muskets in the ranks; the merchant to whom Capt. Hilton was consigned was a corporal. The Government, to save take good care, amidst all the commotions, to provide ample magazines of provisions: vast quantities of grain are purchased by their agents, the public stores are full, and there is a plenty besides. The paper currency was depreciated about 40 per cent, but did not easily pass at any rate.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 12.

By the latest accounts from Port-au-Prince, we are informed that the markets are very high:—coffee could not be procured under 17 1-2 and 18 sous per lb. and sugar sold 10 dollars per cwt. The mulattoes had come into terms with the whites; but the blacks continued to hold out with obstinacy against all reasonable propositions, so that the war will certainly be protracted.

DIED]—At Whitby, on the 8th ult. and was interred at Mansfield on the day following, Mrs. Mary Watt, relict of Mr. Joseph Watt, late of Mansfield, in the 99th year of her age! She lived with a husband, forty years, from her descended six children, forty six grand children, ninety eight great grand children, one great great grand child—One hundred and twenty remain to this time.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

HAVING *heard many persons observe that they could not understand the Resolve of the General Court, for distributing the Commonwealth for the choice of Federal Representatives, I was induced to examine it for my own satisfaction, and conceit I am at a loss to know what would be the opinion, and the duty, of the Governor and Council, should the following case happen—and it, likely, will happen, viz:*

Say 6000 votes, for the second district, are returned into the Secretary's Office—then 3001 make a majority—Now A. (living in the County of Hampshire) has 2000 votes for the second district: and 3500 votes for the county of Hampshire—Consequently he has 3500 votes within the second District, and, perhaps, within his own County. Now is A. chosen? If so: which is he to represent—The second District; or the County of Hampshire?

I have also heard much conversation respecting the manner of voting—But I see no great difficulty in this—In my opinion all the votes ought to be given in to the Selectmen at once; in our list—Thus

A. B. for Hampshire.
C. D. for Worcester.
E. F. for Berkshire.
G. H. for the second District.
I. K. for the first, second and third Districts.

Z.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this Method to inform his customers and others that he has just received a new assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, in addition to those he had on hand makes a general assortment, also a small collection of BOOKS, consisting of the following kind, viz.

BIBLES,	Bender's Letters,
Testaments,	Macauley's Letters,
Edwards on the Will,	Lady's Library,
do. History of redemption.	Do. Monitor,
Chauncey's Universal salvation.	Clio on Taste,
	Brydone's Tour,
Edwards against Chauncey	Young man's best Companion.
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Enrick's Dictionary,
Milton's Paradise Lost,	Psalm Books,
do. Paradise regained,	Perry's Spelling Book,
Buchan's domestic Medicine.	Webster's 1st, and 3d. part.
Rowes' Letters,	Primers and a number of small children's books.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.	

Religious Courtship,

Also an assortment of DYE STUFFS, which consist of Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Roman Vitriol, Verdigrease, Allum, Copperas. Also a quantity of Sweeds Iron, Bloomery do. Cast Steel, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Constant, a few barrels of Liver Oil, also an assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Looking Glasses, Iron Shovels, and a general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS. The above goods he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, or CASH in hand as best suits the purchaser.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in June last, a red two year old heifer, face and nose all white, white back and belly, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said heifer, or give information where she may be, shall have a reasonable reward, and all necessary charges paid. PHINEHAS RICE.

Conway, Sept. 6, 1792.

Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids in the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, ending the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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 annual entitled.

2d An affidavit, agreeable 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 or vessel] 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 six months, at an impaired of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed in presence of

Witness.

Acknowledged before me.

Application 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 *or stolen from the Pasture of Mr. N. Sexton, in Worthington; on the evening of the 5th inst. a bright bay MARE, six or seven years old, about 14 hands high, well built, natural trotter, lively and active, with a white star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, shod all round, black mane and tail. Also a black MARE, about 18 years old, with a long mane and tail, very stiff jointed, a natural pacer, about 13 hands high, shod before. Whoever will take up said Mares and deliver them to the Subscriber or at Col. N. Bagg's, in Worthington, or give information where they may be found, shall have a handsome reward and all necessary charges paid.* JOSEPH CLAP.

Easthampton, September 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, *for immediate* PAY.

A NEW single story House, two good rooms on the floor, cellar, &c. with six acres of excellent land, well fenced and under improvement, lying on the Hill in Norwich, about half a mile from the meeting House, and in a good neighbourhood, well situated for a tradesman, a Blacksmith particularly is much wanted. Apply to

T. J. DOUGLAS.

Westfield, Sept. 6, 1792.

TWO *Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high—one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face—wall-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, star in his forehead, and white hind feet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelso, of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.*

☞ The Printers in this, and the other States are desired to insert this, for the benefit of the public in detecting Horse Thieves.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

THERE *was brought to the Subscriber, about one month ago, two horses to pasture, by a person who called his name Willis or Williams, said he belonged to Springfield, and by the best account from there, it appears he said true, but yet horses to pasture, and the subscriber has reason to suspect that they are stolen, or that he came by them, in some unjust way. One of these horses, is fourteen and a half hands high, of a brown colour, with four white feet, white nose and eyes, about seven years old; the other about the same size, a bay colour, black mane and tail, crooked hind legs. The Owner of said horses is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

THOMAS MATHER.

Chester, September 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 6th inst. two MARES, one a Bay colour—star in her forehead, right hind foot white, appears to be about 10 or 12 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, roots all. The other Black, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, 14 or 15 years old.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

AZARIAH PARSONS.

WORTHINGTON, SEPT. 10, 1792.

CONSTANTIA.

SICK of the world, in prime of days
Constantia took a serious fit—
Resolv'd to shun all balls and plays
And only read what saints had writ—
To Bethlehem's walls she would repair
And be a pensive sister there.

A sailor, loitering from his crew
As chance would have it, pass'd along—
She told him what he had in view,
And he reply'd fair maid you're wrong,
"Let faded nymphs to Bethlehem go
"Where kisses freeze and love is snow.

"The barren oak and cluster'd pine
"Afford a gloomy, sad delight;
"But why that bloom of health resign,
The mingled tint of red and white:
In cloister'd cells the flowers expire,
"That on the plain all eyes admire.

"With such a pensive, pious train,
"Who, but a hermit, could agree—
"Ah, rather stay to grace the plain,
"Or wander on the waves with me:
"For you the painted bark shall wait
"And I would die for such a freight."

No wandering seamen [she replied]
Can tempt me to forego my plan;
No barque that wafts him o'er the tide,
Nor many a better looking man:
Go, wander, plough yon gloomy sea,
Constantia must a sister be.

"To gain so fair a flower as you,
(The Tar return'd) who would not plead?
Nor shall you, nymph, to Bethlehem go
While love can write what you must read:
Come, to yon' meadow let us stray,
I have some handsome things to say"—

Love hus his will when reason fails—
In vain he sigh'd, in vain he strove:
"Forbar [said she] those swelling gails
If you would have me—think of love:
Great merit hie your sailing art,
But absence would distract my heart."

What else was said, we secret keep;
The Tar grown fonder of the shore,
Neglects his prospects on the deep,
And [illegible] of Bethlehem talks no more;
He daily quits the coasting trade;
She pities her—that dies a maid.

JULY 30.

The DRAMSHOP.

THERE stands the dramshop, pen'ry's cause,
Which ev'ry morn a lounging circle draws;
Egg-pop, strong-waters, brandy and white rum,
Tempt th' unfeeling idlers from their home.—
Domestic cares, and business must give way,
'Till drams of "liquid fire" illume the day;
And yet these sots will murmur and repine,
And charge their wretchedness to trade's decline.
Naked and breadless hear their children mourn,
And not one sigh their callous'd souls return—
A few short years, this tipling course they run,
While rage, disease and infamy come on—
'Till death, whose patience can no longer bear
To let their rum burnt corpses taint the air!
Puffs the blue glimm'ring flame of life away,
And rids the world of useless lumps of clay.

The GADDING FAIR ONE.

FLORELLA, conscious of her pretty face,
Flaunts in each street, each walk, each public place:
Save when, confin'd by the loud tempest's roar,
She decorates the window or the door.
Ah, silly maid! be wise, henceforth forbear
To court the sneerer's laugh, the coxcomb's stare.
Now twenty nine, cease to display those arts
Which 'gainst the native beauty steel our hearts,
The flirt much evermore disgust excite,
While modesty imparts supreme delight,
The gadding nymph for loves endearing ties
Unfits her mind and oft unmarried dies.

On OLD AGE.

OLD age is a stage of the human course, which every one hopes to reach; and therefore the consideration of it, interests us all. It is a period justly entitled to general respect.—It is wisely ordered in the plan of Providence, that in the day of human life, there is a morning and noon, there should be an evening also. We have no reason to be surprised, if they who are arrived at this dejecting season, feel and lament the change which they suffer. The complaints, therefore, of the aged, should meet with tenderness, rather than censure. The burden under which they labor, ought to be viewed with sympathy, by those who must bear it in their turn, and who, perhaps, hereafter may complain of it as bitterly. The old should consider, that all the seasons of time have their several trials allotted to them; and that to bear the infirmities of age with becoming patience and resignation, is as much their duty, as is that of the young to resist the temptations of youthful pleasure. By calmly enduring for the short time that remains, what providence is pleased to inflict, they both express a submission most acceptable to God, and recommend themselves to the esteem and assistance of all who are around them.

But though the querulous temper imparted to old age, is to be considered as a natural infirmity, rather than as a vice; the same apology cannot be made for that peevish disgust as the manners, and that malignant censure of the enjoyment of the young, which is sometimes found to accompany declining years.

It is too common to find the aged at declared enmity with the whole system of present customs and manners; perpetually complaining of the growing depravity of the world, and of the astonishing vice and follies of the rising generation. All things according to them, are crushing fast into ruin. Part, at least, of this displeasure, you may fairly impute to the infirmity of age, which throws its own gloom on every surrounding object. Let the ages remember that similar lamentations were in the days of their youth, poured forth by their fathers; and they who are now young, shall when it comes to their turn, inveigh, in the like strain against those who succeed them. Great has been the corruption of the world in every age.—Sufficient ground there is for the complaints made by serious observers at times, of abounding iniquity and folly. But though particular modes of vice prevail in one age, more than in others, it does not follow, that on that age, all iniquity is accumulated. It is the form perhaps, more than the quantity of corruption, which makes the distinction. In the worst of times, God has assured us, that them shall be always a seed to serve him. *Say not then what is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.* Former follies pass away, and are forgotten. Those which are present strike observation, and sharpen censure. Had the depravation of the world continued to increase in proportion to those gloomy calculations, which for so many centuries past, have estimated each race as worse than the preceeding; by this time, not one ray of good sense, nor one spark of piety, and virtue must have remained unextinguished among mankind.

On the EDUCATION *of* YOUTH.

THE true end of education is to give young persons such principles, as may most easily conduct them to happiness, and enable them to distinguish false pleasure and happiness from the true. It is a usual comparison, that the minds of children are like wax, capable of any impression, or like paper, on which we may write what sentiments we please; in which some have made considerable improvement.

Youth ought to be perfectly instructed in the notions of right and wrong, to have the true idea of those things they are most likely to meet with in the world, and be directed to proper ends, to which their actions ought to tend; otherwise arts and sciences, which are too often mistaken for all that is necessary to form a man, will render him exceedingly unhappy and instead of being useful: prove notously useless, but dangerous.

They are therefore far wide of the marks, who make the education of youth so laborious & abstruse a thing; where there is little more to be done, than to inculcate true notions of things, not as characterized in this or that language, or defined in such and such books, but as they are in nature, and as they are likely to experience them in the course of life. C.

MONITOR.

WHEN you look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested or your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage, some previous discipline is requisite. Be assured, that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. This as the universal preparation of every character, and every station in life. Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs it will be found, that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity than the highest parts without probity or honor. Whether science, or business, or public life, be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share, in to all those great departments of society. It is connected with eminence, in every liberal art; with reputation, in every branch of fair and useful business; with distinction in every public station, the vigor which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character, the generous sentiments which it breathes, the undaunted spirit which it inspires, the ardour of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonorable avocations, are the foundation of all that is highly fame, or great in success among men. Whatever ornamental or engaging endowments you now possess, virtue is a necessary requisite, in order to their shining with proper lustre. Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if it be suspected that nothing within corresponds to pleasing appearance without.—Short are triumphs of wit, when it is supposed to be the vehicle of malice. By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem and secure the hearts of others only by amiable dispositions and the accomplishments of the mind. These are the qualities whose influence will last, when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away!

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL WRIGHT, late of Hadley, deceased: *(represented insolvent)* hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Elisha Cook, Inholder, in Hadley, on the first Monday of November and December next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

ENOS NASH.
WARHAM SMITH. } Com'rs.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for a settlement.

PAUL WRIGHT Adm'r.

Hadley, August 18, 1792.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for Newspapers, Advertisements, or in any other way, are requested to make PAYMENT, immediately.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Head-Quarters, Boston, July 5, 1792.

THE Commander in Chief, having taken into consideration as the law directs, applications from Major General SHEPHARD, relative to the Militia of the 4th division, under his command.

Hetheretpon Orders, That the inhabitants of the town of Russell, who by law constitute the Militia in that town, be formed into one military Company.

The Commander in Chief also orders, That the divisional line between the two Companies, in the town of Southampton, be so far altered, that it shall begin on the County road leading from Northampton, to Westfield, on West-Spring field corner, and thence in a westerly on a County road, until it comes to Westfield town line; And all persons living on said road and westerly thereof, to belong to the North Company, together with Eli Clapp and his family,—and all persons living southerly thereof, to belong to the South company, together with Asahel Birge and his family.

He further Orders, That the town of Amherst be divided into two companies by a line, and that the road leading through that town to Pelham, called the Pelham road, be that line of division between the two companies in Amherst aforesaid.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Major General Shephard carry the foregoing Orders into effect, and that he be permitted to raise two additional Troops of cavalry in the 4th division, viz: One within the limits of the regiment commanded by Col. Slopes, in the 18 Brigade, and one other in the regiment commanded by Col. James Lyman, in the 2d Brigade of said division. By Order of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DONNISON, Adj. Gen.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY Lots of LAND, in WORTHINGTON and MIDDLEFIELD, may be purchased for Cash, or short credit, on very advantageous terms for the purchaser. Those lying in Worthington, are the No. 1, 48, 72, 127 and ten acres adjoining of lot number 128, 170, 171, 226, and twenty-nine acres adjoining of lot number 225—Those lying in Middlefield, are lots number 142, 152, 196, 200, 201.

It is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of lands lying in those towns; as their good qualities are already well known.

The owner of these Lands being about to remove from this country, is desirous of selling them in a short time, and very good bargains may undoubtedly be had by any who will purchase the whole or any of the above lots—For particulars apply to the subscriber who is authorized to make sale of the same.

JOHN HOOKER.

Springfield, Aug. 31, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and others, that he carries on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its various branches—at his shop in WHATELY, where all kinds of business in that line, is performed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms:—All kinds of country produce will be received in payment——Those Persons living in Chesterfield, and its vicinity, having any commands on the subscriber, may have them faithfully executed by leaving them at Mr. *King's* Store in Chesterfield, he proposes to take the Cloth from there and dress it and return it back again in a fortnight after he takes it away.

OLIVER MILLER.

WHATELY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1792.

The members of the Society

For detecting THEIVES, and bringing them to punishment, are requested to attend the Meeting of said Society, at the House of Mr. ABAHAM. POMEROY, on Friday the 14th day of September current, at 7 o'clock, afternoon.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him on Book, (of more than one year's standing) to call and settle the same without delay.—He likewise informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Flax, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, Salts of Lye and Ashes will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next:——He therefore presumes, that every Person indebted as above, will chuse to discharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general assortment of

West-India and English Goods

on hand, which he is now selling on terms that cannot fail of being pleasing to the Purchaser.—Cash paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, August 8, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1792. [NUMB. 316

Debate in the British House of Commons, on Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of the statutes which subject persons holding particular religious Tenets to certain heavy punishments.

(Concluded from our last)

LORD NORTH supported the motion. His Lordship said, he should not obtrude himself on the notice of the House at that time of the Evening, especially after the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, but that he felt particularly anxious to declare his sentiments, and the more so, as he most cordially agreed with his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox). As long as the act of Settlement remained unrepealed, and the Crown continued limited to the heirs of the Princess Sophia; he should be one of those who contended for the propriety and necessity of a religious establishment, and should support every measure that protected and fortified that establishment. When, however, no mischief could be apprehended from the repeal of laws that were enacted to guard that establishment from danger that no longer existed, his Lordship thought, that in that case those laws ought to be expunged. On the Test Act repeal, he had ever strongly agreed with his Right Hon. Friend; but he was happy on the present occasion to concur with him. There were some propositions his Lordship observed, so clear, that to attempt to prove them, would be to weaken the argument. When the circumstances of the case did not justify their nonconformists, he wished those penal statutes to be repealed. If there was a case, his Lordship observed, in which toleration ought not to be limited, that was the one. With regard to Mr. Burke's observation, "that the Statutes were too bad for execution, and therefore needed no repeal;" his Lordship remarked, that, that was the most powerful argument for their repeal. To the Dissenters from Establishment, not only the country in general, but even the Church itself had more than once owed its protection: if the Dissenters were turbulent and seditious, let them, his Lordship said, be so but were there, he asked, no laws to quell that tumult, and punish that sedition? His Lordship noticed Mr. Burke's observation respecting the abolition of all schools and seminaries of learning, and called on the House to read the statutes in question, and see whether they did not tend in their operation to prevent the introduction of knowledge insomuch as they inflicted penalties and punishments on those who instructed their children in principles which they deemed good and proper, but which differed from those of the established religion. His Lordship wished the House to look at the papers on the table, and to see what, and against whom, they were directed. His Lordship made some other observations.

Mr. Milford contended at some length against the motion as being unanimely, and in other respects improper.

Mr. Adam argued in support of the motion, and observed, that the opposition made to it on the ground of its extent, came with less grace from his Hon. and learned Friend, than from any other Member, because in the last session, his hon. and learned Friend had come with a number of penal statutes against the Catholics for repeal, to which the House had agreed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if, upon a liberal view, it could be proved, that there were laws against the general system of toleration; undoubtedly, in that case, if circumstances would admit of it, an opportunity should be taken to do away such laws. When, however, a motion was made, that went to do away the whole system of laws relating to religion, it required the serious regard of that house. Mr. Pitt commenced Lord North on his speech, and took notice of what his Lordship had mentioned of the Test Act; a subject on which he perfectly coincided with his Lordship. The motion that had been made went, Mr. Pitt observed, in fact to the repeal of the whole system of penal laws, against those who differed from the Established Church; for, though it would undoubtedly be in the option of the House to adopt the Act of the 10th of King William, and reject those of which they approved not; yet the Right Hon. Gentleman had declared, that his object went to the principle of all the laws against Dissenters. In viewing the statutes in question, they ought to consider, that though they might be improper perhaps in the theory, yet their bad effects were not detrimental, and they ought to consider what might be the practical effects of the repeal of them. If the measure were to be carried into execution, it ought to be done deliberately, and in manner the most guarded. Many might misconceive the grounds upon which the House repealed those statutes, and the probability was that, that would be the effect. He did not, Mr. Pitt declared, go to the extent that his Hon. and learned Friend had gone, in respect to the ferment that might exist in the minds of the people. That some ferment did exist, he feared was the fact; but he was happy to believe that, that existed among a very small and unimportant number of persons; for that the great body of the people were happy in the possession of the comforts and advantages they enjoyed under the excellent constitution of the country, and was well affected to his Majesty and his government. At the same time, however, he did firmly believe that there were men in this country who were not only adverse to the Church of England, but enemies to every establishment whatever, and to every well regulated form of government; and who meditated a deliberate attack on the Parliament of the country.—Mr. Pitt conceived, that with respect to the repeal of the statutes in question, or the permitting them to remain as they had hitherto continued, that the danger was all on the one side, and no inconvenience was to be apprehended on the other.

Mr. Fox rose to reply. He had never, he said felt more uneasiness than during a part of the present debate. He had not, he confessed, expected to hear the two Right Hon. Gentlemen avow themselves enemies to toleration. He would not then, he declared, go into any opinions on the subject of the French Revolution; but he would support his sentiments, that the overthrow of the old form of Government was one of the most fortunate and happy events that had ever occurred. The successes or the misfortunes of a day, the want of discipline in a part of the army, or the excesses of a few troops, were circumstances that did not alter the principle on which he approved the Revolution, and did not stagger his opinion on the subject. Mr. Fox very strongly justified his opinion on the French Revolution, and mentioned many facts, and urged a variety of arguments in answer to Mr. Burke's representation of that event. With respect to the Bastile, the destruction of which Mr. Burke had so feelingly lamented, Mr. Fox expressed his exultation at the destruction of that diabolical prison, and mentioned in most respectful terms, a poet, whom he considered as one of the first of the moderns, he named Mr. Cowper, and whose desultory poem, called *The Task*, he had read with the utmost delight. He quoted that gentleman's just description of the Bastile in the following lines.

Ye dungeons and ye cages of despair,
That Monarchs have supplied from age to age,
With music such as suits their sov'reign ears,
The sighs and groans of miserable men!

and immediately after this animated description, he proceeds;

There's not an English heart that would not leap
To hear that ye were fallen at last.

The Bastile at that period was standing since then it had been destroyed! With respect to Paine's book, Mr. Fox observed, it was a libel, but not an infamous one; it was a libel on the Constitution of Great Britain; the Right Hon. Gentleman's book was a libel on every free Constitution in the world. The French Revolution he had particularly avoided touching on. He knew not why Dr. Priestly, because he approved of the French Revolution, should be liable to punishment from the circumstance of his being an Unitarian, and that he, Mr. Fox, should be exempted from punishment who was of the same opinion, but was a Trinitarian. He had never before heard the Birmingham riot defended; Mr. Taylor and other gentlemen present at the meeting at Birmingham, were enemies to Dr. Priestly's politics. He did not think, he said, that the merits of any question ought to be decided by the conduct of an individual. Some of Dr. Priestly's works he had read, in his religious writings he seemed free from religion. He noticed the circumstance of Mr. Burke's having, he believed, last Session, on the Catholic bill, declared, a wish that all the sanguinary laws inflicting death in matters of religion, were repealed, yet he objected to those very acts which he had treated so cavalierly. The Right Hon. Gentleman indeed might have altered his opinions, as he had lately done very suddenly on various topics. Mr. Fox said, that he had, within these three years paid particular attention to the subject, and had read considerably upon it, and he was, from the completest conviction, a firm friend to religious establishments. With regard to the times he did not think that popular prejudice should deter the House from giving their opinion on the subject; the House he observed of late seemed inclined to become the slave of popularity. When he considered the various books that had been published, and reflected on the manner in which the Birmingham rioters had been punished, he thought there appeared to be a violent High Church spirit in the country. If Gentlemen saw danger abroad, he tho't they ought to step forward and endeavor to crush it; for his part he feared none. And he concluded with declaring that he hoped and trusted that the subject of Toleration would be renewed as often as could be, convinced as he was that the more it was discussed, the more its justice would be perceived and acknowledged.

Mr. Dundas, Sir, R. Lawley, the Attorney General, and Mr. Finch, spoke severally against the motion.

Several Gentlemen afterwards spoke in reply to each other.

The question being at length put, it was negatived by a division.

Ayes - - - -	63
Noes - - - -	142
Majority against it,	79

ON THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

(From Mr. Burlow's "Advice to the Privileged Orders.")

HONOR, like religion, is an original indelible sentiment of the mind, an indispensible ingredient in our nature.—But its object is incapable of precise definition; and consequently, though given us in aid of the more definable feelings of morality, it is capable of total perversion, of losing sight of its own original nature, and still retaining its name; of pursuing the destruction of moral sentiments, instead of being their ornament; of debasing, instead of supporting, the dignity of man.

This camelion principle was therefore a proper element of imposition, and was destined to make an immense figure in the world, as the foundation and support of the military system of all unequal governments. We must look pretty fair into human nature, before we shall discover the cause, why killing men in battle should be deemed, in itself, an honorable employment. A hangman is universally despised; he exercises an office which not only the feelings but the policy of all nations have agreed to regard as infamous. What is it that should make the difference of these two occupations in favor of the former? Surely it is not because the victims to the former case are innocent, and in the latter guilty. To assert this, would be a greater libel upon human society than I can bring myself to utter; it would make the tyranny of opinion the most detestable, as well as the most sovereign of all possible tyrannies. But what can it be? It is not, what is some times alledged, that courage is the foundation of the business; that fighting is honorable because it is dangerous; there is often as much courage displayed in highway robbery, as in the warmest conflict of armies; and yet it does not honor to the party; a Robinhood is as dishonorable a character as a Jack Ketch.—It is not because there is an idea of justice or honesty in the case; for to say the best that can be said of war, it is impossible that more than one side can be just or honest; and yet both sides of every contest unequally the road to fame; where a distinguished killer of men is sure to gain immortal honor. It is not *patriotism*, even to that sense of the word which deviates the most from general philanthropy; for a total stranger to both parties in a war, may enter into it on either side as a volunteer, perform more than a vulgar share of the slaughter, and be forever applauded, even by the enemies. Finally, it is not from any pecuniary advantage that are ordinarily attached to the profession of arms; for soldiers are generally poor, though part of their business be to plunder.

Indeed, I can see but one reason in nature why the principle of honor should be selected from all human incentives, and relied on for the support of the military system, it is because it was convenient for the governing power, that power being in the hands of a small part of the community whose business was to support it by imposition. No principle of a permanent nature, whose objects is unequivocal, and whose slightest deviations are precepible, would have answered the purpose. Justice, for instance, is a principle of common use, of which every man can discern the application. Should the prince say it was just, to commence an unprovoked war with his weak neighbors and plunder their country, the fallhood would be too glaring; all men would judge for themselves, and give him the lie; and no man would follow his standard, until bribed by his avarice. But honor is of another nature, is what we all can feel, but no one can define; it is therefore whatever the prince may choose to name it; and so powerful is its operation, that all the useful sentiments of life loose their effects; morality is not only banished from political cabinets, but generally and professionally from the bosoms of men who pursue honor in the profession of arms.

It is common for a king, who wishes to make a thing fashionable, to practise it himself; and in this he is sure of general imitation and success. As this device is extremely natural, and as the existence of wars is absolutely necessary to the existence of kings; to give a fashion to the trade must have been a considerable motive to the ancient kings, for exposing themselves so much as they usually did in battle. They said let *human slaughter be honorable*, and honorable it was.

Hence it is, that warriors have been termed heroes; and the eulogy of heroes have been the constant business of historians and poets, from the days of Nimrod down to the present century. Homer, for his astonishing variety, sublimity, and sublimity, has not a warmer admirer than myself; he has been for three thousand years, like a reigning sovereign, applauded as a matter of course, whether from love or fear, for no than with justy to his own character can refuse to join

the chorus of his praise. I never can express (and his other admirers have not done it for me) the pleasure I receive from his poems; but in a view of philanthropy I consider his existence as having been a serious misfortune to the human race. He has given to military life a charm which few men can resist, a splendor which envelopes the scenes of carnage in a cloud of glory, which dazzles the eyes of every beholder, steals from us our natural sensibilities in exchange for the artificial, debases men to brutes under the pretext of exalting them to gods, and obliterates with the same irresistible stroke the moral duties of life and the true policy of nations. Alexander is not the only human monster that has been formed after the model of Achilles; nor Persia and Egypt the only countries depopulated for no other reason than the desire of rivalling predecessors in military fame.

On the improbability of the mountains on the earth having originated from the rotation of the earth, producing a centrifugal force.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

THE motion of the earth around the sun is supposed by philosophers to proceed from an attractive and projective power combined, producing a uniform progress of the earth in her orbit. But it appears to me that the movement of a man walking upon the ground might as well be accounted for upon these two principles as the motion of the earth. The *centrifugal* and *centripetal* powers appear to me to have no more real existence in the void space of the heavens, than the imaginary circles of the zodiac and the equator. However capable these supposed laws may be of answering every purpose, they are in fact nothing more than a mere scaffolding, imagined by men of genius, whereby to erect the fabric of natural science, but which never enabled them to penetrate into the sanctuary of nature, any more than the scaffolding which we make use of in building our churches to penetrate into the spirit and efficacy of true religion. These combined powers have no more to do in causing the courses and motions of the planets than the circles of the spheres are concerned in limiting their various degrees of eccentricity. In fact, these supposed powers are no more than mere signs, invented to account for objects they ought to represent, the same as other arbitrary signs, of human invention.

If it was the centrifugal motion that threw up mountains upon the globe when it was in a liquid state, there ought in reality to be mountains upon the earth vastly higher than the Andes of Peru and Cili. The mountain Chimboraco near the equator, and which is the highest we there know of, has only 3220 feet of elevation, or according to others, 3350 (or the calculations do not exactly agree in this particular).—This degree of elevation is less sensible upon the earth than the third part of a line would be upon a globe six feet diameter. Now, a mass of melted metal, cast in any proportion whatever, would exhibit accidental protuberances much more considerable on its surface, (in respect to its diameter) than any actual inequalities on the surface of the earth. Look at the roughness on a bit of the dross of iron; what horrid fissures and chasms then would have been formed on a globe of heterogeneous melted matter of nearly three thousand leagues in diameter?—According to Cassini, the moon, which is a much smaller globe than the earth, has mountains near three leagues in height; But what would have been those swellings and cavities, if we add to this heterogeneous mass in a melted state, a centrifugal force produced by the rotation of the earth on its axis?

I believe this force, which must have acted the most energy at the equator, instead of forming a globe would have produced bodies similar to the glass plates or scales which we see blown up in the glass house.

The diameter of the earth is not greater under the equator than under the meridians; nor are the mountains at or near the equator more elevated than elsewhere. The celebrated Andes of Peru, do not take their rise at the equator, but several degrees beyond it to the southward, and extending from thence to Peru, Chili, and the Magellanic regions, terminate at the fifty fifth degree of south latitude, near Terra del Fuego where they front upon the ocean in a promontory of eternal ice, of a stupendous height. In this whole extent, they have no opening till you come to the straights of Magellan, forming in all other places an immense bulwark, with pyramids of snow, inaccessible to men, beasts, and even to birds. On the contrary the mountains about the isthmus of Panama, in the vicinity of the line, are not comparable to the Andes in height, and are even so far inferior, that Lord Anson, who coasted the whole of South America, relates, that when he came into this latitude he experienced the most violent heats "owing (says he) to the air not being any longer refreshed by the temperature of the atmosphere from the high mountains of Chili and Peru."

The highest mountains in Asia are constantly found out of the torrid zone. That vast chain of mountains called Taurus and Imaus begin in Africa at mount Atlas, about the 30th degree of north latitude, and traverse all Africa, as well as Asia, between the 35th and 40th degrees of north latitude, their summits being generally covered throughout the whole of this vast extent with snows that are never thawed, which circumstance of itself is proof of a very considerable elevation.—Mount Ararat, which makes part of this chain, is perhaps of a greater height than any mountain of the world, if one may judge by the length of the time it took Tournefort, and other travellers, to ascend from the base to the foot of the snows which covered the summit; or even from the distance at which it may be perceived, which is at least six days journey of the caravans, or about one hundred and twenty miles. The Pico of Teneriffe may be seen 40 leagues. The happy mountains, in Norway, called by some the northern Alps, are seen 200 leagues at sea, and, accordingly to a learned Swede, their height is three thousand fathoms. The Pico of Spitberg, New Zealand, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Glaciers of Switzerland, where ice is seen the whole year round, are very high, and for the most part remote from the equator. Neither are their directions uniformly parallel to this circle, as must have been the case, had the elevation of the earth called mountains been caused by the diurnal rotation of the globe; for, if the chain of mountains known by the name of Taurus extended, in the old world, from west to east, that of the Andes in the new continent runs from north to south. Other chains again have other directions.—But, if this supposed centrifugal power in the earth heretofore raise mountains to the height we now see them, why is it that at this time it is not capable to elevating a straw into the air? supposing this principle to exist, no *body* whatever could remain on the surface of the earth—"But bodies are fixed (says the Newtonian) by the centripetal force, that is, by the power of gravity."—I answer, if the power of gravity confines all bodies to the level of the surface of the earth, why did not the mountains themselves also obey this law, having been originally in a liquid state?—I suspect no answer can be made to this last difficulty.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

Monday, June 11.

RESIGNATIONS.

The minister at war, informed the Assembly be letter, that when the regiment of infantry, *Aiquesant*, Newcastle, passed through Lyons, for Corsica gave in their resignations, and demanded passports, which had been granted by the municipality, who, however, took care to record on the face of them, "that they had abandoned their country, during a moment of Danger."

The soldiers of the regiment had seized on this occasion to testify their patriotism, and had renewed the civic oath.

AN ACTION WITH THE AUSTRIANS.

Letter from LA FAYETTE to the Minister at War.

Entrenched Camp at Maubeuge, June 11—Fourth Year of Liberty.

"I now sit down, sir, to send you an account of the affair near Maubeuge. The day before yesterday, our light troops had a skirmish with those of the enemy, in which the latter lost three men, and a few on both sides were wounded.

"The enemy attacked my advanced guard this morning, which they doubtless hoped to surprize: but M. Gouvion, who was informed of their intentions in good time, sent off the baggage towards Maubeuge, and began a skirmish during his retreat, in which his infantry was continually covered with hedges, and the enemy's columns suffered greatly from our artillery, and particularly from four pieces, *de Artillerie à Cheval* under Captain Barrois.

"The 3d and 11th regiments of Chasseurs, and the 2d of Hussars, manœuvred most admirably: the latter cut off a detachment of Hulans which advanced against it.

"A violent storm, that prevented us from hearing the signal guns, retarded our knowledge of the attack. The moment intelligence of it was received in our camp, a column of infantry under M. Ligneville, and another of cavalry under M. Tracy, were conducted by M. Narbon, towards the enemy's left flanks, while the reserve, led on by M. Maubeg, advanced to the succour of the advanced guard.

"I immediately ordered nine troops to advance, and the enemy, after abandoning the field of battle to us, and also part of their killed and wounded, retreated to their former camp.

"We marched upwards of a league beyond the station formerly occupied by the advanced guards, which retained all its posts.

"I should have felicitated myself with the little success accruing from this attack; if it had not by a most cruel fatality been the means of snatching from his country one of the best of citizens, from the army, one of the most useful officers, and from myself, a friend of no less than fifteen years standing. I mean M. Gouvion, whose virtuous life was terminated by a shot from a cannon. He is bewailed by the soldiers, and by all the army, and indeed by every body: conscious of the value of pure patriotism, and unalterable faith, and the happy union of courage and abilities. I speak not of my personal charges on this occasion, my friends will pitty me.

"The loss of two lieutenant colonels of the department of *Cote d' Or*, also call for my just regret; one was M. Gazotte, aged 75, who had seen 50 years of service; he was killed in the late affair, while assisting M. Gouvion to save a dismounted cannon.

"The remainder of our loss consists in 25 wounded; the number of the killed is inconsiderable. The enemy had suffered much more considerably than us. We have made some prisoners, and I have received no account of any being taken on our side.

"This is the most exact relation that I am able to transmit you, previous to the receipt of official and authentic accounts.

(Signed)

"LA FAYETTE,
General of the Army."

The Assembly instantly ordered the committee of public instruction to bring in a report, in that manner the esteem and gratitude of the nation might be testified towards the memory of M. Gouvion.

LONDON, June 19.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Ostend, mentions, that the Austrian army, to the amount of 17,000 men, under the command of General Beaulieu, had marched from Tournay on Thursday last and General Luckner's army was known to be in motion at the same time; that a violent cannonade was heard at Ostend on Friday; and that just on the departure of the packet, the Grefier had received an express from the Governor of Mons, with an account of the Austrians having taken fourteen pieces of cannon and two howitzers in this action. The particulars of which were hourly expected.

The Polish army is encamped in several divisions upon the frontiers, which the King was expected to visit about the beginning of this month. The head quarters of Prince Bonifatowski, his Majesty's nephew, near Winicka; General Wielohorski is posted at Sceco; men near Tulczyn; and General Kosciusko possesses the road towards Kiovie.

The Russian army has entered the territory of the Republic in several columns, each of which is accompanied by some of the discontented Nobles. Upon their first entrance, a detachment of about 800 men fell upon one of the Polish advanced Posts near Tolczyn, consisting only of 80 men, who, after a vigorous defence, rejoined their main body, carrying off their dead and wounded. The following is a letter from the head quarters of Prince Poniatowski.

MAY 24.

"We have just received advice from Lieut. Col. Gaschowski, that the enemy's Cossacks have been repulsed by our Patrolea, near Czernijowie, and pursued as far as Serbow, where was found a large body of Russian infantry, and 12 cannon. Upon receiving this superiority, our troops retired in good order: we were obliged to abandon to a thousand Cossacks, who pursued them, a quantity of ammunition, which they had taken from the enemy."

The Court of Vienna is said at length to have granted permission to the French Emigrants to embody themselves against their country, and to have advanced a sum of money for that purpose, on condition of permitting their military operations to the direction of the Austrian Commander in Chief.

During the march of La Fayette's army, two of the private soldiers attempted to excite a mutiny, by crying out that they were betrayed, and requiring to know whether they were a marching. They were instantly seized, tried by a drum-head Court-Martial, condemned, and executed in sight of the army.

There have been frequent skirmishes between the Cossacks and the Polish National cavalry; but the Russian forces have not advanced on either side, more than a league into the territory of the Republic. The Polish army was expected to have its complete number, 40 hundred thousand men on the 30th of May.

The King of Prussia has taken no dispute with the circle of Franconia, who not only persisting in their neutrality towards France, but will only permit the passage of two regiments of Prussian hollars through their dominions.

JUNE 21.

A report has been very current this morning, that a meeting took place last night between Lord Lauderdale and General Arnold, in which the latter was chief but we have not be able to learn to what degree the credit this rumour is entitled.

The junction of the two armies of La Fayette and Luckner, places the former as second in command, Luckner, holding the superior rank of Marechal.

The accounts from Maresichal Lauhens's camp of the 13th inst. make no mention of an attack by the cuirassiers. The report of an engagement and a defeat, said to have come by the way of Ostend, probably refers to the attack on M. la Fayette's advanced guard, of which we have given the particulars.

La Fayette does himself much honor by the handsome manner in which he speaks of Monsieur Gouvion. As far as this General's character has hitherto fulfilled itself, there is a degree of sincerity rarely to be met in men that are leaders in great and public events. Through all the scenes of the Revolution, La Fayette was the only man who maintained consistently on every occasion the firmness of a patriot, and the gallantry of a gentleman.

The city of Antwerp still persists in its opposition to the government of the House of Austria.

The martial law lately proclaimed, and rigorously enforced there, has tended not a little to increase the numbers of the dissatisfied.

The King of Poland thus affectionately concludes his address to his army—"Do not suffer a traitor among you, (should any unfortunately be found) to the safety of your country will be your own work. In every danger remember and think of your dear country; our life is the least thing that we can offer for Your common father, your King, and your commander, gives you forever this word of command—Children! Let us live free & be respected, or die with honour!"

Prince Henry of Prussia is supposed not much to approve the concert with Austria against France. It is certain that he was not consulted on forming it. He is gone lately to Dresden to converse with the Electors of Saxony on the affairs of Poland.

The Empress of Russia has a great regard for the welfare of the Poles; and because they cannot be happiness fast enough, she is determined to push it to their stomachs with the bayonet! What a good disinterested creature she must be!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 8.

"An express arrived this morning at one of the principal commercial houses, brings the news, as astonishing as unexpected, of a revolution in one of the principal courts of Germany. In consequence of the contents that broke out against the system pursued for some time, the sovereign dismissed two ministers, who enjoyed his confidence on a footing of the most intimate friendship. A third person, honored with his affection, has, it is said, quitted the capital. This event, if it should prove true in all its circumstances, would be favourable for Poland, who seemed to be left to herself; and the league against France would be considerably weakened."

On this article we have only to observe, that the Leyden Gazette, from which it is copied, can have no aim in naming the court of Berlin, the court concerned alluded to, which is easily accounting for the connection between the king of Prussia and the Stadtholder; and the revolution means the removal of Bishoswerder, and his party, from the administration, and that the principal consequence will be a complete change in the system of Politics, the protection of Poland against Russia, and the dissolution of the concert with Austria against France.

It was not likely to be inserted in the Leyden Gazette without some foundation; but we have no direct assurance of its authenticity.

SEPTEMBER 8.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Cape Francois, that some disturbances had broke out between the white, & the mulattoes, about the beginning of August, which lasted a few days, and then subsided.

A brig arrived from France about the same time. The 8000 troops intended to be embarked for the defence of the West-India islands, were detained in France when the brig sailed, owing to the great discontents that were prevalent—Indeed it was a matter of much doubt with men of consequence, whether they would any longer rely on the promises of the French government; and it was reported, that several gentlemen had gone to Barbadoes, upon some plan of digesting a mode of application to the British governments for protection; in which case, they had it in contemplation to throw the French islands into the hands of the English. This we give as mentioned to us by a person who heard it spoken of at the Cape.

HARTFORD, Sept. 10.

On the 22d of August was celebrated the anniversary Commencement of Darthmouth College, when 28 young gentlemen of the University, received the degree of Bachelors of arts, and ninety, the degree of Masters of Arts.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon *Jeremiah Wadsworth*, Delegate in Congress for Connecticut; and on the Rev'd Messrs *Jesse Wellman, Joshua Payne, Joseph Sumner, John Storrs, William Emmerson, Stephen Peabody, Daniel Grosvenor, Isaac Smith, Stephen Tracy, Israel Evans*; and on Messrs *Woodbridge Hooper and John Thornton Kirkland*.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine, was conferred on his Excellency *Josiah Bartlett*, President of the State and of the Medicial Society in New-Hampshire. The degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. *Samuel Livermore*, Senator in Congress, for New Hampshire, and on the Hon. *John Pickering*, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of said state.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. *Moses Hemmenway*, of Wells, Rev. *Stephen West*, of Stockbridge, and Rev. *Chandler Robbins*, of Plymouth.

The academic exercises of the candidates, on interesting themes, in the English and in the three learned languages, met with universal applause, and order and Elegance crowned the day.

In the afternoon something new and pleasing to the numerous audience was exhibited. The Chief of the Oneidas, one of the six Nations, whose name *Onondego*, or the Beautiful Mountain, was present, who had accompanied the Rev. Mr. Kirkland to the commencement. The President in the name of the Trustees of the University, addressed him in the following terms, which the Rev. Mr. Kirkland was desired to interpret.

Friendly Ally and Brother,

We are glad to see you on this occasion, and by the appearances of this day, you see what has been done in a few years, to enlarge the human mind. By what you see in going through the country settled by the people of this great empire, you are able to discern the great things which can be done by mankind, in the course of a few years. After a sleep not perhaps more than two thousand years, covered with the lofty trees, the ground has lately put on a new dress, and instead only of a few thousands which could be supported before, the soil now supports millions. This has been the effect of useful arts.

Brother,

Your nation begin to feel the benefit of knowledge. We wish you prosperity, as descendents of the same parents, and as friendly allies. The freedom and independence of the United States, must be an advantage to our nation as neighbors, and it will gradually prove to be the same to all the tribes in the west. We wish them all to be our friends—to think wisely—to enlarge our arts, that they may live happy. From the perfect state of affairs, we may conclude that this will be the case in some future time. Knowledge will spread from these states into the west, and another age will see seminaries of learning and religion adorning the shores of this great continent towards the setting sun, as they now adorn these shores in the east.

To this address Onondego, the Chief, returned the following answer, in the Oneida language:

Father, President of this great School, attend!

You have been pleased to welcome me to this place. You say, your Chiefs (meaning the Corporation) desired you to do this. You also say that it hath gladdened your hearts to see one of your Oneida brothers, for that nation are dear to you. They were united to you in the late strife, which this our common island, had to undergo while a dark cloud hung over it, and the pleasant voice of peace was not heard.

Father,

You further observed that it very much rejoiced your hearts to see me here on this great day, as it gives me an opportunity to see for myself, what these young men have learned.

Father, Chief Teacher,

I cannot repeat all you have said. If you are much glad to see me here on this occasion, how much more must my heart be gladdened, at what I have seen and heard this day. I have understood but little of the talks, but my eyes have seen much, and my ears have rejoiced at the pleasant sounds (meaning the music) which these young Chiefs have made.

Father,

We have often heard, of this great school, set up in this place, which but a little while ago, was a wilderness shaded with the tall pines, and now it has become like a field of light.

I on my part and from my very heart now salute, Father, and all your Chiefs, assistants in the work of enlightening the mind and extending it, and making the path strait. This is all I have to say; except a few words to these young chiefs, whom you have taught, and are about to take leave of you, as I have been told.

My young Brothers,

I salute you. I rejoice to see you. My heart has been gladdened by your pleasant music. Altho' I understood but little of your language, I see marks of wisdom and an enlarged mind in many things you have performed. I have but one thing to say. You are now, my younger brothers, presently going forth—into the world, and there are many things in the world which mislead the unwary. Let me say to you, *be cheerful*. Don't forget what you have learned. Never turn aside from the strait path, that has been marked out to you by your chief teacher. Let every step in your future path, tell where you received your education. Let me tell you some rays of light begin to dart down among us, who live in yonder wilderness, towards the setting of the sun. Love our general common peace and the true religion, and the Great Spirit will bless you. *Farewell.*

The Oneida Chief spoke with propriety of natural diction and gesture, and was pleased with the attention shewn him. He was dressed in part, in the war-habit of his nation. He has a martial countenance, and is about forty years of age.

September 17.

Last Friday as some men were digging a canal or trench from Mill-River to Mr. Merrills' distillery, the earth fell from one side of the trench and buried two of the men, they were taken out with all possible expedition, but one of them Mr. James Bunce, who was covered about fifteen minutes, was so far injured that all efforts to save his life proved ineffectual, and he died the next morning. The other workmen escaped without much injury. Mr. Bunce has left a needy family to lament the loss of their principal friend and support.

The King of the French has desired leave of the National Assembly to visit the army on the frontiers—to animate them by his presence—and to convince them in person of his attachment to the cause in which they are engaged. The Queen and Dauphin are to tarry in Paris.

We hear that those insurgent negroes at Hispaniola, have lately defeated a body of French troops, under the command of M. Blanchelande; several valuable French officers lost their lives, it is asserted on this occasion.

The ship Connecticut, Capt. Phipps has brought 360 passengers from Londonderry—the Alexander, from Killabegs, 240—and the Canton, Capt. Magee, from Newry, 200—all in good health.

A gentleman lately arrived from Pittsburgh, in Russia, informs, that from the day that the news of the late King of Sweden's assassination had arrived, the Empress gave orders for all Frenchmen who had emigrated to her dominions, to depart immediately, from a presumption that Gustavus had been poisoned, &c. by the Revolutionists of France; and although the fact turned out, that the King was not cut off by French policy, but by the Sweedish nobles, still the Empress was alarmed at the name of a Frenchman. This obliged many French people, who were twenty years resident at Petersburgh, to leave it, some with, and others without their wives and children.

DANBURY, August 18.

Yesterday Peter Farring, an Irishman, and John Sharp, a Mulatto, were convicted before the Hon. Superior court in this town, of Highway Robbery, and sentenced to confinement and hard labor in Newgate prison during their natural lives.—They took their departure for that place this morning.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPT. 19.

The EDITOR is authorized to inform the Electors in the second District, that the Honorable SIMON STRONG, Esq. has declared to his friends, that if he should be chosen a Representative to Congress, he shall be obliged to decline the service.

Foreign Intelligence by a late arrival at New-York.

A letter from Rochelle, dated the 2d inst. states, that the preceding Monday was the day fixed upon by the Protestants, the Jacobins, and the constitutional priests, to drive from that place all the priests who had not conformed to take the oaths. In the morning two hundred of national guards arrived, and every thing remained pretty quiet till three o'clock, when a mob assembled in the *Rue des Augustins*. By degrees the people became inflamed, and at length, armed with sabres, assailed the church. Those within side, endeavouring to fly, were fiercely handled, and two men were tried to death. They afterwards went to the house of Mr. Trimouille, whom they would have killed, had it not been for the Mayor's interposition.

The municipality formed a decree, by which it was ordered, that every priest who had not taken the oaths, should leave the department in three days, or be driven from thence by public force.

Benjamin Bourne and Francis Malbone, Esq'rs. are elected Members of the Third Federal House of Representatives for the State of Rhode-Island.

MR. BUTLER,

IN your last, you was kind enough, to give your customers a form of voting for Federal Representatives—please to oblige them further by inserting the direction of the return to be made on the outside of the letter, viz: Votes for Federal Representative, from the Town, of ——— Nov. 1792—Also that unless the votes are returned to the Sheriff, or a certificate of their being returned to the Secretary's Office, on or before the 12th day of Nov.—he will be obliged immediately to send to the delinquent selectmen, who must expect to pay the expence, according to the Resolve.

N. B. The other Printers in the County will please to insert this in their papers, to prevent such difficulty as has heretofore happened.

E. PORTER, Sheriff.

, The meeting for detecting Thieves, and bringing them to punishment, is Adjourned to *Friday* next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to meet at the house of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, wherever the Members are desired to take Notice, and attend punctually.

SEPT. 15.

THE Court of GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of September, inst. stands adjourned to *Thursday the 11th day of October next*, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Northampton; to take into consideration, among other things the expediency of licencing Incentaling Hospitals, and the Clerk is directed to publish the same in the several News-Papers published in said County.

Copy of Record.——— ATTEST—
ROBERT BRECK, CLERK.

Northampton, Sept. 15, 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the WOOL CARD FACTORY, a man who has the use of the Plain and Drawing Knife. Such a Person will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GAD LYMAN late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

B. PRESCOTT.
D. WRIGHT.
JONAS CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

Hampshire—Springfield, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river in said County, that they meet and assemble together at the house of Mr. Zenas Parsons, innholder, in Springfield, on Thursday the 27th day of Sept. current, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things—viz.

To raise any monies on the said proprietors, that may then be thought proper for defraying any past charges that may have been incurred by said Proprietors, and for defraying the expences of any future operations, that may be agreed on, respecting said Canals, and for making any new orders for any further operation in said business, that may be then thought proper.

To receive the report of any committee or committees appointed by said proprietors and pass any votes thereon—and to do and to transact any and every other matter in relation to said Canals and Locks, that the proprietors shall then see fit.

Given under our hands at Springfield, the day above said.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BENJ. PRESCOTT, } Directors.
J. DWIGHT,

[True Copy.]

FANNY DOBBINS
TO THE
BUCK SUITORS.

THREE daughters I have, and as prettily made,
As handsome as any you'll see,
And lovers they count, but still I'm afraid
They always will hang upon me.

In writing of letters and talking of love
They are foolishly spending their time;
One sends them a ribbon, and one the new glove—
And thus they are passing their prime.

With Idle Romances my book case is stor'd
That teach them to prate nor to pray:
And the BIBLE itself is discharg'd from the board
Where once with *John Bunyan* it lay.

These suitors and lovers, that never can love,
{Content with a squeeze of the hand.}
Though often the subject of Hymen I move,
The subject they can't understand.

These bucks of the town with their elegant coats,
I'm sick of their horses and chairs;
They plunder my hay, and they pilfer my oats—
Am I keeping a tavern my dears?

This courting and courting and never concluding
Is nonsense—I'm sorry to say—
Your kissing and playing is rather intruding
Unless—you will take them away.

DOBBINS.

ANECDOTES.

A POOR drunken sailor being asked if he was sure of being gratified in three wishes, what they would be, replied—"My first wish would be all the Brandy in the world."—"Your next?"—"All the Tobacco in the world."—Now for the third—"Why d——n my eyes, more Brandy."

A Recruiting Serjeant beating up in Birmingham some time since, said in his fine speech—"As a further encouragement for recruits to enter, you shall have

Six pence a day,
As long as you stay."

To which a shrewd bystander added,
"And a thousand lashes if you go away!!!"

EXTRACT.

ONE cause, which impedes the reception of Religion, even among the well disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard austerity, and pining abstinence which they pretend she enjoins her disciples. And it were well if this only were misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily it is, the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that *Religion* with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment than the uncontrouled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perhaps freedom: she is not so tyrannizing as passion; so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as *fashion*—Let us try the case by parallel, and examine it not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does *Religion* forbid the chearful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition? or such renunciation of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion murder sleep, like Dissipation? Does she destroy health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate fortune, like Gaming? Does she embitter life, like Discord? Or a bridge is like dwelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance, than Suspicion? or half as many mortifications, as Vanity? Vice has her martyrs; and the most austere and selfdenying Ascetic, (who mistakes the genius of Christianity almost as much as her enemies) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honor obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries; but *Religion* spares us that inconvenience, by her commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness no less than our virtue: for the torment of constantly hating any one must be, at last, equal to the sin of it.—If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of *Religion*, even in the article of pleasure.

A DESCRIPTION of the MOCCASIN SNAKE.

THE moccasin snake is a large and horrid serpent to all appearance, and there are very terrifying stories related of him by the inhabitants of the southern states, where they greatly abound, particularly in east Florida: that their bite is always incurable, the flesh for a considerable space about the wound rotting to the bone, which then becomes carious, and a general mortification ensues, which infallibly destroys the patient; the members of the body rotting and dying by piecemeals, and that there is no remedy to prevent a lingering miserable death but by immediately cutting away the flesh to the bone, for some distance round about the wound. In shape and proportion of parts they much resemble the rattle snake, and are marked or clouded much after the same manner, but their colour more dull and obscure; and in their disposition seem to agree with that dreadful reptile, being slow of progression, and throw themselves in a spiral coil ready for a blow when attacked. They have one peculiar quality, which is this, when discovered, and observing their enemy to take notice of them, after throwing themselves in a coil, they gradually raise their upper mandible or jaw until it falls back nearly touching their neck, at the same time slowly vibrating their long purple forked tongue, their crooked poisonous fangs directed right at you, gives the creature a most terrifying appearance. They are from three to four and even five feet in length, and as thick as a man's leg; they are not numerous, yet too common, and a sufficient terror to the miserable naked slaves who are compelled to labor in the swamps and low lands where they only abound.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this Method to inform his customers and others that he has just received a new assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, in addition to those he had on hand makes a general assortment, also a small collection of BOOKS, consisting of the following kinds, viz.

BIBLES,	Bennet's Letters,
Testaments,	Macauley's Letters,
Edwards on the Will,	Lady's Library,
do. History of redemption.	Do. Monitor,
Chauncey's Universal salvation.	Clio or Female Education,
Edwards against Chauncey	Brydone's Tour,
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Young man's best Companion.
Milton's Paradise Lost,	Entick's Dictionary,
do. Paradise regained,	Psalm Books,
Buchan's domestic Medicine.	Perry's Spelling Book,
Rowe's Letters,	Webster's 1st, and 3d. part.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.	Primers and a number of small children's books.
Religious Courtship,	

Also an assortment of DYE STUFFS, which consist of Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Roman Vitriol, Verdigrease, Allum, Copperas. Also a quantity of Sweeds Iron, Bloomery do. Ger. Steel, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Constant, a few barrels of Liver Oil, also an assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Looking Glasses, Iron Shovels, and a general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS. The above goods he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, or CASH in hand as best suits the purchaser.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

War-Department,
AUGUST 6, 1792.

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 pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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 annual 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 or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he was resident in the 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 so much 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-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed
in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application 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

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, *for immediate* PAY.

A NEW single story House, two good rooms on the floor, cellar, &c. with six acres of excellent land, well fenced and under improvement, lying on the Hill in Norwich, about half a mile from the meeting House, and in a good neighborhood, well situated for a tradesman, a Blacksmith particularly is much wanted. Apply to

T. J. DOUGLAS.

Westfield, Sept. 6, 1792.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high—one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face, wall-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, star in his forehead, and white hind feet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelso, of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

GENERAL ORDERS,
Head Quarters, Boston, July 5, 1792.

THE Commander in Chief, having taken into consideration as the law directs, applications from Major General SHEPHARD, relative to the Militia of the 4th division, under his command,

Hetherupon Orders, That the inhabitants of the town of Russell, who by law constitute the Militia in that town, be formed into one military Company.

The Commander in Chief also orders, That the divisional line between the two companies, in the town of Southampton, be so far altered, that it shall begin at the County road leading from Northampton, to Westfield, on West-Spring field corner, and thence to and westerly on a County road, until it comes to Westfield town line; And all persons living on said road and northerly thereof, to belong to the North Company, together with Eli Clapp and his family,—and all persons living southerly thereof, to belong to the South company, together with Asahel Birge and his family.

He further Orders, That the town of Amherst be divided into two companies by a line, and that the road leading through that town to Pelham, called the Pelham road, be that line of division between the two companies in Amherst aforesaid.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Major General Shepherd carry the foregoing Orders into effect, and that he be permitted to raise two additional Troops of cavalry in the 4th division, viz: One within the limits of the regiment commanded by Col. Sloper, in the 1st Brigade, and one other in the regiment commanded by Col. James Lyman, in the 2d Brigade of the division. By Order of the Commander in Chief,

Wm. DONNISON, Adj. Genl.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY Lots of LAND, in WORTHINGTON and MIDDLEFIELD, may be purchased for Cash, or short credit, on very advantageous terms for the purchaser. Those lying in Worthington, are lots No. 1, 48, 72, 127 and ten acres adjoining of lot number 128, 170, 171, 226, and twenty-nine acres adjoining of lot number 225—Those lying in Middlefield, are lots number 142, 152, 196, 200, 201.

It is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of lands lying in those towns; as their good qualities are already well known.

The owner of these Lands being about to remove from this country, is desirous of selling them in a short time, and very good bargains may undoubtedly be had by any who will purchase the whole or any of the above lots—For particulars apply to the subscriber who is authorized to make sale of the same.

JOHN HOOKER.

Springfield, Aug. 31, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and others, that he carries on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its various branches—at his Shop in WHATELY, where all kinds of business in that line, is performed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms: —All kinds of country produce will be received in payment——Those Persons living in Deerfield, and its vicinity, having any commands on the subscriber, may have them faithfully executed by leaving them at Mr. *King's* Store in Deerfield, he purposes to take the Cloth from there and dress it and return it back again in a fortnight after he takes it away.

OLIVER MILLER.

Whately, September 4, 1792.

THERE was brought to the Subscriber, about six month ago, seven horses to pasture, by a person who called his name Willis or Williston, said he belonged to Springfield, and by the best account from there, it appears as if man has put horses to pasture, and the subscriber has reason to suspect that they are stolen, or that he came by them in some unjust way. One of those horses, is fourteen and a half hands high, of a brown colour, with four white feet, white nose and eyes, about seven years old; the other colt the same size, a bay colour, black mane and tail, round kind legs. The Owner of said horses is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS MATHER.

Chester, September 9, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in June last, a red two year old heifer, face and nose all white, white back and belly, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said heifer, or give information where she may be, shall have a reasonable reward, and all necessary charges paid.

PHINEHAS RICE.

Conway, Sept. 6, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN *Enfield Falls* LOTTERY
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

RAGS.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1792. [NUMB. 317.

HAPPINESS *of an* AMERICAN FARMER.
BY
J. HECTOR ST. JOHN,
A Farmer of PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEN young I entertained some thoughts of following my farm. I thought it afforded but a dull repetition of the same labour and pleasures. I thot the former tedious and heavy, the latter few and insipid; but when I came to consider myself as devested of my farm, I then found the world so wide, and every place so full, that I began to fear lest there would be no room for me. My farm, my house, my barn, presented to my imagination, objects from which I adduced quite new Ideas; they were more forcible than before. Why should I not find myself happy, said I, where my father was before? He left me no good books it is true, he gave me no other education than the art of reading and writing: but he left me a good farm and his experience; he left me free from debts, and no kind of difficulty to struggle with.—I married, and this perfectly reconciled me to my situation; my wife rendered my house all at once chearful and pleasing; it no longer appeared gloomy and solitary as before; when I went to work to my fields I worked with more alacrity and sprightliness; I felt that I did not work for myself alone, and this encouraged me much. My wife would often come with her knitting in her hand, and sit under the shady trees, praising the benignitorsis of my harrows, & the docility of my horses: this swelled my heart, and made every thing light and pleasant, and I regretted that I had not married before. I felt myself happy in my new situation, and where is that station which can confer a more substantial system of felicity than that of an American farmer, possessing freedom of action, freedom of thought, ruled by a mode of government which requires but little from us? I owe nothing but a pepper corn to my country, a small tribute to my King, with loyalty and due respect; I know no other landlord than the Lord of all land, to whom I owe the most sincere gratitude. My father left me three hundred and seventy one acres of land, forty seven of which are good Timothy meadow, an excellent orchard, a good house, and a substantial barn. It is my duty to think how happy I am that he lived to build and pay for all these improvements. What are the labors which I have to undergo, what are my fatigues when compared to his, who had every thing to do, from the first tree he felled to the finishing of his house? Every year I kill from 1500 to 2000 weight of pork, 1200 of beef, half a dozen of good weathers in harvest, of fowls my wife has always a great stock: What can I wish more? My negroes are tolerably faithful and healthy; by a long series of industry and honest dealings my father left behind him the name of a good man; I have but to tread his paths to be happy and a good man like him. I know enough of the law to regulate my little concerns with propriety, nor do I dread its power; these are the grand outlines of my situation, but as I can feel much more than I am able to express, I hardly know how to proceed. When my first sons was born, the whole train of my ideas were suddenly altered; never was there a charm that acted so quickly and powerfully; I ceased to ramble in imagination through the wide world; my excursions since have not exceeded the bounds of my farm, and all my principal pleasures are now centered within its scanty limits: But at the same time there is not an operation belonging to it in which I do not find some food for useful reflections. This is the reason, I suppose, that when you was here, you used, in your refined style, to denominate me the farmer of feelings; how rude must those feelings be in him who daily holds the rye or the plough! How much more refined on the contrary those of the European, whose mind is improved by education, example, books, and by every acquired advantage! Those feelings however, I will delineate as well as I can, agreeably to your earnest request. When I contemplate my wife, by my fire side, while she either spins, knits, darns, or fashions our child, I cannot describe the various emotions of love, of gratitude, of conscious pride, which thrill in my heart, and often overflow in involuntary tears. I feel the necessity, the sweet pleasures of acting my part of an husband and father with an attention and propriety which may entitle me to my good fortune. It is true these pleasing images vanish with the smoke of my pipe, but though they disappear from my mind, the impression they have made on my heart is indelible. When I play with the infant, my warm imagination runs forward; and eagerly anticipates his future temper and constitution. I would willingly open the book of fate & know in which page his destiny is delineated; alas, where is the father who in those moments of parental ecstacy can delineate one half of the thoughts which dilate his heart? I am sure I cannot; then again I fear for the health of those who are become so dear to me, and in their sickness I severely pay for the joys I experienced while they were well. Whenever I go abroad it is always involuntary. I never return home without feeling some pleasing emotion, which I often suppress as useless and foolish. The instant I enter on my own land, the bright idea of property, of exclusive right, of independence, exalt my mind. Precious soil, I say to myself, by what singular custom or law is it that thou was made to constitute the riches of the freeholder? What should we American farmers be without the distinct possession of that soil? It feeds, it clothes; from it we draw even a great exuberancy, our best meat, our richest drink, the very honey of our bees comes from this privileged spot. No wonder we those who therein enjoy possession, no wonder that so many Europeans who have never been able to say that such portion of land was theirs, cross the Atlantick to realize that happiness. This formerly made soil has been converted by my father into a pleasant farm, and in return it has established all our rights; on it is founded our rank, our freedom, our power as citizens, our importance as inhabitants of such a district. These images I must confess I always behold with pleasure, and extend them as far as my imagination can reach: For this is what may be called the true and the only philosophy of an American farmer. Pray do not laugh at thus seeing an artless countryman tracing himself through the simple modifications of his life; remember that you have required it, therefore with candour, with diffidence, I endeavour, to follow the thread of my feelings, but I cannot tell you all. Often when I plough my low ground, I place my little boy on the chair which screws to the beam of the plough—Its motion and that of the horses please him; he is perfectly happy, and begins to chat, as I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mind. I am now doing for him, I say, what my father formerly did for me—may God enable him to live to perform the same operations for the same purposes, when I am worn out and old! I relieve his mother of some trouble while I have him with me; the odoriferous furrows exhilarates his spirits, and seems to do to the child a great deal of good, for he looks more blooming since I have adopted that practice. Can more pleasure, more dignity be added to that primary occupation? The father thus ploughing with his child, and to feed his family, is inferior only to the Emperor of China ploughing as an example to his kingdom."

LONDON, June 27.

LETTER from Mr. LA FAYETTE
TO THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"Entrenched Camp, of Maubeuge, June 16, "1792,—4th year of Liberty.

"GENTLEMEN,

AT the moment, too long delayed perhaps, at which I am going to call your attention to great public interests, and point out, among our dangers, the conduct of a Ministry, which my correspondence has long since accused, I am informed that, unmasked by its divisions, it has sunk under its own intrigues; for, undoubtedly, it is not by sacrificing three colleagues, from their own insignificance, the mere creatures of his power, that the least excusable, the most noted of these Ministers will have cemented in the King's Council, his equivocal and scandalous existence.

"It is not enough, however, that this branch of the Government, should be delivered from a baneful influence. The public weal is in danger; the fate of France depend chiefly on her Representatives; of them the nation, expects her salvation. But, when gave the heroic a Constitution, the prescribed to them the only course by which they can save her.

"Persuaded, Gentlemen, that as the Rights of Man, are the laws of every Constituting Assembly, a Constitution once formed, becomes the law to the Legislation once appointed under it, it is to you that I am bound to denounce the too powerful efforts now making, to carry you beyond the rule which you have promised to follow.

"Nothing shall hinder me from exercising this right of a freeman—from fulfilling this duty of a citizen; neither the momentary errors of opinion—(for what are opinions, when they deviate from principles?) nor my respect for the Representatives of the People; for I respect still more, the People themselves, of whom the Constitution is the supreme will; nor the favor you have constantly shown to me, for that I wish to preserve, as I obtained it, by an inflexible love of liberty.

"Your circumstances are difficult; France is menaced from without, and agitated within. While foreign courts announce the intolerable project of attacking our National Sovereignty, and thus declare themselves the enemies of France, internal foes, intoxicated with fanaticism and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and weary us still more with insolent malignity.

"You ought, gentlemen, to suppress them; and you cannot have the power to do so, without being yourselves constitutional and just.

"You desire to be so, without doubt; but call your eyes on what passes in your own body, and all around you.

"Can you dissemble, that a faction (and to avoid vague denomications) that the *Jacobite* faction has occasioned all the disorders? It is that faction to which I loudly impute them. Organized like a seperate empire in its metropolis and its affiliations, blindly directed by certain ambitious chiefs, this fect forms a distinct corporation in the midst of the French people, whose power it usurps, by subjugating their Representatives and their mandatories.

"It is there, that, in public sittings, love of the Laws is denominated Aristocracy, and their infraction, Patriotism. There the Assassins of *Desilles*, receive triumphs; the crimes of *Jourdan* find panegyrists; there the recital of the assassination that disgraced the city of Mentz, excited infernal acclamations of joy.

"Can it be believed that they will escape reproaches, by sheltering themselves under an Austrian Manifesto, in which these sectaries are named? Are they become sacred, because *Leopold* pronounced their name? And because we have to fight with foreigners, who presume to meddle in our quarrel, are we absolved from the duty of delivering our country from domestic tyranny.

"What has this duty to do, either with the projects of foreigners, or their connivance with counter-revolutionists, or their influence on the lake warm friends of liberty: It is I who denounce this sect; I who, without speaking of my past life, can answer those who feign suspicions of me—Come forth in this critical moment, in which every man's character will soon be known; and let us see which of us, most inflexible in his principles, most firm in his resistance, will best brave the obstacles and the dangers, which traitors wish to hide from their country, and which true citizens know how to rate and to encounter for her sake.

"And how could I longer delay to fulfil this duty, when every day weakens the constituted authorities, & substitutes the spirit of a party for the will of the people; when the audacity of agitators imposes silence on peaceable citizens, and supplants useful men; when devotion to a sect is made the substitute of all public and private virtues, which in a free country ought to be the only means of arriving at the first functions of government?

"It is, after having opposed to all obstacles and all forces the courageous and persevering patriotism of an army, sacrificed perhaps to combinations against its leader, that I can now oppose to this faction the correspondence of a Ministry, the worthy production of its Club—a correspondence, of which all the calculations are false, the promises vain, the information fraudulent or frivolous, the Counsils perfidious or contradictory; where after having pressed me to advance without precaution, and to attack without means, they began to tell me that resistance would soon be impossible, when my indignation repelled the dastardly assertion.

"What remarkable conformity of language, Gentlemen, between those factious men who avow their Aristocratic spirit, and those who usurp the name of Patriot! Both with to subvert our laws, rejoice in disorders, rise up against the authority conferred by the people, detest the National Guard, preach indiscipline to the army, and produce sometimes distrust, sometimes depression.

"As far for me, Gentlemen, who espoused the American cause at the very moment when its Ambassadors declared to me that it was lost; who thenceforward devoted myself to persevering defence of liberty, and the sovereignty of the people; who, on the 17th of July, 1789, on presenting to my Country a declaration of rights, dared to tell her—*For a nation who free it is sufficient that she willls it*; I come now, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, of contempt for the cowards who deserts it, and of indignation against the traitors who would fully it; I come to declare, that the French Nation, if she is not the most vile in the universe, may and ought to resist the conspiracy of Kings formed against her.

"It is not, undoubtedly, in the midst of my brave army, that sentiments of fear find admission; patriotism, energy, discipline, patience, mutual confidence, all the civil and military virtues, I have found in it. In it the principles of liberty and equality are cherished, the laws respected, property sacred; in it neither calumnies nor factions are known; and when I recollect that France has several millions capable of becoming such soldiers, I asked myself to what pitch of debasement would an immense people be reduced (still stronger in their natural resources than in the defence of arts, opposing to a monstrous Confederation the advantage of combinations directed to a single object) to let the base ideas of sacrificing their sovereignty, of covenanting for their liberty, of submitting their declaration of Rights to negociation, appear one of the possibilities of the issue that is rapidly advancing upon us?

"But in order that we, soldiers of Liberty, may fight with effect, or die with profit to our cause, it is necessary that the numbers of the defenders of our country be speedily proportioned to that of their adversaries; that stores of all sorts be multiplied, and facilitate all our motions; that the comfort of the troops, their equipage, the pay, the provisions for their health be no longer exposed to fatal delays, or pretended savings, which always turn out the direct reverse of their object. Above all, it is necessary that the citizens rallied around the constitution, be assured that the rights which it guarantees will be respected with a religious fidelity, that all drive its enemies, conceal'd or public, to despair.

"Reject not this advice: it is that of the sincere wish of the friends of your legitimate authority. Assured that no unjust consequence can flow from a pure principle, that no tyrannical measures can serve a cause which owes its strength and its glory to the sacred bills of liberty and equality,—make criminal justice resume its constitutional course—make civil equality, and religious liberty, enjoy the entire application of their true principles.

"Let the royal power be astouched, for it is guaranteed by the Constitution; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the sources of our liberty; let the King be revered, for he is intestled with the national majesty; let him have the power of choosing a ministry that wears not the chains of a faction; and if there be conspirators, let them perish by the sword of the law.

"In fine, let the reign of Clubs, annihilated by you, give place to the reign of the Law; usurpations to the firm and independent exercise of the constituted authorities; their disorganized maxims, to the true principles of liberty; their delirious fury, to the calm and steady courage of a nation that knows its rights and defends them; in fine, their factious combinations, to the true interests of our Country, which in this moment of danger ought to unite all those to whom her subjugation and her ruin are not objects of atrocious joy, or infamous speculation.

"Such, Gentlemen, are the representations and the petitions submitted to the National Assembly, as they are to the King, by a citizen whose love of liberty, will never dishonestly questioned; whom the different factions would hate less, if he had not raised himself above them by his disinterestedness; whom silence would have better become, if like so many others he had been indifferent to the glory of the National Assembly, and the confidence with which it is of importance that it should be surrounded; and who cannot better testify his own confidence, than by laying before it the truth without disguise.

"Gentlemen, I have obeyed the dictates of my conscience, and the obligation of my oaths. I owed it to my country, to you, to the King, and above all to myself; whom the chances of war do not allow to postpone observations that I think useful; and who wish to believe that the Assembly will find in this a new image of my devotion to its constitutional authority, of my personal gratitude, and of my respect."

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

M. la FAYETTE sent a copy of the foregoing letter to the King, with the following:

"Entrenched Camp, of Maubeuge, June 16, "1792.—4th year of Liberty.

SIRE,

"I HAVE the honour to send your Majesty the copy of a letter to the National Assembly, in which your Majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have animated my whole life. The King known with what ardour, with what constancy, I have been at all times devoted to the cause of liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality, and justice. He knows that I was always the adversary of factions, the enemy of licentiousness and that no power which I thought unlawful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his constitutional authority, and my attachment to his person. Such, Sire, are the basis of my letter to the National Assembly; such will be the tenor of my conduct towards my Country and your Majesty, amid the storms which so many combinations, hostile or factious, strive to draw upon us.

"It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions of my measures a higher degree of importance than the unconnected acts of a simple citizen caught to possess; but the expression of my thoughts was always a right, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp, my voice had been to issue from the retreat from which I was drawn by the dangers of my country. I do not think that any public function, any personal consideration, excuses me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a freeman.

"Remain, Sire, firm in the authority which the national will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the Constitution against all their enemies. Let this resolution, supported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and full exercise of the Royal power, become the pledge of harmony, which, above all, in such critical times, cannot fail to be established between the Representatives elected by the people, and their hereditary Representative. It is in this resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety. There you will find the friends of liberty, all good Frenchmen, ranged around your throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enterprise of the factious. And I, Sire, who in their honorable hatred, have found the will recompence of my persevering opposition, I always merit it by my zeal to serve the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

"Such Sire, are the unalterable sentiments of which I subjoin the homage, and that of my respect.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

TUMULTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, THURSDAY JUNE 21.

THE tumults which have agitated the capital within six these few days have exceeded every thing of the kind which has taken place since last summer.

"The letter of *La Fayette*, has brought things to a crisis; the Clubs are desperate, but the King seems firm. The Jacobins have declared their sitting permanent. They proposed on Monday, that *La Fayette* should be immediately put under arrest, and sent to Orleans, there to receive trial as a traitor to his country; but recollecting themselves, like the Assembly of Jacobins, who declared a bell should be hung on the Cat's neck, they were at a loss to find an instrument who should act in the capacity of an Officer, and arrest him at the head of a powerful army, devoted to his service; Proposition after proposition followed, still offered opinions some of which, received the sanction of the whole.

Meanwhile agents were employed in the suburbs, to raise, if possible, an armed mob, who might at once, save the Court, the National Guard, and Constitutionalists into obedience.

To promote this purpose, a deputation from the Club presented themselves before the Assembly of the Commons of Paris, calling on them to attend them on the following Wednesday, armed, to the National Assembly, to offer their services, thence to proceed to the Palace, to *convince* the King, that he had been wrongly advised. This violent opposition was productive of the greatest confusion in the meeting, which may be considered as similar to a Common Hall of London; the agents were clamorous, but at length, the proposed measure was decidedly over-ruled by a great majority:—The Directory were instructed to use every means toward preventing the threatened tumult; and it was recommended to every citizen, on the contrary who wished well to the Constitution of his Country, to oppose himself, *armed through*, to this torrent:—The alarm thus occasioned, spread to the Palace, and the King is said to have prepared himself for impending assassination.

In consequence of the instructions received, the Directory, on the following morning had stationed the National Guards and regular troops, with artillery, at every avenue thro' which tumults was expected to pass towards the Palace, or the Assembly; notwithstanding which, the mob had assembled to the amount of near 100,000 strong, men, women, and indeed boys and girls, armed in every kind of way that the imagination can suggest; they had also procured several pieces of cannon.—

Returning from the Assembly they proceeded in their original design, and marched towards the Palace, round which a very considerable force had been stationed to protect the Royal Family; they clamorously demanded admission; the troops there stationed were more than sufficient to have dispersed, perhaps with much bloodshed, this infuriated assembly; but apprehending that they might rally and considering the state of the national affairs, that if the sword was drawn this day it would be the sword of civil war, which it might not be possible to sheath again, till the country was ruined, the enemy being as it were at the gates ready to rush upon them in the defenceless moment of anarchy; the officers prudently forebore, and at length, calmly recommending to the populace to conduct their procession with a temper becoming patriots—the gates were thrown open, the crowd pressedly filled every apartment in the Palace; at length they found the King & Queen sitting together; they met the imbulent addresses with fortitude; the King received a *bonnet rouge* which was presented to him by one of the principals of the procession, with a short speech, during the delivery of which his Majesty put the cap upon his head. The Queen employed herself with successful address. In presenting branches of *May* entwined with ribbons of the national colours, to the multitude as they passed. Scarcely a principal room in the Palace, during this irregular proceeding was unoccupied; near fifty thousand persons remained as it were in possession, near six hours, during which time, however, they committed no violence, or disturbed a single article of furniture.

Between nine and ten o'clock, in the evening, the Mayor of Paris, succeeded in clearing the Palace, and the gates were again closed.

The following morning (of this day) restored tranquility. Whether the King will sanction the two Decrees respecting the Priests and the Camp, is yet uncertain; those of the crowd who immediately addressed themselves to him, report, that he promised to this effect. Farther tumults are apprehended. Every day seems big with the most important events.—Among several here, the strong letter, lately sent to the Assembly, is yet believed to be a forgery; at the same time, all those who call themselves Constitutionalists; and perhaps they are the great majority of the respectable inhabitants of this city, have no doubt respecting its authenticity and publicly applauded M. la Fayette, for the communication of its contents.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

The fermentation began on Wednesday, has not yet subsided; and we are threatened with still further outrages of the mob.—The drums beat to arms yesterday, & the National Guards, assembled in the Thuilleries; but no further insult was then offered to the Sovereign, though information was received of a large assembly of the populace in the suburbs, armed as before, with pikes and other instruments of mischief, such as they could find. Hearing that the National Guards were prepared to receive them, the rioters thought proper to disperse.

Yesterday, the Mayor of Paris waited on the King, and endeavoured to persuade him, that during the ever memorable 20th of this month, the Constitution, had not in the least been violated, and that every respect which could be expected, had been shown to him and to the Royal Family. The King answered—"You "have entirely infringed the Constitution, so far as "relates to the respect due to my person—Were I weak "enough to confess the contrary, the, breaking open "nine doors to come to my apartments, by a furious "populace, would demonstrate that I had advanced pa-"llicinious falsehood." The Mayor attempting to make some observations, the King insisted on his being silent.

The National Guards are still under arms, although no danger is apprehended for the present.

The Jacobins are scattering fire and flames against *M. La Fayette*, on account of the letter which he had, they say, the audacity to write against their club.

M. Lajarre, the War Minister, has communicated to the Assembly, a letter from *M. Luckner*, by which it appears that his army is now in possession of a great part of the Austrian Flanders. He says that the inhabitants of Bruges, Ypres Propingue, Furnes and Dixmuyde, have received the French with open arms, and received their assignats in payment.

JULY 14.

PARTICULARS of the FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the FRENCH FEDERATION.

The morning was serene. At half an hour past five o'clock, the drums beat to assemble.—The National Guards repaired to their 60 quarters, where the citizens affiliating at the FEDERATION, were to convene with the patriot troops. The six divisions assembled in the usual places; the detachments were formed forthwith, destined to protect the King and the representatives of the people.

They then marched towards the *Boulevard, St. Antoine*, where the general escort formed, and the regiments of the line added their armed strength to this already formidable host.

At nine o'clock the National Assembly meeting, deputed 60 of its members to lay the *first stone of the column of liberty*, which was decreed to stand upon the ruins of the *Bastile*.

During this period, the *King*, in the state carriage, accompanied by the *Queen, Madame Elizabeth*, the *Prince Royal, Madame* the King's daughter, and the ladies of the Court, proceeded to the *military School*, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, another of the troops of the line, escorted by 300 volunteers, and followed by four companies of Swiss Guards. The ministers walked by the side of the Royal carriage. When the Royal party reached the school it was noon.

ORDER of PROCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Liberty at chieved, July 14, 1789.

The declaration of the rights of men pasted upon tables, and borne by citizens.

SECOND DIVISION.

A fine figure of Liberty preceded by two banners, on which was written—"*O, our Country! we are here to defend, and avenge thy children!*" The *Sword of the Law* upon a table, covered with crape, carried by men in black, crowned with cypress, preceded and followed by others in white garments crowned with white flowers, and bearing branches of laurel. The bailiffs of the tribunals carried a banner upon which were inscribed these words—"*The law is the expression of the general Will—alike inflicting* criminate among Men, whether in Reward or Punishment." The Judges were also in this division.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Women clothed in white, with girdles of three colours: Old men, children educated in the public Schools and academies, preceded by a banner whereupon the following article of the Constitution was written: "The Constitution Assembly remits this deposit to the vigilence of the Fathers of families, to the wives and tender Mothers, to the affection of the young, and courage of all Frenchmen."

FIFTH DIVISION.

Presented all the attributes of agriculture, of industry, and the arts—Also, a superb figure of the law, and a banner, bearing for its inscription, "We shall yet see Reason triumph over all Prejudices."

SIXTH DIVISION.

Consisted of the National Assembly, the King & Ministers, and a banner bearing the words—"The Sovereignty of the nation."

The route of this magnificient Procession was from the *Boulevard St. Antoine*, across the *Rue St. Denis*, those of *Ferronnerie, St. Honore, Royale*, the *Pal Triomphal*, the streets of *Bourgogne*, and *St. Dominique* and the *Esplanade of Invalids*; and taking within it the King at the *Military school*, they entered the *Camp de Mars* by the *Rue Grenelle*. It was then two o'clock.

The CHAMP DE MARS.

Upon the banks of the river, 54 pieces of canon were placed.

The Glacis adorned by 83 tents, surrounded by the national colours.

In front of the altar, towards the city, and upon the Glacis, a large and very splendid tent was erected for the National Assembly, the King, and the tribunal of cessation.

On the opposite side, another of the same description, for the Notables, the Presidents, commissaries of the sections, and administrant bodies.

A plantation of 83 trees, marked where, at distance from the Glacis, the federants of the departments were respectfully to place themselves. The name of each department was designed by a tree, ornamented with the National Colours and the cap of liberty.

The altar of the nation was formed of a thousand columns, decorated with oaken garlands. In the circular plats of earth near and surrounding the altar, were basements for the statues, and the seats for the Judges of the tribunals.

On other parts of the same plain circles, were seats for the Judges of the peace, and commissaries of the police. Before them were placed, below the seats the sword of justice.

In the other front, the municipalities, and below them the *greffe* which proceeded them.

At a distance from the altar was planted a large tree, on the side of the water; from the branches of which were suspended, in form of garlands, the forgotten helms and chantcleers, together with the fasces of the suppressed order, interlaced by chains; and the foot of the tree, a funeral pile, upon which were depicted crowns and coronets of every form, hats and doctoral bonnets, titles of nobleste, and sacks of procedures.

Upon the opposite side and at a similar distance from the altar, rose a pyramid, surrounded with cypress and with laurels. Upon one side of it was written, "To the citizens who died for their country on the frontiers—" and upon the other, "Tremble, Tyrants, we rise to avenge them."

Below one of the faces of the altar, and opposite the National Assembly, was the Orchestra for the music, upon the four angles, were centres filled with the first adoniserous performers.

It was two o'clock when the head of the procession entered the field, as has been stated. Groupes of men and women of every description and age, armed in the most promiscuous manner with pikes and flaves, rushed in with a raft number of their children, filed off, leaving at their head a detachment of 50 masters of cavalry, and another of National Guards. Women followed, carrying branches of trees, and various symbolical devices.

These were followed into the field by four legions of the Paris Guards, with their bands of music; in the rear of them the commissaries of the sections of the peace, judges of the peace, and of the district, criminal, and cessation tribunals. These again were intermingled with very strong detachments of the 105th and 109th regiments, commanded by M.M. Cherion and Maupertuis. Messrs. Witteenkoff, and Menan, Gen. officers. Commanders of the interior division, were with the Rear Major in the middle of the field, opposite the balcony of the Royal family, where were seated the King, the Queen, the Prince Royal, the rest of the family, and their suite.

Immediately before the fifth legion entered the field, the National Assembly, preceded by a piquet of cavalry, the miners of the *Garde Nationale*, and a detachment of grenadier volunteers, escorted by other grenadiers, and those of the *Gendarmerie*, came into the field, and halted; upon which the King attended by his ministers, descended from the balcony; and his majesty, placing himself at the left hand of the President, marched at the head of the Assembly. At the same time, the escort of the sovereign, which had previously been drawn up in *bataille*, mingled with the front of the Assembly, and proceeded towards the altar.

Amidst different movements of the great bodies, in abundance, and the salutes. By half past three o'clock they were most of them upon the ground.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH.

The order of this solemn asservation was somewhat impeded by the eagerness of the populace. A band of citizens had got possession of the altar, and deposited on the platform a model of the Bastile in relief. It was intended that the King, the President, and the commandant of the National Guards, alone should ascend the altar as far as the book of the law, and there take the oaths, and the rebidne to follow in order; but upon the amazing crowd, this could not be done.

The King could advance no further than the first platform, in the midst of the Assembly, excessively incommoded by the pressure of the assistants at the ceremonial. In this situation therefore, was the oath taken by the King of the French, unable to approach the volume of the constitution. This circumstance was honoured by a general discharge of artillery, and preceded by the mingled shouts of 300,000 men.

By this time the two last legions were entered with the department, & the municipality, having at its head the Mayor, restored to office. Immediately a vociferation of *Vive Petion* was heard from sundry patriots, in the general mass, and inflammatory language rose as the very altar of the country, was heard upon him without cause, having their arms and necks bare, and clothed in the old regimentals of the *Garde Francoise*. Some engineers were noticed, principally, under the balcony of his Majesty, and of their one, by crying *Vive Petion*, seemed to give the signal to the passing battalions. But all did not answer to the call; and the regiments of the line, after the air *Calon*, played that of "*On peut se rire mieux*," and rescinded the exclamation *Vive la Nation, Vive la Loi*, which were returned by the multitude. The sons of the malcontents were observed to be always alone, placed out of the ranks, who thus gave the signal of a shout in favor of the Mayor. They had written his name with chalk upon their hats.

The King upon this occasion discovered a soul in the highest degree firm and princely; he betrayed no sign of his personal alarm. As, in consequence of his gentle desire, no acclamations were uttered of *Vive la Nation*, the people, thus mute, signified their attachment in the field by clapping their hands when he appeared.

The Queen, dressed with infinite elegance, wearing ornaments and other ornaments of the national colours, painted herself with that sweet majesty for which the happier times would be adored, and displayed a mind not to be changed by place or times."

The Prince Royal wore the uniform of the *Garde Nationale*, and was received with the smile of nearly general tenderness.

The exhibiting taken, was announced by a flame upon the altar, which started up immediately, of the national colours, and which served as a signal for the firing of the cannon without.

The King, as stated above, was much incommoded on the platform before the altar; and the place was changed, that it was impossible to descend from the altar to that on which he went up, and in consequence retraced the way he came. The ceremony then took place, of firing the symbols of perishing nobility, and the cry of *Vive Petion* recommenced.

The deputies then escorted the Royal Family to the *Military school*, where, getting into the carriage, they proceeded slowly towards the *Thuilleries*, by the route they had arrived. The people, who filed off from the coach of the Sovereign, behaved with that variable way which all multitudes do; cries of *Vive la Nation*, and *Vive la roi*, however, were heard often from the windows; and it, must be noted, that in the streets every occurrence wore the spirit of chance, and nothing seemed to be the effect of design. Now and then mixed with the acclamations of *Petion*, were heard some reviling of an illiterate herd, against the constituted powers of the state, and authority with which they were invested by the laws; and particular execration was vociferated from innumerable mouths upon the head of LA FAYETTE.

On the King's return to the palace, the crowds that surrounded his carriage were very numerous; the windows were filled with spectators, and through the whole way the cry of *Vive la Nation* was coupled with that of *Vive la Roi*. The federates from the departments joined in these acclamations, and sometimes cried out, "*Down with the Factious*"—thus shewing that they were not tainted with the strong spirit of political fanaticism which infests the suburbs of *Paris*.

LONDON July 19.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE POLES AND RUSSIANS.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated June 13. 1792.

"The army under the command of Prince *Joseph Poniatowski*, having gained a signal victory over the division of the Russian troops under Gen. *Kochouski*.

"The action happened on the 17th current between Polonne and Zaslaw, in Vollynia, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides, from seven in the morning to five in the afternoon. They were just on the point of coming to bayonets, when the Russians at length retiring, leaving the Poles in possession of the field of battle.

"The forces of the Russian army consisted of two Pulk of Cossacks, of 2000 then each, two regiments of Hussars, 2000 each, 3 Regiment of Catharinoslow Chasseurs, of 2900 men, three Battalions of Foot Chasseurs, of 2000 men, the Grenadiers of Catharinoslow of 4000 men, and 24 pieces of cannon.

"The Prince, immediately after the action, returned thanks to his officers and men, for their bravery and courage.

"The whole army of Poland does not amount to more than 50,000 men, and this necessarily divided over the whole republic makes it every where weak. The Russian army was previous to the battle 120,000."

Extract of a letter from Lisle, June 27.

Not only the interior state of affairs begin to wear a most unfavourable aspect, but the exterior transactions seem ominous of no better success, and M. Luckner's main army, instead of proceeding to the attack of Tournay, finds no little difficulty in maintaining their feeble post at Courtray.

The Austrians advance every day in parties, and annoy the French on the very ramparts. On Saturday morning some peasants having brought information of a column of Austrians advancing from the Tournay side, Messrs. Carle and Jarry, who command the advanced guard, put themselves at the head of their troops, and marched out against the enemy; a flight affair ensued, in which the loss on both sides amounted to about twelve killed, and as many prisoners.

Marshal Luckner, who had already paid his visit to the post, was returned to Menin; but, on the news of this affair immediately went back to Courtray with the general officers, and marched to the attack; he expoles himself with much temerity, and excites, on that account, a great deal of anxiety.

Yesterday morning the Austrians returned to the assault in greater force, & a most serious affair occurred; it began at five, and lasted two hours; during which great courage was displayed on both sides. The French had twenty men wounded, and about twelve killed; among the former, Lt. Gen. du Chatulete received a cannon ball, which took off the calf of one leg, and killed his horse under him; an aid-de-camp also received a wound in his head. The French remained on the field till eleven o'clock, when the enemy having disappeared, they returned to the camp; but strong rumours prevailed, that the Austrians were resolved upon coming in still greater force to renew the attack.

Unless the main army moves from Menin (which is two leagues off) where they are still encamped, to reinforce their advanced guard at Courtray, no doubt but great slaughter will usefully take place there, the Austrians not being at all afraid to dislodge Tournay of the foreign its garrison; but it seems that M. Luckner's operations have been limited, otherwise he would before now have marched his whole force against Tournay.

Second affair in India between a French and English Frigate.

A Frigate, mounting 40 eighteen pounders, commanded by M. St. Felix, who served the whole of last war under M. Suffreign, arrived the latter end of last month at Mahe, from port l'Orient. The second day after his arrival, M. St. Felix sent an officer on board the Minerva, who was directed to say to the Commodore, "that the French Frigate under his command was going to the port of Mangalore, and requesting to know whether, in case he proceeded to sail to that port the commander would be imprudent enough to attempt searching the ship." The Commodore answered,—"that as he was going to an enemy's port, he certainly would." With this answer, the officer returned to M. St. Felix, who in a few hours sent him back, with orders to inform the Commodore, "that he meant to get under weigh early the next morning, and that he was well assured that the commodore would not presume to impede him was he unsupported by the other ships of his squadron."

The commodore instantly made a signal for his lieutenants, and gave orders for the whole of the squadron to get under weigh, and proceed to sea on a cruise for eight days. The officers returned, and early the next morning the French frigate was seen under her topsails, in the offing of Tellicherry roads, standing in. The tompions were out of her guns, and her people at their quarters. That the commodore, who instantly weighed anchor, was equally prepared, there can be no doubt. The people of the French frigate were decidedly of opinion, that they had no right to obey the dictates of a democratic enthusiast; or venture their lives in engaging a British ship at the moment of profound peace with that nation. The Captain threatened them with the vengeance of military power, in which, after some consultation among themselves, and some gentle but ineffectual remonstrances with M. St. Felix, they came in a body on the quarter deck, confined him in his cabin, put the ship about, and stood out to sea. She was seen the next morning at anchor in Mahe roads, where the Resolu still remains a mere wreck from the damage she received in action with the Phenix.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dawville, (Kent.) to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 10.

"By two men who were made prisoners at St. Clair's defeat, and who ran away from an Indian town on the St. Joseph's river, about the 10th of July, we are assured, that all our flags have been sacrificed by the enemy. They inform that major Trueman, of the regular troops, who bore one of the flags, reached the Glaze river, where the chiefs of many nations of Indians were assembled to hold a grand council; that he delivered to them a belt and talk, which was read to them by an Englishman; upon which a council was held which ended in a determination to reject every offer of peace, and to put to death every American that should fall into their hands; that accordingly major Trueman and his party were tomahawked, and their bodies thrown into the river. They also inform that colonel Hardin, one of the most valuable citizens of this state who carried another flag, was killed by the Wiandots, and that that tribe, the Saudukies, Pattawatamies, Chippewas, Herons, Maumees, Delawares, and Shawanees, are decidedly for war. I have every reason to believe the above intelligence may be depended upon, as it is in a great degree supported by information received through different channels. General Putnam came out instructed, it is said, to proceed to the Omee, to press upon the savages the necessity of their going to Philadelphia: but information of the fate of poor Hardin and Trueman, and of the hostile disposition of the Indians, has determined him to decline his mission. Depredations have been incessantly committed by the Indians upon the whole extent of the western frontiers, on both sides the Ohio river. Within the bounds of this state alone, between forty and fifty persons have been killed or made prisoners in the course of the spring and summer. Not have the regular troops altogether escaped. A party of 18 who were making hay near Fort Jefferson, were lately attacked, and one only made his escape; four that were made prisoners were burnt by the Shawanees the next day—Mr. Bille, commenced the purchase of cavalry horses the last of June, and in ten days purchased 250, the number required. The horses are cheap and well adapted to the service; but as yet there are no men either to mount or train them.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The State Gazette of Georgia, printed at Augusta the 25th August, says, that W. A. Bowles was hanged at Madrid the 7th June, at the common place of execution. This is probably premature, as accounts of Bowles' being at Cadiz, subsequent to the 7th of June, have been published.

On Friday the 17th August, a fire broke out in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which consumed six tenements and the Ordnance Laboratory before it could be got under. A Mr. Wellsor and his wife, perished in the flames. The loss of property is said to be great.

The French princes have formed a new Bastile at Coblentz, for a bastile is an essential ingredient of that sort of liberty, which it is the business of many Princes to grant or protect. This is the Citadel of Coblentz, and there are now in it 77 persons suspected of infidelity to these worthy promoters of peace and good order!

One of the persons in this bastile is a trader of Nancy, named Lyonnet, who came into one of the nearest French towns in the course of his business. A monk who knew him to be a member of a popular society in his own town, invited him to walk in the territory of Treves, where he was arrested, carried before the grand provost Prieneaux, and committed to prison, upon proof that he had asserted, that Kings might be made for the people, but no people could ever be made for a King!

A fleet of six or seven ships of the line were preparing at Toulon the beginning of July, with a view, it was said, to bombard Trieste, an important Austrian commercial port on the Gulph of Venice. It was thought not improbable in France that Leghorn would share the same fate, as it was in no state of defence to resist such an attack.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Sept. 5.

We are credibly informed that about 100 indians lately made an attack on Gallipolis, a French settlement on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanahway, which continued for some time. The Indians after destroying the standing corn, killing four or five, and doing other mischief, retreated.—About the same time two young women, named Morris, of Kanahway county, were killed.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his customers in Norwich, Worthington, Goshen and Chesterfield, that he wishes to make a settlement with them immediately.——Those who have any demand on him, he will call and pay. LUKE GATES.

CHESTERFIELD, SEPT. 26, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 8th of May last, a black STEER, 2 years old, a crop in the right ear, and a piece of the upper side of the left ear, one eye blind,—also, a year old HEIFER, red lined, with a piece cut off the under side of the left ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, Sept. 20, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 17th inst. in damage, a likely thrifty SHOTE, weigh nearly a hundred, has an artificial mark on brand, except one ear off, is rot'd, his bristles leaning forward, supposed to be occasioned by a fright.——The owner, by paying coll, may take his property.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1792.

TO POMONA.

SUMMER, farewel! now let the brightest flowers
That Venus painted in the immoral bow'rs,
Give place to autumn, and to milder skies
No more unfolding to the sun's uprise!
Flora adieu! with thee, thy tulip proud,
And Hyacinthus like the saphire cloud;
The pink, the Iris, of the shining hue,
Ye fading sweets, ye summer charms, adieu!
But come, Pomona, in thy streaky vest,
With hopes return, with fruits for flow'rs possess'd,
And let thy clusters, or thy peach expose,
Their rival beauties to the Persian rose!
Their col'ring see! in conscious pride outvie,
Th' Anana's bloom, the Tyrian purple's die;
In use, in beauty, still inferior, these,
Though first saluted by the Orient breeze;
That from the citrons or the cedars rise,
On Hermon's height, or 'neath Hesperian skies!
Then still, Pomona! to my view appear,
The pride and glory of the parting year;
Still lend thy lustre to impale decline,
As evening suns with richer rubies shine,
Still yield those joys thy chearing sweets invite,
Fervid as noon, yet clear as morning light.

To a LADY—*carressing her Children.*

SEE, where, around the lovely parent, cling
The smiling infants, her sincerest bliss;
While on their lips, more sweet than breath of spring,
She prints the softness of a mother's kiss:
A kiss, for which luxurious wealth its store,
And titled grandeur all its glittering toys,
With vain allurement, at her feet would pour,
While infant innocence the boon enjoys.

ON RIDICULE—AN EXTRACT.

"THE effect of ridicule cannot but be powerful among the young and inexperienced. It is a remark often made, that the man is found to degenerate from the excellence which distinguished him when a boy. In the walks of literary life, instances are frequent of those who, though they were the boast of their school, appear with no superiority of merit, when they are introduced into the world. To ridicule, for the most part they owe their degradation. Their pre-eminence excites the envy of their co-temporaries, who naturally endeavor to obscure that lustre, which burns them with its blaze. They at first value themselves on those talents or acquisitions, of the worth of which their companions have no adequate conception. Their remarks are attended to with a sneer. A nickname, the usual production of envy, is appropriated to them. They are shunned, as involving their own companions in their own absurdity and consequent disgrace. This last is more than they can bear. They lay aside the appearance of virtuous emulation, and the reality soon follows. They studiously unlearn all that rendered them truly valuable; and when they have debased themselves to a certain pitch, they are received with open arms, and are united with their company by the strong assimilation of congenial natures.

Genius, virtue, learning, are often distinguished by a delicacy of mind, which wears the appearance and produces the effects of infirmity. They are easily overruled if not convinced, by the noisy antagonist, who makes up in clamour what he wants in argument, and gains the victory by dint of leathern lungs and nerves of iron. A horse-laugh, set up by a circle of blockheads, would overpower the best poet or philosopher the world ever admired. The man of modest merit cannot stand the attacks of scoffing ridicule; and wisdom has ever sought the shade, where the impertinence of the great or little vulgar seldom intrudes. Cruel as it is to distress sensibility, and injurious to mankind to render worth contemptible, we often observe persons of character joining in the laugh against modesty and merit. In the moment of social enjoyment, we do not give ourselves time to reflect on the consequence of our mirth; and perhaps with kind intentions of promoting convivial happiness, we often hurt the feelings and interest of individuals, as well as the most important ends of society."

ANECDOTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TALK of your ANSONS and your DRAKES indeed? they are nothing of Travellers, compared to HARRY FELLOWS.—He has driven Cooke's Salisbury Coach, half way to London, and back again, three times a week for four and forty years. His ground being generally from Basingstoke to the the Belle Savage, on Ludgate-Hill, which is nearly fifty miles, his annual travelling is at least 14,000 miles; and every two years he goes over more ground than round the whole globe of the earth. Nay, were I to affirm, that since he first drove Cooke's Coach, he has travelled as far as to the Moon and back again, it would be no more than the truth.—HARRY still drives his vehicle with as much health and as much glee as ever, and seems able to go many thousand miles more; and I may venture further to say, that no man in England or even in Europe, has ever travelled equal to old HARRY FELLOWS.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this Method to inform his customers and others that he has just received a new assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, in addition to those he had on hand, makes a general assortment, also a small collection of BOOKS, consisting of the following kinds, viz.

BIBLES,	Bennet's Letters,
Testaments,	Marmaley's Letters,
Edwards on the Will,	Lady's Library,
do. History of redemption.	Do. Monitor,
Chauncey's Universal salvation.	Clio or Talic.
Edwards against Chauncey	Brydone's Tour,
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Young man's best Companion.
Milton's Paradise Lost,	Entick's Dictionary,
do. Paradise regained,	Psalm Books,
Buchan's domestic Medicine,	Perry's Spelling Book,
Rowes' Letters,	Webster's 1st, and 3d. part.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.	Primers and a number of small children's books.
Religious Courtship.	

Also an assortment of DYE STUFFS, which consist of Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Ro-Roman Vitriol, Verdigrease, Allum, Copperas. Also a quantity of Sweeds Iron, Bloomery do. Ger. Steel, 2od. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Constantia a few barrels of Liver Oil, also an assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Looking Glasses, Iron Shovels, and a general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS. The above goods he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, or CASH in hand as best suits the purchaser.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

War-Department,
AUGUST 6, 1792.

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 pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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 annual 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 or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he never 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 so my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application 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.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire:—Springfield, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river in said County, that they meet and assemble together at the house of Mr. Zenas Parsons, innholder, in Springfield, on Thursday the 27th day of Sept. current, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things—viz.

To raise any monies on the said proprietors, that they then be thought proper for defraying any past charges that may have been incurred by said Proprietors, and for defraying the expences of any future operations that may be agreed on, respecting said Canals, and for making any new orders for any further operation in said business, that may be then thought proper.

To receive the report of any committee or committees appointed by said proprietors and pass any vote thereon—and to do and to transact any and every other matter in relation to said Canals and Locks, that the proprietors shall then see fit.

Given under our hands at Springfield, the day abovesaid.

JOHN WORTHINGTON. President.
JOHN WILLIAMS, BENJ. PRESCOTT, J. DWIGHT. } Directors.

(True Copy.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the WOOD CARD FACTORY, a man who has the use of the Plain and Drawing Knife. Such a Person will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GAD LYMAN late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Ashael Bonroy, in Northampton, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

B. PRESCOTT,
D. WRIGHT,
JONAS CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high—one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face, small-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, far in his forehead, and white hind feet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Eli Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hezekiah Fish, of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them by proving property and paying charges.

☞ The Printers in this, and the other States are desired to insert this, for the benefit of the public in detecting Horse Thieves.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

THE Court of GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of September, inst. stands adjourned to *Thursday the 11th day of October next*, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Northampton; to take into consideration, among other things the expediency of licencing Inoculating Hospitals, and the Clerk is directed to publish the same in the several News-Papers published in said County.

Copy of Record. ATTEST—
ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

Northampton, Sept. 15, 1792.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, *for immediate* PAY.

A NEW single story House, two good rooms on the floor, cellar, &c. with six acres of excellent land, well fenced and under improvement, lying on the Hill in Norwich, about half a mile from the meeting House, and in a good neighbourhood, well suited for a tradesman, a Blacksmith particularly is much wanted. Apply to

T. J. DOUGLAS.

Westfield, Sept. 6, 1792.

THERE was brought to the Subscriber, about one month ago, two horses to pasture, by a person who stated his name Willis or Williston, said he belonged to Virginia, and by the best account from there, it appears to be true, he put horses to pasture, and the subscriber has reason to suspect that they are stolen, or that he came by them in some unjust way. One of these horses, is fourteen and half hands high, of a brown colour, with four white feet, white nose and eyes, about seven years old; the other about the same size, a bay colour, black main and tail, and hind legs. The Owner of said horses is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS MATHER.

Chester, September 9, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in June last, a two year old heifer, face and nose all white, white back and belly, no artificial mark. Whoever will bring up said heifer, or give information where she may be, shall have a reasonable reward, and all necessary charges paid.

PHINEHAS RICE.

Conway, Sept. 6, 1792.

TICKETS,
In *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1792. [NUMB. 318.

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 17.

By the ship Baring, Captain TINDAY just arrived here from Ostend, we have received the following Manifesto, published at Brussels the 28th of July, 1792, given by the Duke of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of the Austrian and Prussian Armies.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and King of Prussia, having confided to me the command of the combined armies which they have caused to be assembled on the frontiers of France; I have resolved to announce to the inhabitants of that kingdom, the motives that have induced these two sovereigns to this step, and the principles by which they are governed therein.

After having arbitrarily suppressed the rights and pretensions of the German princes in Alsace and Lorraine, and overset all interior order and good government, exercised against the sacred person of the King and his august family, innumerable injuries and violences, continued from day to day, and constantly repeated. Those who have usurped the reigns of government have at length, filled up the measure of their iniquities in causing an unjust war to be declared against his Imperial Majesty, and in attacking his provinces, situated in the Low Countries. Some of the possessions of the Germanick empire have been involved in this invasion, and others have escaped, only by submitting to the imperious menaces of the predominating faction, and of its emissaries.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, united with his Imperial Majesty, by the ties of a strict and defensive alliance, as well as in his quality of preponderating member of the Germanick body, has not been able to refuse matching to the succour of his ally, and co-estate; and it is in both these qualities, that he takes upon himself the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

To these two interests is united another equally important, and which the two sovereigns have much at heart—that of causing the anarchy existing in the interior of France to cease, to day the assault made on the throne and the altar; to re-establish the legal authority; to restore the king the liberty and safety of which he has been deprived, and to place him in a situation to exercise the legitimate authority that of right belongs to him.

Convinced that the sound part of the nation abhors the excesses of a faction that subdues it, and that the greater number of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment of auxiliary aid openly to declare themselves against their odious oppressors, his majesty the king of Prussia, call upon and invite them to return without delay to the paths of reason, of justice, of order, and of peace.—With these views the undersigned general and commander in chief of the two armies declares as follows:

1st. That led into this war by irresistable motives, the two courts propose to themselves no other object than the good of France, without intending to enrich themselves by means of their conquests.

2d. That they do not intend to intermeddle in the interior affairs of France, but mean only to deliver the king, the queen and the royal family from their captivity, and to produce to his most christian majesty the necessary security that the king may be enabled without danger or obstacle to call together such convocation or assembly as he may think proper, to assist in preserving that happiness to his subjects which he has procured them, and to which he will contribute all that may depend upon him.

3d. The combined armies will protect all cities, burghs, villages, persons, and possessions, that shall submit to the king, and they will instantaneously contribute to the restoring of order, and a good police throughout all France.

4th. The National Guards are called upon provisionally, to watch over the tranquility of the country, to the safety of the persons and effects of all French citizens, until the arrival of the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, or until it shall be otherways ordered, under pain of being held personally responsible. On the other hand, such of the national guards as shall have fought against the troops of the allied courts, and shall be taken arms in hand, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their king, and as disturbers of the public peace.

5th. That the general officers, subalterns & soldiers of the troops of the French line are equally called upon to return to their ancient fealty, and instantly to submit to the King their lawful Sovereign.

6th. That the members of the departments, the districts and municipalities are held equally responsible on their heads, and with all their goods and chattles for all crimes, fires, murders, or atrocious acts, that they may not have used all their endeavours to prevent within their jurisdictions: they are further held provisionally to continue their functions until His Most Christian Majesty shall be placed at full liberty to provide ultimately or at least until in his name other steps shall be taken in the interval.

7th. The inhabitants of all cities, burghs and villages that shall dare to defend themselves against the armies of their imperial and Royal Majesties, or to fire upon them either in the open field, or from any windows, doors, or opening of their houses, shall be immediately punished according to the rigour of the martial law, and their house shall be demolished or burned, on the contrary all inhabitants of the said cities, burghs or villages, who shall hasten to submit to the King by opening their doors to the troops of their majesties shall be instantly placed under their protection, their persons and effects shall remain under the safe guard of the laws, and care shall be taken to provide for the security of all and each one of them.

8th. The city of Paris and all its inhabitants without distinction, are held to submit immediately, and without delay, to the King; to be the King at full and entire liberty; and to affore to him, as well as the Royal Family, that inviolability and respect which subjects owe to their sovereign by all the laws of nature and of nations. Their Imperial & Royal Majesties render personally responsible of all events upon their heads, and to be tried in a summary military way, and without the least hope of pardon all members of the National Assembly, the department, the district, the municipality, and the national guard of Paris, justices of the peace, and all others to whom it may belong. Their said Majesties declaring, on the faith and word of an Emperor and a King, that if the castle of the Thuilleries is either forced or insulted; that if the least violence—the least outrages be offered to his majesty, the queen, or the royal family—if immediate measures be not taken for their safety, their preservation, and their liberty that they will take an examplary and ever memorable vengeance by delivering over the city of Paris to military execution and a total subversion; while the guilty resolters are receiving the punishment they will have merited.

Their imperial and royal majesties on the contrary promise to the inhabitants of the city of Paris, that they will use their good offices with his most Christian majesty, to obtain pardon of all wrongs and errors that may have been heretofore done, and to take the most rigorous measures to ensure their persons and effects, if they immediately and exactly obey the present injunctions.

Finally their Majesties being unable to acknowledge any laws existing in France except such as shall emanate from the king, enjoying a perfect liberty, they protest beforehand against the authenticity of any declarations which may be made in the name of his most Christian majesty, as long as his sacred person, that of the queen, and the royal family shall not be really in safety.—In consequence their imperial and royal majesties invite and earnestly solicit his most christian majesty to name a city in his kingdom the most near to the frontiers into which he may be pleased to retire with his Queen and family under a strong and sufficient escort which shall be sent for that purpose, in order that his most christian Majesty may call together the minister and councillors he may think proper, or collect such convocation or assembly as may appear best to him to provide for the restoration of good order by the regular interior administration of his kingdom.

In a word, I do further declare and engage myself in my own name, and in my quality above mentioned to occasion to be everywhere observed by the troops entrusted to my command a good and exact discipline, promising to treat with mildness and moderation all well intentioned subjects that may appear peaceable & submissive and to apply force only against such as shall be guilty of resistance or ill will.

It is for these reasons that I require and exhort all inhabitants of the kingdom in the strongest and most earnest manner, not to oppose the march and operations of the troops that I command, but rather to allow them free passage and all such good will and assistance as circumstances may require.

Given at my head Quarters at Coblentz, the 25th July, 1792.

CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunswick Luneburgh.

Extract of a letter from London, July 14.

"From my early days, the progress of nature in forming Common wealths in your country, has been a great object of my contemplation, and I have lived to see one of the most wonderful revolutions that ever happened among the human species, the consequences of which are kept in the egg.

"The Almighty seems to have set afloat, or rather raised a storm in the passions of mankind, which has reached from you to Europe: What the result will be, posses the mind of the contemplative, and sufficiently alarms the great."

Extract of a letter from London, July 18.

"Having the honor to rank you among those few fifteen, I flatter myself, a letter at the present moment will not be unacceptable; as it is a crisis, too, pregnant with important matters; but as they are of a public nature, and embrace such a wide variety within their scope, it will be impossible to compress particulars in the compass of a letter. I, therefore, mail to you, as the American papers, in which they doubtless will be re-published, and content myself with giving you, only the great and leading features of political affairs, that at present agitate Europe, and engross the time and study of speculative men.

"Perhaps a more important era than the present, is not upon record. The mind has scarcely time to contemplate the magnitude or importance of any one event, before it is called off to the consideration of another. They following in succession so strangely diversified, that I am puzzled for a principal group in this political picture; through the whole, under the influence of a just *clare obscure*, will give to each its place and effect; but as I am not sufficiently master of this art to manage it with nicety, I must beg the indulgence of my friend to make some allowances where the want of experience may appear too visible.

"France, then, I am thinking will appear rather conspicuous among the groups that surround her, in this piece of political confusion: Prussia aiding Austria in the infernal plan, increases the horror of the scene, which, perhaps, might have been no distract to have looked at, had not, fortunately, an union of parties taken place, that leaves the hope of her enemies, and gives encouragement to her friends; the want of which union has hitherto kept alive the torch of civil discord, and encouraged her fugitive miscreants to excite the aid of German and Prussian mercenaries, to complete the destruction of her fabric. But scarcely has the mind time to reflect at large upon her situation, before Poland claims our thoughts: Emerging, but lately, from a state of vassalage to that of freedom, she seems, has excited the enmity of Russia's haughty despot; who now wages war against her, to extinguish that ray of freedom, reflected from the altar, which Poland raised in Warsaw. It seems hardest to her light; and I hope it will dazzle her oppressors with its splendor and its consequences till 'as somebody says' her eye-lids can no longer wag. I'll leave her to the fate she deserves, to see what's going on in England, which at present, is free from foreign invasion or threat, but disturbed with internal commotions. The Rights of Man, strange to tell, has produced all this! A proclamation to suppress that work, and other means also have been tried: but proclamations and prosecutions will only tend to hasten the dissolution of those political trammels, that have held mankind in a bondage of thought and action too long. Mr. Paine's prosecution is on the eve of commencing; and I believe its progress will be short. There is an apparent disposition in ministry to be severe; but under that veil, I guess I may venture to say, there is a real inclination to the contrary; for the friends of the work compose a very respectable majority of the people of England. It is to the sycophants of the court he is a sore scourge; and the people begin to see the gross imposition that have been passed upon them, and with indignation and resentment. It is now reported, that a change in the ministry is to take place immediately. The particulars of the *ins* and *outs* are not publicly known. The Lord Chancellor has lately resigned. This, of itself, will produce some change."

The British republicans in London have chosen strange places as rendezvous. They most commonly assemble at the sign of the Mitre, the Crown an Anchor, and the King's Arms.

The publication of "the private life of Benjamin Franklin, Esq." is begun in London—it appears to be from the Doctor's own notes, and begin thus—

"My dear Son,

"I have lately amused myself with collecting some little anecdotes of our family, &c."

The Christian Indian congregation who were settled near the Susquehannah, afterward at Muskingum, after suffering much uneasiness of mind from the jealousies and suspicions of the various nations of wild Indians in the vicinity of, and at enmity with the United States, agreed in April last to remove to Rattaneck river, which empties itself above Detroit into Lake St. Clair. By accounts from this religious congregation (who, in respect to war, are Quakers in principle) their troubles have been chiefly owing to a demand made upon them by the wild Indians to become a party in the general league against the United States, in which they have declared they will not join, or have any thing to do.

"The Indian nations (says an authentic narrative from that quarter) were never so unanimous in all their wars before; every one that has a brown skin will assist to defend his country, and every Indian is forced to appear whenever it comes to battle. When the several hostile nation of Indians insisted upon the Christian Indians joining them in war, Col. Joseph Brant, a Mohawk, made the following address to the council: "Why should we force the believing Indians to join in the war?—there are even enough without them, who do it willingly.—What could a handful of believing Indians help us, if we in war?—they have something else where this they are occupied, of which we know nothing. They have the word of God, and will live and do according to that: let them attend to that, and do not disturb them; they are in the right way, and have chosen the better part: it is to be wished that we also together would make this our chief concern. Look out a place for them where

they can be for themselves—the time may come that we shall bring our wives and children in safety. If the believing Indians have a safe place, we can in time of need take our refuge with them; they would at least leave a place for our women and children near them where they could plant and preserve their lives."

Letters from Georgia represent the peace between the United States and the Creek Indians to be upon a very precarious footing. "It is apprehended the Spaniards have been but too successful in sowing prejudices to the disadvantages of the United States, and it is even said that Gen. M'Gillivray has been incessantly assailed from that, and perhaps *another quarter*, to break with us. Should the strength of the Creeks be joined to the general Indian league that seems to be forming against us, from an apprehension that their country is in danger, the consequences may prove seriously distressing to the whole frontier; and it may be found, perhaps too late, that regular armies are by no means calculated to repress Indian aggressions."

The English ministerial prints are uniform in representing the affairs of France to be in the last of desperate situation, the nation torn by intestine divisions, and upon the point of becoming a prey to anarchy within, and the combined and emigrated forces without. French papers, particularly the Leyden Gazette, are received by some late arrivals, which by no means portray the nation in those dismal colours that designate the London ministerial newspapers, and would lead an unsuspecting reader to suppose the revolution in danger.

Extract of a letter from Cayes, dated August 18, 1792.

"Referring to my last by Captain Stites, I am now sorry to inform you, that, since his departure, the political situation of affairs in the island has undergone a most unfortunate change. Gen. Blanchelande it is supposed, encouraged the negroes who were in a state of insurrection; they consequently descended from the mountains, and killed many of the inhabitants, and burnt many valuable estates. The troops and inhabitants immediately assembled, to the number of 1300 or 1400, under the command of Gen. Blanchelande, & attacked them, but unfortunately were entirely defeated, with the loss of 7 officers and about 200 men killed, and a great number wounded. This unexpected defeat obliged the planters to take refuge once more in town, and encouraged the negroes to revolt, to the number of about 2000. They have since burnt and destroyed near one half of the plain. Finding themselves entirely masters of the country, they have now made propositions of peace, which are, freedom to all who are in a state of insurrection, and Lee Platoons (a delightful coffee country in the mountain) for themselves. Whether or not these terms will be acceded to, I cannot pretend to determine—if not, heaven knows what will be the consequence—should they be granted, the entire insurrection of the remaining negroes will inevitably follow. I therefore look upon every thing as entirely lost. I am sorry the immediate departure of this vessel will not admit of my entering into particulars."

The town of Orchies was attacked and taken by the Austrians the morning of the 14th July; to cover their design they made a feigned movement towards Famars. The small garrison of Orchies retreated to St. Amand, after a most vigorous defence, with the loss of eight men and some wounded. The Austrians had twenty-one killed; and upon retiring from the town at seven o'clock, after keeping five hours possession, and pressed by a strong detachment of troops which M. Dumouriez sent to dislodge them, they massacred the mayor and commandant of the national guard, and two other citizens, whose houses they had previously plundered. They had three carriages loaded with their wounded.

Paul Jones died a few days since in Paris, in the utmost poverty. Col. Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him. As the laws relative to the interment of Calvinists are not yet abrogated, he was obliged to apply to the National Assembly, who voted that a deputation of the members should attend his funeral. One or two objected, on account of his being a Protestant; but this idea was scouted by all the rest.

Yesterday a young man was committed to the jail in this city, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeves.

M. MERLIN, at the Tribune of the Jacobins, in Paris, made use of the following expression: "*Is there not one worthy citizen to be found, who shall plunge a poniard into* LA FAYETTE'*s body?*

POLAND.

Camp of Lieut. Gen. Judycki, June 14.

On the 10th, in the morning, we were attacked by the enemy between Mire and Swietzna. Our cavalry obliged them to retire after a combat of some hours, with the loss of 150 men left dead upon the field of battle. On our side we had only few men killed. Gen. Judycki, willing to profit of this advantage, immediately dispatched a battallion of infantry, with two pieces of cannon, and a body of 500 cavalry to pursue the enemy in their retreat, but a very sudden and heavy rain prevented the execution of his orders.

On the 11th, in the afternoon, we detached the 15th battallion, with 300 cavalry, and four pieces of cannon, under the direction of Vice Brigadier Wawizecka, to reconnoitre the enemy.

The body of these troops approached very near the Russian camp, at Zalase, about a mile from Mire, and took post on an eminence where they could plainly see it. They perceived that the Russians were already in battle array, and the latter discharged some artillery at them, but it was pointed too high to do execution. After several discharges on both sides, our troops having fulfilled the object they were sent for, retired. The enemy pursued in the most profound silence for the space of half an hour, while our troops were marching in order of battle, with the cavalry on their wings.

The Russians, we perceived, were much stronger than we, and they began playing their artillery of 12 and 6 pounders, which we answered only with 3 pounders. But they did not approach near, and contented themselves with annoying us from a great distance with cannon shot and grenades.

The first line of our cavalry placed on the wings of the army, was broke in spite of all the efforts of the officers, owing to a mistake; the enemy's hand grenades falling mostly behind this line of cavalry, made them think that they had got between two fires, and frightened the horses so much they could not be managed. The first and second battallions also began to break; but encouraged by the example of their officers they were soon brought again into order.

Our infantry, commanded by Major Generals Frankawski, Grabowski, and Niesiolowski, supported with the greatest courage a very terrible and heavy fire from the enemy. It at length ceased, and we thought that the Russians had retired, having lost sight of them; when, all on a sudden, they appeared on our flank. They began to fire on us, and we should have suffered considerably if their artillery had been well directed. We then sounded a retreat, which was made in the greatest order, when we perceived the enemy once more on our flanks and rear. Thus surrounded on all sides, we did not lose our presence of mind or our courage.

The Cossacks and the Russian dragoons came out of a wood & attached our infantry, which were no longer under the protection of the cavalry.

But the warm and well supported fire of our cannon obliged them to retire with considerable loss, leaving a Colonel of carabineers on the field of battle.

While our army was retiring towards Niesviez, the Russians, in great numbers, fell on this town to pillage it, and the Cossacks appeared round the ditches which environ it. But as we had placed in the castle the second battallion of the 8th regiment, consisting of 250 men, to cover our retreat, this battallion kept up so warm a fire, that they forced the enemy to retire, after having lost great numbers—they after this crossed the town, and retired in good order.

These brave troops marched all night, and, having arrived at the river d'Uxfa, they threw a bridge over, and crossed it. We brought off almost all our baggage.

The love of truth obliges us to acknowledge, that this engagement did not terminate to our advantage; the enemy's superiority in number, the false reports made to us of their force, the experience of old soldiers, who have only finished one wars to begin another, the severe discipline of the Russians, there devotion to the Sovereign, our too great forwardness, and the hasty with which we have been obliged to collect an army, all prepare us to receive some unfavourable news. But the check we have experienced, far from abating our courage, has only raised it much higher; the example of the Americans, who sustained many defeats before they achieved the glorious conquest of liberty, inspired with confidence against all the presages of disaster circulated by our enemies, which are regarded rather with indignation than fear by all good citizens.

Camp near Zoslow, June 19.

Fighting and marching for these five days past have left us no time to give regular accounts of our motions and situation.

On the 14th inst. having perceived a column of Russian troops on the right of our camp at Lubar, and another on the left, crossing the river Slocz, our General, Prince J. Poniatowski, ordered General Kaciaszko, with four battallions of Infantry, one brigade of national cavalry, and one pulk of light horse, to march towards Czartezija; whilst General Uzelborski, with the brigade of Mokzonowski, went along the river Slocz, to reconnoitre the enemy towards Ostropol. The Prince himself soon followed, with the 5th regiment of Lubonoski. He found Gen. Uzelborski already engaged with four battallions of chasseurs, two battallions of light horse, and a pulk of cossacks. Seeing our cavalry pressed by superior numbers, the Prince fell on the left flank of the enemy, which put them into confusion, and they retreated towards Uriniopol, where the vanguard of Gen. Kochowski was encamped, composed of two battallions of grenadiers, two do. of chasseurs, two pulks of cuirassiers, and one do. of cossacks. After having reconnoitred the enemy, the Prince returning towards Lubar, gave orders to strike the camp, and the whole army began the march at 4 in the morning, leaving Gen Uzelborski to bring up the rear. The rear was continually harrassed by 4000 Russians, until coming to Borusakowee, our march was interrupted by a fatal accident. The wooden bridge gave way under the weight of the cavalry. The enemy, in the mean time, brought up their main force, and their cannon began to play on the milldam, which we had to pass. Two battallions, under Grochowski and Capt. Bronikowski, were thus exposed to a furious attack, after a most gallant resistance, having lost 200 infantry, and about 50 cavalry, the remainder retreated through the water, having first sank their cannon. We lost, in this action, one Major and eight officers killed, and two missing.

The main army, finding the fortifications of Volonna untenable, on the 17th inst. marched on towards Zizeline, where, being reinforced by some troops from Zaslaw, it halted to give battle to the enemy. They soon appeared, consisting of about 8000 cavalry, 9000 infantry, and 24 pieces of cannon. The action began with the greatest fury, and continued from seven o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy were obliged to retreat, leaving us the field of battle, whereupon having rested for two hours, our army marched to Zaslaw, near which it is now encamped.

We cannot yet ascertain our loss—it appears to be about 800 infantry, and 300 horse, and that of the enemy about 4000. The Russian forces, when joined, under Gen. Kockhowski, we hear, will be three times more numerous than ours to which we have only our courage and patriotism to oppose.

PARIS, July 25.

Further details relative to the events of the ever memorable 20th of June.

As soon as the King had said "I think," a grenadier who had just drank out of a bottle, by way of mouth, and had pulled it on to one of his comrades, ... er grenadier endeavoured to make his way through the mob to get a glass for the King. But the Mob ... arch good naturedly said to him, "My friend, don't trouble yourself, I drink with pleasure after grenadiers."

It was the hand of M. Gosse, a merchant, and one of the Grenadiers de Ste Opportune, which his Majesty laid hold of and applied to his heart, saying feel whether it palpitates.

M. Perrée, commandant of the battalion des Petits Peres, had twice on that day, made a miraculous escape. A wretch flashed a musquet twice at him, twice the muzzle of which touched his breast.

A few moments before the horde of savages had filled the Palace, a young chasseur only 18 years old, found means to get into the King's apartment, where, pale and breathless, he fell on his knees before his Majesty, and with difficulty articulated the following words: "Sire, a horrible plot is formed against your life. I intreat on my knees that your majesty would give me leave to remain by your side." The King deeply affected at his generous conduct, granted his request, and begged of him to be composed.

The doors were then burst open: A furious mob rushed in and crowd around the Monarch, defended by four National Guards only. An infernal wretch, armed with a pike, and the fire of rage burning in his eyes, darted towards the King with a murderous intention. The young chasseur rushes on the monster, turns the menacing weapon, which slightly wounded an officer of the National Guards, who thought himself happy to suffer so long as his King was safe.

The name of this young chasseur is Guardelet, belonging to the company of chasseurs de Bonnouville. The King has appointed him Captain in the Regiment de Boulonnois.

Several furies, in the shape of women breathed death and destruction. One of them armed with a poniard, ran about the Queen's apartments, foaming in the mouth, her eyes glistening with rage, and her hair brisled up as if electrified, howling out these words —"Where is she, that I may pierce her through the heart!" An officer coolly replied; wretch, do you not see her, there she stands."

At the sight of the Queen, this fury again became a woman. Her voice, as it were by magic, grew soft, her head shook as if the wave paralyzed, and she mechanically cried out.—"Long live the Queen!" and mixed again with the crowd, covering her face with both her hands.

About eight or nine hundred of the mob attempted to force their way into the apartment of Madame, the King's daughter. "What do you want?" says the Grenadier on duty.—"We want to go in!"—"You shall not!"—"We will!"—"Hark ye," says the soldier, "I am as good and as honest a citizen as any of you: but I will obey my orders. If you can parcel on the Corporal to relieve me, perhaps you may then pass; but while I am on duty, the first who shall attempt to go, shall have my bayonet through his body. You may kill me; but I shall do my duty, and kill four of you."

The mob retreated, praising the soldier for having done his duty.

An attempt was made to separate Madame Elizabeth from her brother, but she never quitted the skirt of his coat, which he bedewed with her tears, and it will scarcely be credited, that the surrounding monsters derided and insulted her feelings.

The battalion des filleurs St. Thomas formed during the whole time, a barrier round the Queen, and amidst the howlings of thousands of human tigers surrounded to their duty. The Queen, in the morning had said to Madame, "What have I to fear? That they should kill me? If they have resolved upon it, better to day than to-morrow."

It was seven o'clock, when M. Petion appeared before the King. He, hesitating and confused, attempted to vindicate the conduct of the Municipality. He said that had it not been for the precaution taken by that body, it was probable that fatal events might have taken place; "Not," says he, "that your person was in danger, you shall always be respected."—"Do you call that," says the King, "shewing me respect, when people appear in arms before me, after having burst open the doors of my appartment? The events of this day are a scandal to all the world. You shall be answerable for the tranquility of Paris."

"I know," says Petion, "the full extent of my duty."—The King, "I beg you will withraw," The Mayor obeyed.

JULY 27.

One hundred fine looking young men appeared in a body at the bar of the National Assembly, and prayed that they might be formed into a company and employed against the enemy. "We pant," said they, "for an opportunity to meet them in the field; and few know *Freemen can fight in defence of their Liberty*—Order us a supply of arms, and the day after tomorrow you shall hear that we are on our way to the frontier."

The Assembly highly applauded their patriotism and spirit, accepted the offer of their service, and referred them to the Military Committee.

SPEECH made the 24th of July, at the inauguration of the first stone of the column of liberty, on the ruins of the BASTILE:

"On the ruins of the cavern of despotism, the column of Liberty erect itself. It will not be so only for tyrants to destroy our labors, as it was for citizens to overturn the Bastile. It is due to the Representatives of the people to lay its foundation—we see among them three, who, with us, dared on this ground, the cannon of despotism: they swore with us a moral hatred to the enemies of the people; they have kept their oath. Since tyranny still dares to raise its hydra head; let us swear together to give it a death wound. All Kings conspire to ruin the French nation. Let us then swear to destroy the conspiring Kings. It is time to reap the fruit of our work, and to see the reign of anarchy succeeded by the sunshine of law and equality."

Where the BASTILE stood there was an immense tent, brilliantly ornamented, and different coloured fire works displayed; an immense group of the sons and daughters of Freedom danced and sung on the very spot where the excesses of misery have for centuries been endured by the victims of tyrants!

NORFOLK, (Virginia) Sept. 12.

On Monday last a murder was committed near Moore's Bridges, Prince-George County, of which the following are the particulars: A negro man belonging to Thomas Lewis, Esq. had stolen something out of the blacksmith's shop in which he worked, for which Mr. Lewis (the master of the Shop) told him, as soon as he had finished a ploughshare which he was then about, he would give him a flogging. While Mr. Lewis was stooping to finish some work at the bench, the negro took the ploughshare and struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and he expired within ten minutes after. The negro did not attempt to make his escape, and was committed to jail.

NEW YORK, September 24.

We hear from Albermarle county, Virginia, that an inhuman murder was lately perpetrated there. The particulars, as related to us are as follows, viz: A man having occasion to go a short distance, to receive a sum of money due to him from another, called in at a tavern by the way, to take some refreshment; a party of gamesters happened to be in the house, whom he imprudently acquainted with his business: Returning, he halted at the same place, when one of the gamesters asked him if he had succeeded in getting the money—he answered in the affirmative. Soon after his departure from the tavern it was discovered that the gamester who called the question went absconding, and suspicion arose among his companions, that he had followed the man with no good design. They accordingly, went in pursuit, and their conjectures, alas! proved to true—they found the unfortunate man lying weltering in his gore, his throat being cut in a manner shocking to relate. The assassin had hastened to a neighboring brook, whither he was quickly traced by his partner, who found him in the act of washing the blood off his hands, and a penknife, stained with blood, laying on the brook close by him. So barefaced and atrocious an act excited in their breasts the utmost indignation, and they did not hesitate to hang him on the spot.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated Sept. 21.

"A gentleman from Lake Erie, who is now in town, gives us the following information, that so general a combination of savages never was known as at present; about four Indians from Lower Canada joined in the general conference at the Miami towns. The Hurons, Wiandots, Chippeways, Attawags, Pottawags, and some few of the Ottaias, Cannadaugs, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Senecas, together with the whole tribe of the Delawares, are there assembled, with the Shawanese, who together constitute a body of between 4 and 5000; about four times the number which defeated Gen. St. Clair the 4th of November last. Blue Jacket, Gogeweny, and Snake are their commanders, and are waiting for the Americans to pay them another visit; they are much—carressed by the British at Detroit, and have drawn some provisions at that garrison. It is evident to every discerning man that every encouragement is given to the Indians to carry on the war; where can the honour and humanity which the British so much boast of, when they are succouring a set of barbarians, to carry on a war which is so much contrary to the practice of civilized nations! Ah, and where are the salutary measures which the secretary at war pretends to have pursued? His pompous statement respecting the war may well be doubted. From every circumstance, adds our correspondent, he appears to be a supporter and encourager thereof. Previous to both Harmar and St. Clair's defeat the Indians were desirous of peace provided it could be done on principles of justice to them. When Gen. St. Clair, held his treaty with them he acted inadmissably as well as obstinately; he and the savages could not agree upon the boundaries which he wished to establish; he proceeded to use threats to bring them to his own terms, telling them of the strength of the Americans, and that an army would be sent enough to destroy them and burn up their villages, which so exasperated the young chiefs and warriors that they immediately withdrew in spite of the aged chiefs and warriors who intimidated at the threats played and concluded a treaty which they had no right to do, their leading characters being absent; for which they, as a tribe, have declared the treaty to be void as concluded by those who had not a right. A number great and palpable error the secretary at war is persuing, he is endeavouring to bring in the Six Nations to act hostily against their towny brethren, which will be the means of extending the feat of war upon our frontiers, and bringing 1000 or 1500 savages more into the confederacy, who are but a short away from our settlements on the Genesee, and who will be practicable as long as the Six Nations remain neuter.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

Mr. *Benjamin Johnson*, of Lynn, has shipped, this year, to the first of August, *twenty thousand six hundred and twenty four* pair of SHOES, made by his workmen—averaged at 4/10, which makes £.4976 3—the stock is eliminated at one half. Besides these, Mr. Johnson has sold large numbers in the vicinity.—To such industrious men is our country indebted for its prosperity.

[SALEM GAZETTE.]

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 3.

Letters received at New York, from Cape-Francois, dated the 18th August mention, that they had accounts from Aux-Cayes, that it was destroyed by fire, that the Negroes had beat the Whites in an engagement, killed about 300 of them, and took their cannon: The same letters mention that disturbances had began in the cape between the Mulattoes and Whites, that there were several lives lost; that the Negroes were in arms, and going on with as much fury as formerly; that an embargo was laid at the Cape, that the vessels were afraid to land their cargoes, as both lives and property in the city were considered as in great danger.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince, of September 1st, say, that things were then in a state of tranquility in that quarter.

The following curious case was referred by one of the criminal tribunals in France, on the 23d July last to the national assembly: a woman, 2 months gone, with child, had run some melted lead into her husband's ear, who instantly expired. The culprit made the most ample confession, and excused herself by saying, that "she loved her husband tenderly, but that she could not resist the inclination of a woman in her situation."—The criminal tribunal had consulted the faculty on this point, who unanimously declared, that "the longing of a woman with child *might* be such as to induce her to commit so horrible a deed without her own *volition*"—The assembly were requested to direct how to proceed in this business.

Late accounts from Europe informs that immense warlike preparations were carrying on at Constantinople, by the Turks, for the purpose of invading Hungary. The pretext is, to reimburse themselves for the great expence they were put to in their last war with Russia, by the late Emperor joining that power against them. One hundred thousand Turks, it was confidently said by the French at Constantinople, were to march into Hungary—could not otherwise than in a great measure, if not totally, prevent the designs of the king of Hungary against the new government of France.

London prints by the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, are down to the 11th of August. By the tenor of these accounts matters are going on well in France, the armies numerous and plentifully supplied, the spirit of the nation at the highest pitch of elevation, and its forces now actually in the field fully competent to repel the diabolical efforts of the German tyrants.—The account of the death of Capt. J. PAUL JONES are confirmed; and it is particularly mentioned in London papers, that the American minister at Paris acted his endeavours that the funeral should be private, instead of PUBLIC, as afterwards decreed by the national assembly. It is added, that every man of public note accepted the invitation to the funeral of Jones, as one of the champions of American LIBERTY, except the minister from the United States, who declined the invitation.

National Gazette.

NICHOLAS GILMAN and JEREMIAH SMITH, Esqrs. have been chosen two of the representatives in the Congress of the United States, from the state of New-Hampshire.

On the 8th of August Mr. Pinckney the American minister, had his first audience of the King of Great Britain—when he delivered his credentials. He was introduced by Mr. Dundas one of the principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterel, Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

A letter from Savannah, says that the Indians are at peace, but will on no terms consent to the running the lines agreeable to the treaty.

The New-Brunswick Gazette says, notwithstanding the many discouraging accounts frequently published from the Westward, the recruiting business goes on very well. It is conjectured by some that peace will overtake us sooner than many imagine.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

PLEASE to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige one of your readers.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No 1.

WHEN the aim of a writer is the publick good, if he chances to thwart the sentiments of others, yet, if he treats persons and things with candor, he ought to be candidly attended to, and what he offers to public view should be weighed with impartiality in the balances of Reason. This is what I would with for.——I shall first address to a particular Gentleman, and then to the yeomanry of the County.

To the Hon. DAVID SMEAD, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE seen something in the publick prints, respecting a division of this County, inserted by your desire: It seems the General Court stile it a petition; they must be supposed to understand the mode and grammar of a petition better than we farmers—sometimes a petition humbly prayeth—but I am at a loss who they are that *humbly pray*. You would have gratified me and the public, had you informed us from what number of towns your convention consisted, and how many towns were desirous of such a division of the county as is proposed. But since these things are left for us to find out as we can, I shall next address myself to the respectable body of my fellow citizens of this county, upon the subject of a division of the county.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

I NEITHER enjoy nor wish for any office of publick trust or emolument in the county, nor am I connected with any who do—the matter is of no more concern to me than people in general. However, in a matter which concerns the good of the whole, I would with the whole had been previously consulted—and as it would perhaps be difficult to call a county convention before the next session of the general court, I would propose it to the several towns in the county, to consider the situation and circumstances of the county, and instruct their representatives on the subject: & if any towns have not Representatives, in that case, to send the result of their deliberations on the subject to the General Court, by some representatives of a neighboring town, that the real sense and opinion of the County on the subject may be known. This county is much the largest of any in this part of the State, it contains eleven towns and almost 3000 inhabitants more than the county of Worcester; its extent is greater than the whole state of Rhode-Island, and has nearly fifteen rights as many inhabitants as that whole state to which there are five counties. Population, and consequently public business encreases fast in this county. After a division of the county is necessary I will not dispute. The business of the Courts is too great for a speedy dispatch, and one of the places where the Courts are held is very improperly situated for the people in general; People have frequently come to courts from considerable distance with a number of witnesses and twenty dollars the term and returned home without a trial, whereas the subject ought to have justice in the shortest and easiest manner, and without delay. The shortest question is, how shall the county be divided for the great benefit of the people? Let us consider in situation, it is nearly square, and a large river running from north to south, dividing it nearly it to two equal parts, and not a little few miles more from North to South, than from east to west, yet such is the difficulty of crossing the River in many seasons of the year, by reason of high freshes, ice, thaws, winds, &c. That I think a division by the river much preferable to one by an east and west line.—Who, that lives in an extreme part of this county, would not prefer the riding two or three miles further to court, whenever he has occasion, to the chance of bad crossing the river, delay of time and expence of ferriages? Why a division of the county in the river way proposed rather than this, you may consider, or get information from some other quarter. For my part, as I am unattached to party or court connections, I have no views or interest to serve but the public good. However, if upon a diligent enquiry and deliberation you do not fall in with this plan, I will propose another, which I think preferable to Mr. Smead's—it is well known that a number of towns in the eastern part of the county of Worcester, have mediated a division of that county. Let the western range of towns in that county be annexed to that part of this county east of the river, and let that district be divided by an east and well line into two counties. There would be a sufficient number of towns in each for a county, and public business might be done in each with greater dispatch and less expence to the subject.—The western part of the County, with some towns necessary to the county of Berkshire, might in like manner be made into two counties. Our increasing population will soon render the number of people sufficient. I leave many to add, that having made my proposals, I leave them to your candid consideration, wishing you to act therein wisely and pursue that which is best.

List of letters in the Post-Office, Northampton.

Rev. Timothy Allen, Chesterfield; Rev. John Taylor, Deerfield; Hon. Caleb Strong, Northampton; Mr. George Barnard, Deerfield; Mr. John Warner, Belchertown; Capt. Gideon Stebbins, do.; Mr. Joseph Eastman, Granby; Messrs. Hutchins and Mather, Northampton; Messrs. King and How, Chesterfield; Mr. Boaz Searls, Southampton; Mr. Jonas Beard, Goshen, Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst.

FOR BOSTON.

THE new SLOOP, LUCINDA, WILLIAM WICKHAM, Master, will sail by the 15th inst. Been freight or passage, apply to John Caldwell, Nath. Bliss, & Co. or the master on board.

Hartford, October 1, 1792.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Hampshire, appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Phineas Lyman, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, being allowed for that purpose, that they will attend at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, inholder, in said Hadley, on the 4th Wednesday of November next, and on the 3rd Wednesday of each succeeding month, until said commission expires, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH.
ENOS NASH.
J. E. PORTER.

Hadley, Sept. 29, 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in this COOL CARD FACTORY, a man who has the use of the Plain and Drawing Knife. Such a Person will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to

R. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

THE Partnership of GOODMAN & LUNNA, is by mutual agreement, this day dissolved.—All persons indebted to said Partnership are notified to call on the subscribers in South-Hadley, to settle the same.

TITUS GOODMAN.
SIMEON GOODMAN.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1792.

LOST, OUT of a drove on the 13th inst. past, between Lyndon's Tavern, in Williamsburgh, and Hatfield, a large red white faced STEAR, four years old past, of the English breed of Cattle, whether he has any artificial marks is unknown. Whoever will take up said Stear and return him to the owner shall receive a generous reward.

BENJ. SMITH.

Hatfield, September 29, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on 25th ult. JULIAS THAYER, between 17 and 18 years old, black hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a brown or mixed coloured coat, old dark brown tow cloth overalls. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said boy. Whoever will take up said Runaway and return him to his master shall have some reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goshen, October 2, 1792.

☞ A few TICKETS, in *Enfield Falls* lottery, which will *positively* commence drawing on the 26th inst. may be had of DANIEL BUTLER, Northampton.

EXTRACT from "THE SLAVES."

AN ELEGY.

IF late I paus'd upon this twilight plain,
Of Fontenoy, to weep the free-born Brave;
Sure Fancy now may cross the *Western Main,*
And melt in sadder pity for the Slave.

Lo! where to yon plantation drooping goes,
The sable herd of human kind, while near,
Stalks a pale despot, and around him throws
The scourge that wakes—that punishes the tear.

O'er the far beach the mournful murmurs run,
And join the rude yell of the tumbling tide,
As faint they ply their labors in the sun,
To feed the luxury of brutal pride!

E'en at this moment, on the burning gale,
Floats the weak wailing of the female tongue;
And can that sex's softness nought avail—
Must naked woman shriek amid the throng?

O cease to think, my soul! what thousands die
By suicide, and toil's extreme despair;
Thousands who never raised to heaven the eye,
Thousands, who fear'd no punishment, but there.

Are drops of blood the horrible manure
That fills with lascious juice the teeming cane?
And must our fellow-creatures thus endure,
For traffic vile, th' indignity of pain?

Yes, their keen sorrows are the sweets we bleed,
With the green bev'rage of our morning meal,
The while to love meek mercy we pretend,
Or for fictitious ills affect so feel.

Yes, 'tis their anguish mantles in the bowl,
Their sighs excite the *sultana* drunk with joy;
Those ignorant sufferers know not of a soul,
That we enlighten'd may his hopes destroy."

*The Atlantic—Hesperian Main, so called by the Antients.

INSCRIPTION for the MONUMENT of a YOUNG LADY.

COME, Resignation! wipe the human tear
Domestic anguish drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid selfish sorrow hush the fond complaint,
Nor from the God the lov'd detain the saint.

Truth, meekness, patience, honor's shade! were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine;
Though *these* thy forfeit being could not save,
Thy *faith* lobb'd the terrors of the grave.

O if thy *living* excellence could teach,
Death hath lost its sting, emphatic of speech:
In death thy last, best lesson still impart,
And write, PREPARE TO DIE, on every heart.

RECENT FACT.

THE great Mr. Dalmahoy went in company with a friend to see the lunatics in Bedlam, in London. Among other unhappy subjects, he saw a man quite naked, who called out to him to come to the grate. He did so. The madman said, Come, sir, you are Admiral of the British fleet—I am Admiral of the French fleet—Let us not put our innocent men to death, but decide the point between you and I. Here, take this sword (holding him a straw) and I'll take this (holding in his hand another straw)—Dalmahoy took the straw, and the other throwing himself into an attitude, made several passes through the grate, which Dalmahoy honored. At last the madman dropped his straw, and said, "You have disarmed me; but if you are a man of honor, you will permit me to take it up again." Dalmahoy said, "By all means." The madman stooped, but in stead of the straw, took up a large chamber-pot, and dashed the contents in Dalmahoy's face, crying out, "*There,—d—n you, go and tell your King what a finking Admiral he pitched upon to fight with me.*"—The pickle in which poor Dalmahoy was—his shame, his confusion, and his rage, have been the subject of much laughter in the circle of his acquaintance in the city.

DREADFUL FATE of a MISER in *PARIS*,

T*****, an opulent financier, had procured an iron door to be made for an obscure vault in which he concealed his gold and silver; and where he daily went to pay his adorations to the Deity Mammon—The maker of the ingenious lock, warned him to be particularly attentive to a certain spring, lest it might prove fatal to him: because if he neglected to fasten it whilst in the vault, he would be himself irrevocably caught in the snare he had laid for others.

Many years elapsed: the insatiate miser continued his accumulations, and regularly visited his hoard,—He laid himself down among his treasure, numbered his bags with the feelings of a voluptuary, and ranged them in order, in that obscure vault, the only shrine of his worship.

One day in transport, whilst animated by the Idol he adored, and enjoying all the pleasure of avarice, neglected to fix the fatal spring; the door closed upon him, and he remained intombed with his money and his despair.

In vain he cries and roars, for he is in a dungeon distant and inaccessible to every living creature, and from which no sound could be heard: His only companions were gold and hunger:—And he died in the midst of his bags, piled one above another, all of which he would gladly have exchanged for a glass of water, or a morsel of bread.—Tedious and dreadful sufferings preceded his death, and the horror of his fate was not lessened or alleviated by the recollection of one generous or benevolent action.—In the mean while his family, ignorant of his fate, search every where for him without success, as no body knew of the hiding place, which the caution of avarice had caused to be dug secretly. This sudden disappearance came at length to the knowledge of the locksmith; who immediately suspected the cause, discovered the mystery to the widow; by whose order the iron door of the cave being forced open, a shocking spectacle appeared: the unhappy T**** starved to death, lay extended upon his treasure, having in his anguish torn and devoured the flesh from his own arms. The poor whom he despised whilst alive, and to whose tears and supplications he turned a deaf ear, were moved by his catastrophe; and even they deplored so melancholy a fate.

What a horrible exit for a financier! Affording a new and affecting subject for the drama, where it may be exhibited as a dreadful lesson to misers.—The moral application is natural and easy:—Charge them who are rich in this world that they trust not in uncertain riches; but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.

That they do good; that they be rich in good works—ready to distribute, willing to communicate;—laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

DETRACTION.

OF all the evils that infest the human breast, none so pernicious as detraction. It is an enemy to all social virtue and happiness; it originates in envy, malice, and hatred; its only consolation consists in the evils, misfortune, and calamities of other; nor can it be happy if others are so; it is not bounded by honor, ambition, interest, or appetite; it is the feed of an immortal evil, that will survive the body; it knows nothing of friendship, benevolence, pity, or commiseration; it has the malignity, falsehood, and spirit of the devil, and deserves eternal punishment.

From this, its short, but true character, what man of virtue, and true benevolence, could be persuaded such a principle could exist in the human heart, in these days of Christian knowledge, and civil refinement, did not sad and stubborn facts assure us of the contrary. But when we see men of pretentional characters exerting their utmost endeavors in every secret and clandestine manner, to injure their neighbor in their trade and business, by private, false, and malicious insinuation, without any apparent advantage to themselves, but merely to gratify their malice; and when they will seek in private and respectable cabinets (when they feel secure from detection) by false and malicious insinuation, to stab the reputation of a neighbour, to grossly a spirit of revenge, thereby if possible to render their characters abroad disrespectable, and to injure them in their professional business, destroying the peace, also, of neighborhoods and communities, manifestly indulging a satisfaction therein; Will not every man of virtue, class such among the black catalogue of offenders? A slanderer may indulge no malice against your person, but wishes unlawfully to possess your goods. But a detracter strikes at both interest and reputation, nay, at all that makes individuals or a community happy, and that without advantage to themselves. Such men are a pest to society, and a nuisance to a commonwealth, and ought to be discarded by every benevolent mind.

BOSTON, September 19.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated August 18.

"We still continue in a situation daily growing worse. The island appears doomed to destruction—and every event which occurs appears an executioner. A few days since a dispute arose between a white and a mulatto—in which the latter had his brains beat out. Instantly the cry was given, *to arms*, and the mulattoes firing on some whites, killed several. The prudent people, however, exerted themselves to restore order, and finally succeeded—I wish I could say, they have restored confidence. The Mulattoes have been our most faithful citizens, and have borne a great part of our military burdens: I fear the transaction will sour them, and if they fail us, we are gone.

"Distress and poverty are every day increasing! Two thirds of the town's people besides the soldiery, subsist on the stores of the King—and the number must be greater.

"A vessel from France, with 30,000 dollars, and a fleet is expected with a succour of 6000 men, but unless they bring with them the mean of subsistence, we are better off without them."

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GAD LYMAN late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

B. PRESCOTT.
D. WRIGHT.
JONAS CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

War-Department,
AUGUST 6, 1792.

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 pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the States respectively, under the rules and 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 annual 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 or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he resides in the 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 do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf for my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective states 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.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high, one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face, small-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, his mane forehead, and white hindfeet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelso of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them by proving property and paying charges.

☞ The Printers in this, and the other states are desired to insert this, for the benefit of the public in detecting Horse Thieves.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

THE Court of GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of September, inst. stands adjourned to *Thursday the 11th day of October next*, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Northampton; to take into consideration, among other things the expediency of erecting Inoculating Hospitals, and the Clerk is directed to publish the same in the several News-Papers published in said County.

Copy of Record. ATTEST—
ROBERT BRECK, CLERK.

Northampton, Sept. 15, 1792.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his customers in Norwich, Worthington, Goshen and Chesterfield, that he wishes to make a settlement with them immediately.—Those who have any demand on him, it will call and pay.

LUKE GATES.

CHESTERFIELD, SEPT. 26, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 6th of May last, a black STEER, 2 years old, a cut to the light ear, and a piece of the upper side of the left ear, one eye blind,—also, 2 steers, old HEIFER red & white, with a piece cut off the under side of the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, Sept. 20, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 17th inst. Sebage, a likely thrifty SHOTE, weight twenty hundred, has no artificial mark or brand, except an ear off, is yok'd, his brisles leaning forward, supposed to be occasioned by a fright.—The owner, proving coll, may take his property.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1792.

TICKETS,

In Enfield Falls LOTTERY
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1792. [NUMB. 319.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 25, 1792.

THE Legislature having directed the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to enforce the Collection and payment of the Public Taxes: The Treasurer in obedience to that direction, gives notice to the collectors of taxes, that the demand against the Commonwealth, requires that the balances due on Taxes prior to tax No. 9, should be paid on or before the 20th day of *November* next, and that the balance due on Tax, No. 9, should be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of *January* next.

The Treasurer, feels a confidence that the general disposition of the People to comply with the calls of Government, and their wish to support the Credit of the Commonwealth, will enable the Collectors, at the periods above-mentioned, to pay their respective balances, and thereby save to themselves the expence of an Execution:—but should any fail to comply with this Request, Execution will issue for the balances that may then be due.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No 2.

WHEN a writer undertakes to animadvert upon the follies, vices, or misconduct of others, he takes upon himself an ungrateful task. His aim is, indeed, benevolent; he wishes to convince men of their mistakes and errors, and reform them. This would make them better for themselves, and better members of society. And tho' it would be sufficient feelings to realize a necessity of severe animadversions; yet as it is sensible that men's lusts are commonly more tender than their consciences, and knows how loth men are to be opposed in their own schemes or ways, he may expect to get the ill will, and fall under the censure of the greater part of those whose sentiments or practices he happens to oppose. Men generally hate him who reproves them, tho' he does it with a kind design, and aims at their good. Those who are wise will, however, love him, and receive benefit by his pointing out the mistakes or errors they have inadvertently fallen into.

No one can deny that there are many things amiss amongst us, which therefore ought to be pointed out and rectified. But who shall attempt it? Shall the old adage, *that which is every body's business is nobody's*, prevent every one from undertaking? I have wished and waited to see some abler pen engaged in this matter, the failure of which induces my attempt.

In this number I shall consider some things which have not been properly conducted with regard to the instruction of children.

In the infancy of this country, when people were few and scattered, and were under a necessity of laboring hard for their subsistence, it cannot be thought that people were under so good advantages to educate their children as they are now; nor could they, in general, procure so good instructors. But this is not all; people too frequently employ those as school-masters, who would undertake it cheapest; hence it came to pass that persons of low education, and indigent fortunes, many of them of profligate and debauched morals, were employed in this business.

In the late war the attention of people was so much taken up in the defence of the Country, that the education of children was greatly neglected. Since the peace people have reflected seriously on the importance of giving their children a good school education; they have been more convinced of the importance of employing those to instruct youth, who are persons of good learning and good morals. Sundry instances of the ill conduct of persons employed as school-masters, have awakened the attention of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, who, in June 1789, passed an act, not only pointing out what schools should be kept in towns and districts, but also to prevent improper persons being employed as school-masters and school-mistresses. They have not only declared it to be the duty of instructors, to impress on children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation, temperance, &c. But have expressly pointed out by whom persons shall be appointed to keep a school, and have annexed penalties to the breaches of this act. But alas, in so short a time, people begin to be remiss. Tho' that law is evidently calculated to promote the general good, and tho' it was published in the public prints, that it might be universally known, it is too little regarded: school masters and school mistresses, in many places pay little or no regard to it; take no care to obtain such approbation as the law directs. This is itself an open contempt of the law and authority, and calls for animadversion. Such abuses and violations of laws are have finally overthrown them have generally crept in by little & little; but they comes on very fast, and unless attended to by grand jurors, and others whose proper business it is, we shall soon lose all benefit of this salutary law, and persons will be employed in school-keeping who are utterly unqualified for, and incompetent to the business; to the great detriment of society in general, and of youth in particular. I have now briefly laid this grievance before the public, and could easily point out the ill consequences of the disregard of this law—I shall, however, for the present, leave them to your own reflection—consider then, take advice, and speak your minds.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Court of Vienna is said to have insisted on the dismission of Calonne, from the Councils of the French Princes, on account of the general detestation in which he is held in France.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Turin has published, by order of his Court, a pastoral letter, to invite the people to pray for the success of the Piemontese arms against a nation equally the enemy of God and of Kings.

The subscription towards the succour of the people of Poland is likely to be taken up in a way unprecedented in the history of England. Not merely corporations, public bodies and clubs—but the ladies have distinguished themselves in a cause so noble, and some of our most exalted women emulate the Duchess of Marlborough in the cause of Maria Theresa.

A diabolical attempt has been made to poison the bread making for the Prussian army. The bakers had rendered for that purpose large sums of money, and as soon as the money was in their pockets they discovered the whole plot. Several Frenchmen were immediately taken up and committed to prison. They passed for emigrants.

Assigning is not confined to the watery element: a gentleman of the blackgrd, one evening last week, very dexterously contrived to cram a hook with a wire to it, through the key-hole of Mr. Francis's shop, the clothier, in Chester; where he caught about 30 yards of cloth, which he found means to drag through an partate at the bottom of the door.

AUGUST 6.

Mr. Paine, author of the rights of Man, has indicted the King's Printers for printing a certain paper called a Proclamation, which alludes chiefly to his publications, and may prove highly injurious; as he himself is indicted for a libel, and the Proclamation may occasion him to be prejudged, by enflaming the minds of the Jury against him before they come into Court.

A new incident in the forgery of a will has lately occured, which would have done honour to the brilliant invention of a Barrington—the trick of putting and guiding a pen in the deadman's hand, was not sufficient to satisfy the conscience of the parties—it became necessary absolutely to swear, that when the will was witnessed they saw life in him—and a live fly was actually put into the mouth of the corpse in order that they might safely swear to the fact.

The Declaration of the Duke of Brunswick is said to be a composition entirely his own, and contrary to the opinion of Prince Hohenlohe, the General of the Imperial troops. The Duke was perhaps afraid that he should not meet with opposition enough in France to afford an opportunity for a full display of his military skill, and proposed a declaration to provoke the whole nation to unite against him.

AUGUST 7.

STATE PAPER.

Additional Declaration of his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, addressed to the inhabitants of France.

THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblentz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and safety of the sacred persons of the King, Queen and Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert; I have made known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

Without making the least alteration in the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th last. I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris, the King, the Queen, or any other person of the Royal Family, should be carried off from the city, all the places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceedings, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the King and royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and Royal Family, to what ever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his most Christian Majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

All declarations whatsoever in the name of his most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

Given at General Quarters at Coblentz, July 23, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
Duc de Brunswick Lunenburgh.

Count Florida Blanca, the late minister of Spain, who since his dismission had lived retired at Elisa, in Mercia, is now a prisoner in the castle of Pampelona. His successor Count d'Aranda refused to sign the order for apprehending him, but the king insisted that it should be executed. He is accused of dependation, of squandering public money, and illegally promoting his relations and creatures.

With sincere grief we have to announce to the many friends and admirers of Lieutenant General Burgoyne, that he was taken suddenly ill at the house of Mr. Fox, on Saturday morning. He went to bed in perfect health, after spending the day cheerfully, and died at four in the morning.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, died, in Lower Grosvenor Street, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Hon. Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, Lord North, of the most noble order of the garter, Lord Warden & Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Dover Castle, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum, of the county of Somerset, Recorder of Gloucester, and Taunton, an elder brother of the Trinity House, President of the Foundling Hospital, and of the asylum, and governor of the Turkey company.

AUGUST 9.

Amidst the relation of several slighter skirmishes, it is told in Paris, that on the 28th of July, the advanced guard of the camp at Maulde, composed of six thousand men, was attacked by a detachment of 10,000 Austrians. The fire was well supported, and the enemy retreating, left about two hundred killed, and many taken prisoners, of which latter the number was not know when the accounts came away. The affair took place above Virtou, at a distance from Willaucourt; and the French would have pursued their victory farther, but for the treachery of two officers of hussars who deserted to the enemy.

In one part of the field 60 French hussars fell in with a party of two hundred Hollans, of whom they killed thirty, and put the rest to flight, with the loss of only five men. The Austrians lost a great part of their baggage in this affair.

Near Marville there had been a skirmish which was less fortunate for the French. An hundred men, during an incursion into the enemy's country, were attacked by an entire regiment of Austrians, and only 58 escaped.

POLISH SUBSCRIPTION.

Yesterday a numerous and respectable meeting was convened at the London Tavern pursuant to the requisition & notice publish'd some time since by Mr. Smith, for the purpose of raising a subscription in support of the liberties of the kingdom of Poland.

Mr. Smith opened the meeting with stating, as is usual, the cause thereof—He adverted to several letters which he had received upon the occasion, some of them abounding with that generous warmth consonant to the subject; others in the more laconic stile, containing only their subscription, but all of them, in one respect or other perfectly to the purpose.

Among these was one from Lord George Gordon: who addressed the Chairman in a brief but forcible manner, wishing to be informed whether it was the intention of the Polish Nation to follow the example of France, by admitting the Jews into all the privileges of citizens; that if friendly to this description, who were very numerous in Poland, he was convinced that all their brethren in Europe would contribute liberally. Mr. Smith stated that he had transmitted an answer to his Lordship declining the solution of the question, and assuring him, that the principles which had induced the gentlemen who had formed the original design, were founded on a more liberal and broader basis.

Mr. Francis delivered his sentiments, adverting to the late political situation of this country with regard to Russia; and concluded his remarks with a solemn

appear to the generosity of a free people, in the cause of a deserving monarch.

Several other gentlemen spoke to the same effect; & after a variety of remarks upon the various resolutions proposed, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman, and a subscription was immediately entered into.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were said to put down their names for a hundred pounds each.

The meeting then adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Mayence, July 19.

"The following Note was sent to the French Minister on the 14th inst.

"The undersigned has received orders from his Electoral Highness, to notify the following to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

"The arrival of the King of Hungary and Bohemia, elected Supreme Chief of the Empire, the uninterrupted march of his troops, and of those of his Prussian Majesty, towards the borders of the Rhine, and the considerable augmentation of the number of French Emigrants in the Electorate of Mayence, and the adjacent states, are facts which cannot have escaped the knowledge and observation of the Minister Plenipotentiary, and who, in the present circumstances, cannot be indifferent at it, as it is not in the power of his Electoral Highness to guarrantee him absolutely from the effects which may possibly result therefrom.

"The Elector, jealous to observe every thing that is conformable to the *Droits des Gens*, towards the Minister of a power against whom no war has been declared on the part of the Empire, wishes to draw the attention of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France to this state of things, leaving to his consideration if it will not be better to retire from this country in a moment which in respect to him, does not permit either the perfect safety, or usual reception in this Court, shewn to Ministers who are appointed to reside here.

(Signed) "The Baron D'Albaire.

It was rumoured in the city on Wednesday, that the Emperour had positively demanded that his illustrious relation the Queen of the French should be permitted to pass the frontiers and have safe escort.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Dunkirk, dated August 1, 1792.

"Yesterday morning we left Lisle. About four miles on our root, at a small village between Lisle and Armentures, we met eight Austrian deserters. At Armentures the Citizens were keeping guard. This town appears entirely devoted to the nation.

"In all the villages along the road there were guard houses, where cannon were posted, and the citizens were doing duty. At Burgues, which is a fortified town, new ramparts and ditches were making and the people all alive in preparing for the reception of the Austrians.

"We came at length to Dunkirk. Here also steps were taking for the defence of the place; cannon dragging through the streets to the ramparts, people employed on the works, &c. It is said that an attack is to be made here. The troops of the line now at Dunkirk, are the regiment of Auxerrois complete, except the grenadiers, which are on the frontiers, a battalion of the regiment of Penthievre, and one of the Swiss guards. These with the National Guards may amount to about 5000 men. Soon after our arrival here, the decree came down from the National Assembly, giving their function to a foreign Legion, when eighty foreigners, principally Dutch Patriots, resident in that place, enrolled their names to serve in it.

"As it is out intention to come to England from this place, we can give you no more news on the affairs of France, and therefore I shall close my letter with a few observations made in the course of this little tour.

"There is one circumstance not generally known in England, which will always give the French a decided advantage in every general action. It is the great superiority of their artillery over that of the Austrians. —This fact is admitted by both armies. To this is to be attributed the great loss which the Austrians have suffered in many actions, where the French have experienced very little loss.

"There is another fact, and a very important one, that is certainly not known on your side of the water, which is, that the soldiers of France hold those of Austria in the most sovereign contempt. How often have I heard it said in England, "What will these undisciplined soldiers do against the Austrians and Prussians where all is obedience and order!" and yet nothing is more true than (excepting the affair of poor Dillon) that the Austrians have been uniformly beaten in the various skirmishes that have taken place since the war begun. I do not mean to say by this, the Austrians have always run away, but the advantage has always been on the side of the French. It is remarkable too, that the soldiers of the National Guards have uniformly done more than the soldiers of the line. Upon these the French nation count. The affair of Orchies, in which none but citizen soldiers were employed, has rendered them dreadful to the Austrians. In my last letter, I told you the most favourable account made them destroy 400 men; but it is now known that one German regiment, when mustered after the action was deficient near 500 men. The Austrians are so enraged at this affair, that they have given out that they will hang every blue coat they catch (for the National soldiers are dressed in blue, but the troops of the line in white.)

"The Austrian officers too acknowledged at Menin, that the national soldiers were the most formidable. "We are not afraid, say they, to meet the regular troops. If we kill the officers they are broken. If they are made to retreat, they retreat in a regular way. But as to these little ragged citizens, we never know when we have done with them. If their officers are killed, they appoint other heads, and all are as well skilled to command as to obey. There is no such thing as breaking them. If we fancy they have retreated, and we advance, we are assailed from behind walls, bushes, banks, &c." This is the opinion of the Austrian officers concerning the National Guards; and a very happy circumstance it is for France, that these in particular should have acquitted themselves so well, because of these France has her millions to have recourse to. I shall only add, that in the accounts which come from the French camps are daily feats of the most brilliant heroism in individuals, and that the inhabitants of the little village of Rodemark which is on the frontiers, and soon expects to be attacked, have come to the resolution to live free or die. In consequence of this, every man in the village, without exception, has subscribed his name to the following article:—"That whenever the attack commences, they will deliberate on the practicability of cutting their way with the bayonet through the Austrian army to Thionville. If this appears practicable they will attempt it, if not they will admit the enemy into the town, and blow up the enemy and themselves together." Since this resolution the place for the magazine has been chosen, and the powder laid."

AUGUST 16.

A renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Russians, is by no means improbable; the former having already broken several articles of the peace, to which they were obliged to accede, and are reported to be determined to persist in their refractions. The Empress is, we believe, too powerful and too much elated by victory, to suffer a breach of the peace to pass unpunished.

The following letter was sent yesterday from the Secretary of State's office to the Master of Lloyd's Coffee House.

Whitehall Wednesday Morning August 15.

"Mr. Aust presents his compliments to Mr. Tayler, Master of Lloyd's Coffee-House, and acquaints him, agreeably to his request; that a messenger arrived this morning from Paris, with the news of a commotion on Friday, in which the mob killed the greatest part of the Swiss Guards, who defended the Thuilleries, as also several persons of distinction, among whom was Mr. Clermont Tonnere, and destroyed the furniture of the Palace, and all the out-buildings adjoining. At the beginning of the tumult, the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family escaped across the garden to the National Assembly, in a room adjoining to which they continued on Saturday, when the messenger set out. On Friday the Assembly decreed, that the Executive power was withdrawn from the King, and that for the present, government should be entrusted to the Ministers of their nomination. That the King should be lodged in some place of safety, and the Civil List no longer continued. That the primary Assemblies should be convened on the 29th inst. in order to appoint a National Convention to meet at Paris, on the 20th of September, to decide ultimately upon the forfeiture of the crown, and the mode of establishing an *executive power*.

After the levee yesterday, the King held a Chapter of the order of Bath, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir William Howe, Sir William Fawcett, and Sir George Howard, when his Majesty invested the Hon. William Augustus Fitt, brother to Lord Rivers, and commander of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, and the Hon. John Vaughan, brother to the Earl of Lisburn, with the order.

The Swiss guards, when attacked by the mob, were not above 700 in number; their enemy at least 100,000, nearly the whole of the Swiss were killed, as the mob, after about a thousand of their own body had fallen, brought 12 pieces of cannon, loaded with grape shot, to bear upon the Swiss, with which they were soon mown down: the few who survived the slaughter were taken to the bar of the Assembly: a decree for their release was immediately passed, and they were declared to be under the safeguard of the law.—A decree of accusation against the late war Minister was then passed, for having caused the tumult by his neglect to remove the Swiss Guards from Paris.

"The decrees which the National Assembly have passed to allure the German soldiers to desert, offering every man a gratuity of 50 livres of ready money, and a pension of 100 livres a year during life, with many other encouragements, have, it is said had no small effect; and there have been such desertions from the Austrian troops, that private letters mention, 700 went off in one night from one of their armies; and unless it had been counteracted by an early movement of the troops, 7000 men would have gone over to the French the next day.

AUGUST 18.

Yesterday morning a Cabinet Council was held, at which Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Hawkesbury assisted. The object of this meeting was the situation of affairs in France. A messenger, with dispatches to Earl Gower had been sent off previous to the assembling of the Cabinet.

The reports of the day, and which chiefly engross the attention of the public, are that the Queen of France has been murdered; that the populace broke open the prison of Orleans, and very deliberately put all the prisoners to death; and the Duke of Brunswick has been defeated in a pitched battle with La Fayette with the loss of four or five thousand men killed, and three thousand prisoners, besides all the ammunition. These accounts, however, want confirmation, though given with a degree of confidence in some of the morning papers.

The Duke of Dorset, accompanied by a French Ecclesiastic of distinction, who arrived at Nerot's Hotel, on Sunday last, had yesterday a long conference with the Minister, at his house in Downing street, reflecting the situation of Affairs in France, care passing the decree of the National Assembly for suspending the King.—Mr. Pitt's advice hitherto, has been to remain a spectator only of the French business, and in this, no doubt he has met the concurrence of the Sovereign and the Nation; but since the detrhonement of the king has taken place, a change of measures, it is probable, will, sooner or later, be the consequence.

At Burlington, a man has been seized with a letter upon him said to be written by the King of the French to the Austrian army. This, if true will set the disposition of the Sovereign in the present temper of his people.

The horrible execution of Paris are hardly credited. Custom has reconciled us to survey the deaths of strangers without the indignant agony we feel at domestic misfortune. But every fibre of the heart shrinks at the recital of infamy disgraceful to humanity, and much more to the temper of the Parisian women is that of death, where their furies—The conquered Swiss, leading captives, torn by them from the military who guarded them, and in delirious barbarity cut to pieces.

The Swiss guards who survivered the mêlanee, were all detained as prisoners at the Palais Bourbon, until a Court martial shall have decided on their fate.—The soldiers of the Swiss guards will certainly induce all the thirteen Cantons to join the league, and declare immediate war against France.

The advices from France, brought to town yesterday evening, express, that the King had on Monday signified to the National Assembly, his wish to comply with the sentiments of the people; and desired to abdicate formally the Crown, to which their confidence was no longer attached. All that he further requested was such a stipend as the nation should not deem excessive for the support of his family.—Retirement was the only hope they had left! The Assembly replied, it is stated to his Majesty, that the crown exceeded their powers; the resolution of the state was to preserve elements, lest every organization with the National Convention, to which the Royal desire may be referred.

Paris is again in a state of tranquility. No news of importance had arrived from the armies, except that Marshal Luckner had by a fortunate and well contrived manoeuvre, surrounded and taken 500 Austrians, with an horse, and six four pounders. This affair happened by the forest of Gondel. The Austrians finding themselves surrounded, surrendered without making any resistance.

PARIS, AUGUST 6.

YESTERDAY morning, at two o'clock, the King dressed in the habit of a peasant, descended out of the castle, and made towards the Bridge, through the grand walk of the Thuilleries, when he was recognized by the sentinel, who directly called to arms! The Monarch immediately perceived his project was discovered, and he returned to the Castle. He immediately wrote a letter to the Mayor, desiring him to come to him; and endeavoured to persuade him he had no other design than that of taking a walk.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 2.

At eleven o'clock at night, just as the assembly had adjourned, and the Members were retiring, a crowd of people of both sexes entered the House, crying out, *Vengeance! Vengeance!* they *are poisoning our brethren!*

The Members wishing to hear what was the occasion of this cry, took their seats, and M. Vergniaux took the chair; he told the people he was ready to hear their petition. Upon which one of them replied—

"It is not to present a petition, that we appear before you, but with aching hearts to call for justice on the perpetrators of a most horrid crime. Our brothers, our fathers, our defenders, are the victims of poison. Had they died fighting for their country, we might have the consolation to say with the Spartan, "by their death their country has been saved." But when they show a readiness to sacrifice their lives to us, the reward that is given them is poison. Had we exterminated the cowardly and treacherous race capable of having recourse to such means of destruction, the Revolution would ere this have been completed, and the country would be no longer in danger. You, at least our Representatives will not abandon us—you will not refuse us justice. (A general cry from the assembly "that we will not.") If we did not depend upon you, we could not answer for the excesses into which our despair might hurry us."

After this he informed the Assembly, that the bread delivered out to the soldiers at the camp of Soissons was poisoned, and that 170 Volunteers had been already carried off, whilst 700 others lay without hope of recovery in the hospital.

The President assured the people that the Assembly was a sharer in their grief, and would immediately take into consideration the subject of the complaint.

It was afterwards resolved that three members should set out immediately for Soissons, and make a minute enquiry into the particulars of this melancholy business.

FRIDAY'S *Sitting*.

M. Crelin read a letter from an Officer in the army encamped at Felexe, near Maubege. It stated that a spirit of insurrection and mutiny had broke out among the Austrians, who had deserted in bodies of 15 and 20, and went over to the French. It stated, that the greatest harmony reigns among the French troops, and that though the camp duty was extremely severe, and such as might be thought heavy enough for an army twice as numerous, not a murmur was to be heard among the troops.

A letter was brought from the three Commissioners dispatched the night before to the camp at Soissons. It was as follows:

"On our arrival at Soissons our first step was to repair to the Municipality. Having heard, that in a batch of bread for the use of the troops, some particles of powdered glass had been found, we visited both the flour house where the flour is kept, and the place where the bread was kneaded, to try if we could possibly discover how the glass came to be mixed with it. After the most minute enquiry and examination in the presence of several of the Municipality, National Guards, and other Citizens, the result was, that we were all fully convinced and satisfied, that the whole was the effect of mere accident, and by no means of design. It appeared, that the bread had been made close by the Jesuits of St. John's Church, the windows of which are in a very shattered state. The working of the machine, by means of which the dough was kneaded, had, it seems, shaken the windows, and made some pieces of glass fall into the trough, where it was unperceived, pounded into small particles.

"We can therefore assure the Assembly, that there was nothing premeditated in this business; that it must be ascribed solely to chance, and that no other charge than that of negligence can be fairly brought against any of the parties concerned: At the same time we must say, that this was not the only case in which we discovered negligence here. We are extremely happy to have it in our power to inform you, that the mixture of the glass with the bread having been very soon discovered, has not been attended with any one serious consequence.

M. Lasource moved, that the Mayor of Paris should make enquiries for the purpose of discovering the author of the report, that the soldiers had been poisoned at Soissons. He said it must have been propagated by persons who wanted to drive the people mad, in hopes that they might commit some dreadful excesses.

The motion passed without opposition.

A letter from the Mayor of Nancy was read, stating that he had sent 300 men to join Gen. Biron's army; and that he would shortly be able to send a still greater number.

M. Morant informed the Assembly, that the Department of Vosges had completed its quota of National Guards, for service on the frontiers. This quota amounts to 6,400 men, completely armed and accoutred; exclusive of five battalions already serving in camp.

A MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Informed the Assembly that his Majesty had not received any dispatches from any of his ministers to the different court in Germany, respecting the authenticity of the State paper, entitled, "The Duke of Brunswick's declaration."

The Mayor of Paris appearing at the head of a deputation from the common council of that city, read a petition from that body, respecting the King's forfeiture of the crown.

It was referred to the extraordinary committee, and then the Assembly adjourned.

DUBLIN, JULY 14.

To extinguish public spirit, to annihilate public virtue, is the execrable system, the incessant pursuit of our present rulers.

The Principle of British policy, *practically applied to Ireland, is comprised in two words*, divide, corrupt—*and in the prosecution of this object the present delegated rule of* British ascendency *proceed with a degree of infamous success hitherto unexampled.*

Devoted as this country is, as eternal sacrifice to British influence, or British interest, it might be some solace in the hour of humiliation and suffering, to be the victim of men distinguished for political ability; to perish rather by the generous lion, than by the vainly fox—but Ireland is governed by a set of contemptible beings, who carry the sticks of footpers into the ministry, and who at once oppress and disgrace her!!

JULY 17.

The several volunteer corps of this city commemorated the anniversary of the French Revolution on Sunday last, in a very dignified and manly way—for having mustered in respectable force at their sunday parades, they afterwards joined the general parade in St. Stephen's Green, at two o'clock; and there fired three vollies from whence they marched through the Mall, where being formed in a line they again fired three vollies, and were then addressed by the commanding officer to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN, AND BRETHREN VOLUNTEERS.

"YOU have now assembled on the LORD'S day, to commemorate an immediate act of your Creator—the rendering freedom to France, the most glorious event that ever occurred in any age or country. You have just fired three vollies with the utmost exactness, in honour of the occasion, and you will now wave your hats and caps, and give three CHEERS, taking the time from your commanding officer; and may the people of Ireland and Great Britain, reunite and Poland united, reach the standard of LIBERTY, in every country of the world."

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 22.

From the Bee, by Dr. Anderson.

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or of a city is almost renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed 3, and one third times.

If you allow three generations for an age; and supposing that the world was only 5,700 years old there would be 171 generations since the creation of the world to our time, 124 since the deluge, & 53 since the christian æra; and as there is not a house that can prove its origin even the length of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient families are not able to trace their origin farther back than 30 generations; their are even few who can trace so far without dividing into fiction.

But this signifies 1000 years of illustration to 4,800 of obscurity.

Out of 1000 infants who are nursed by the mother, about 300 die; of the same number committed to the charge of strange nurses, 500 perish.

The mortality of infants has terribly augmented during this luxurious age. Convulsions and dentition carry off the greatest part of them.

Among 115 deaths there may be reckoned one woman in child bed; but only one out of 400 dies in labour.

The small pox, in the natural way, usually carries off 1 out of 100:

By inoculation, one dies nearly out of 300.

It is observed that more girls than boys die of the small pox in the natural way.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, there is only 1 out of 3126 who reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations than in those that are lower.

The probability is, that a new born child will live to the age of 34 years and 6 months:

That one of 1 year will live	41 years	9 months.
3	45	7
5	46	4
10	34	9
7 person of 15	41	6
20	38	3
25	35	3
30	32	3
35	29	8
40	26	6
45	23	0
50	20	11
55	17	0
60	14	2
65	11	5
70	8	81
75	6	8
80	4	10
85	3	3
90	2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108. The probable duration of a woman's life is 60 years.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

By observations made during the space of 50 years, it has been found that the greatest number of deaths have been in the month of March and next to that the months of August and September: In November, December, and February there are fewest deaths.

Out of 1000 deaths—249 take place in winter—289 in spring—223 in summer and 237 in autumn; more die therefore in the spring than in any other season; but in large cities like London or Paris, winter is the most fatal season *.

The half of all that are born die before they reach the age of 17.

The number of old persons who die during cold weather, are to those who die during the warm season as 7 to 4.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth are marked by the greatest number of deaths; of 2793 infants who die young, 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

According to the observations of Boerhaave the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3; and the married men to all the males as three to 5.

The greatest number of births are in February and March, which answer to May and June.

The number of twins is to that of the whole number of single births as 1 to 65.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In country places there is on an average 4 children born of each marriage; in cities it cannot be reckoned above 3 and half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of widows is to the number of the whole inhabitants as 1 to 51, that of widowers as 1 to 15.

Upon an equal space of ground there exists in

Iceland	1 man	Germany	127
Norway	5 ——	England	152
Sweden	14 ——	France	153
Turkey	36 ——	Italy	172
Poland	52 ——	Naples	192
Spain	63 ——	Venice	196
Ireland	99 ——	Holland	224
Switzerland	114 ——	Malta	1103
G. Britain	119		

What a difference! Iceland is the poorest part in the world as to inhabitants, and Malta the richest. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country lives commonly in the cities, and three fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, eight to be allowed 28 deaths.

The following statement of the quantity of rice shipped from Charleston, South Carolina, from the 15th of Dec. 1791, to Sept 1792, has been handed us by a gentleman from that capital: viz. one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and sixty seven tierces. The net weight of each tierce may be averaged at 560.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 27th of August 1792.

The Indians that captivated a family off Clinch, the 11th inst. have been overtaken a second time. Capt. Lewis with his company fell in with them at Harman's old station, on Sandy river. The enemy were quite secure, and had put their guns in one of their cabbins, whilst all were without at a fire, busily roasting corn and pumpkins. The captain had divided his men into two parties, with an intention of surrounding them on the land side, and forcing them into the river. But unfortunately only one party came up in time. However, the Indians were fired on, and had to fly with such precipitation, that they left all their plunder, and even their guns.

Governor Blount is returned to Knoxville, having succeeded in his negociations with the Chickasaws only. The Cherokees continue their murders and depredations on the Cumberland settlement. Should the Cherokees appear in force against us, the fortification lately ordered will be found of singular use. Governor Blount has lately ordered a proportion of the militia into actual service for nine months. This proves his apprehensions from his neighbours the Cherokees.

A gentleman from the southward, who lately made a tour through the eastern states, being asked if he saw any republicans there? replied, that he had not seen any other description of people—he added, they are all good republicans, good friends to government; universal peace and tranquility prevail among them; and every man appears to be happy in minding his own business.

* *Why? Because more persons are in towns in winter than in summer.*

OCTOBER 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, dated JULY 16.

"On the 26th of June, Zeigler's station within two miles of Bledsoe's Lick, was attacked by a party of Indians, first in the afternoon and again by night, in which five persons were killed, one burned in the station, four wounded, three escaped unhurt, and thirteen made prisoners, the latter mostly helpless women, and innocent children.

"This is the boldest stroke ever made by Indians in this quarter, and has spread a more general alarm than has heretofore been felt. The inhabitants begin to complain loudly that they are neglected, and even almost despair of the protection of Government; but Governor Blount since his arrival, has ordered three hundred militia into actual service, under the command of Major Sharpe, an old experienced officer for the protection of the southwestern frontiers, posted at proper distance, in well built block-houses and stockade forts, which have a great measure relieved and silenced their fears and complaints: Those posts will, I hope be kept up while the danger exists, if not augmented; for that is my opinion the people of this district will be in a better situation than they have heretofore experienced. During this summer on the frontiers, while one man worked another was obliged to keep century.

"A large representation of the Chickasaws and Choctaws are well disposed towards the United States, and it is expected the Governor will shortly conclude his conference with them. A party of Cherokees are also here who accompanied the boats with the Indians down the Tenessee, from Chatanoga to the mouth of Bear Creek, by whom we learn the passage thro' the Muscle Shoals was not found so difficult as was apprehended. These Cherokees give information, that a large party of Creeks had passed the Tenessee, on their way to this country to take hair and steal horses; as yet they have taken no hair, although they daily fire on parties as they are passing through the settlements, but have taken about seventeen horses, since the Governor's arrival.

"By this savage and faithless tribe, upwards of seventy people have been killed, wounded, and taken prisoners since their treaty at New-York, entered into by Mr. M'Gilliveay.

"It is then believed (with a variety of current circumstances, that M'Gilliveay, himself has deserted the interests of the United States, and attached himself to the Spanish interest. It is beyond all doubt, he is gone to a conference with the Spaniards at Pensacola, accompanied by a large party of his warriors, about three hundred. Panton the great Indian trader, of Pensacola, has been engaged by the Spaniards to bring about this meeting of the Creeks, and hath also been among the Cherokees to bring them into the measure, and hath applied to the Little Turkey, to obtain leave for the Spaniards to establish garrison on the Tenessee, and one even as high up the same as the mouth of Bear Creek.

"John Watts, a Cherokee chief, with a few others, have attended at that treaty for purposes which are yet unknown. No doubt he has paid well for Watts as he has been before attached to the United States."

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the STORE formerly occupied by Doctor SHEPHARD, a New supply of

G O O D S,

Among which are the following— viz. Callicoes, Chintzes, Broad Cloths, Forestcloth's, Women's and Men's Cotton Hose, Shallooms, Moreens, Durants, Taboreens, Wildbors, Calimancoes, Satinets, Velentas, Velvets, Plain and Striped Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Modes, Cambricks, Lawns, White, Green, Pink, and Black Satinets, Irish Linens, Brown and Check Linen, Toilinet, Jean and Muslin Veil Patterns, Barcelona and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Black Tiffany, Silk and Twist, Silk Mitts, Hair Ribbon, long and short Gloves, Ladies Fans, Women's and Men's Shoes, Chip Hats, Plated and Metal Shoe-Buckles, Cut Nails, Knives and Forks, Tobacco and Snuff-boxes, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, and Needles, Indigo, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Tea, Snuff, Tobacco, Cinnon, a general assortment of Glass and Queens Ware, Allkinds of Hat Trimings, foth as glaz'd Linens for Linings, by the yard, china ready cut, red Leather, round and flat looping, Frog looping, Hat buttons, Naping Brushes, coarse and fine Bowlrings, and many other articles which they will sell very low for Cash, or most kinds of Country Produce.

They also carry on the HATTING business, and will supply customers with Beaver, Castor, Rorum, or Felt Hats, of as good quality, and on as reasonable terms, as can be bought in the Country.——They likewise pay CASH and the highest price for all kinds of Hatting Furs.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

CASH and SALT, exchanged for

FLAX-SEED,

And the *highest* price given.

WANTED, a quantity of BEEF CATTLE, for which good pay will be made in hand, and a generous price allowed—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

LOST on the Road between Sunderland and Hadley, the 4th inst. a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing several Notes of hand, and some other papers of no consequence to any body, but the owner. The owners name inside of the Book. Whoever has found said Book and will return it to the subscriber in Northfield, or to Mr. Cotton Dickinson, in Hadley, shall be handsomely rewarded by their humble servant.

THEODORE FIELD.

ANNA *or the* ADIEU.

WHEN the sails catch the breeze, and the anchor is weigh'd,
To bear me from ANNA, my beautiful maid,
The top-mast ascending, I look for my dear,
And sigh that her features imperfect appear,
Till aided by fancy her charms I still trace,
And for me see the tears trickle down her pale face,
While her handkerchief waving solicits my view,
And I hear her sweet lips faintly sigh out ADIEU.

The pleasing delusions not long can prevail,
Higher rise the proud waves, and more brisk blows the gale;
The gale that regards not the sighs that it bears;
The proud waves (still nurtur'd, tho augmented by tears;
Ah! will ye not one single moment delay,
Oh! think from what rapture you bear me away!
Then my eyes strain in vain my dear ANNA to view,
And a tear drops from each, as I sigh'd out ADIEU.

Yet some comfort it gives to my agoniz'd mind,
That I still see the land where I left her behind;
The land that gave birth to my charmer and me,
Tho less'ning, my eyes beam with pleasure to see;
'Tis that casket that holds all that's dear to my heart,
'Tis the heaven where yet we shall meet ne'er to part,
If the fates are propitious to lovers so true;
But if not, dearest ANNA! a long, long ADIEU!

The Prayer of a wise Heathen.

GREAT Jove this one petition grant;
(Thou knowest best what mortals want:)
Ask'd or unask'd, what's good supply;
What evil,—to our prayers deny!

ANECDOTES.

A SHOEMAKER of Dublin had a longing desire to write for Dean Swift: He was recommended by Mr. James Swift, the banker, and Mr. Sican a merchant.—The Dean gave him an order for a pair of boots; adding, "When shall I have them?" "On Saturday next," said the shoemaker; "I have disappointments," (said the Dean, "not would I have you disappoint others; set your own time and keep to it:"—"Think your reverence, (said Bamerick, for that was his name) I desire no longer time than Saturday fennight, when you will be sure to have them without fail." They parted; and the boots were finished to the time; but through the hurry of business, Mr. Bamerick forgot to carry them home till Monday evening. When the Deany drew the boots on, and found them to his mind, he said, "Mr. Bamerick, you have the commendation of your friends, but you have disappointed me, for I was to have been at Sir Arthur Acheson's, in the county of Armagh, on this day."—"Indeed, and indeed, Sir, (said Bamerick) the boots were finished to the time, but I forgot to bring them home."——The Dean gave him one of his fierce looks; and after a pause asked him, "Whether he understood gardening as well as boot making." Bamerick answered "No, Sir; but I have seen some very good gardens in England." "Come (said the Dean, in a good-humoured tone) I will shew you what improvements I have made in the deanery garden." They walked through the garden to the further end which the Dean started as if recollecting something, "I must step in (said he) stay here until I come back;" then he run out of his garden, locked the door & put the key in his pocket. Bamerick walked about until it grew dark, and not seeing the Dean, he at last ventured to follow him; but found the door locked; he knocked and called several times to no purpose; he perceived himself confined between two walls, the night dark and cold. However, he had not the least suspicion of his being intentionally confined.

The Deanery servants went to bed at the usual hour, and the Dean remained in his study until two o'clock in the morning. He then went into the hall, and drew the charge out of a blunderbuss, and other fire arms, then returned and rung the bell. He was immediately attended by one of his servants. "Robert (said he) I have been much disturbed with noise on the garden side, I fear some robbers have broke in; give me a lantern, and call up Saunders."—Then the Dean took the lantern, and held by the arms until the men came. "Arm yourselves (said he) and follow me." He led them into the garden, where the light soon attracted poor Bamerick, who came up to them. Upon his approach the Dean roared out, "There's the robber, shoot him, shoot him." Saunders presented, and Mr. Bamerick, terrified to death, fell on his knees, and begged his life. "The Dean held the lantern up to the man's face, saying, "Mercy on us! Mr. Bamerick, how came you here?" "Lord, Sir, (said Bamerick) Don't you remember you left me here in the evening?" "Ah! friend (said the Dean) I forgot it, as you did the boots;" then turning round to Robert (who was his butler) he said, "give the man some warm wine, and see him safe home."

A FRENCHMAN discoursing with some bricklayers, laborers, at the palace of Fismo (near St. Carlos, in Italy) deplored the wretchedness of their condition, amidst so many rich princes and prelates, and highly commended the system of equalization established in France: when one of the laborers suddenly interrupted him, and lifting up his tray of wet mortar, placed it on the Frenchman's head, saying "*Let us here try your system of equality; I carried up the last tray, do you carry this.*" The Frenchman being decently dressed, was greatly enraged at the compliment, and go away as well as he could to complain of the insolence. He was heartily laughed at; and it is said that he has since left the town.

A CHILD of six years of age, being introduced into company for his extraordinary abilities, was asked by an eminent dignified clergyman, where God was, with the proffered reward of an orange. "Tell me (says the boy) where he is not, and will give you two."

From LOUDEN'S REGISTER.

"*One lover to another still succeeds,*
"*Another and another after that,*
"*And the last foal's as welcome as the former,*
"*Still (having lov'd his hour out) he gives place,*
"*And mingles with the herd that went before him.*"
ROWE.

OF all the curses avenging heaven ever sent upon mankind, a WICKED WOMAN surely stands first in the infernal catalogue. Habitually indulging herself in the promiscuous caresses of every libertine she can find, her principles and her character becomes blasted alike. Ugly as sin—malicious as the devil—the heels the consciousness of inferior attractions, and wishes to be thought as her deformed aspect might justify a conjecture of. But there are strange animals in the creation, and custom is with many esteemed a delicacy. To this end she endeavours to blacken the characters of others, and establish her own sickly reputation by comparative chastity. She affects politeness while she wants civility; and would be thought a well bred lady, when she does not possess the education requisite for a waiting woman. She will bribe a servant to betray his master's secrets; if his information is not sufficiently infamous, she will instruct him in the art of lying; and induce him to propagate reports of connections, the mere ideas of which gnaw her corrupted liver. She can make a negro blush by the indelicacy of her questions; and modest virtue droops whenever she breaks silence.

Spurned, hated, and feared, she is casually endured by some of equivocal character (and even these despise her in their hearts) while others, unwilling to sacrifice their fame at the shrine of her vanity and pretension to character, avoid her as they would the box of Pandora.

Happily, those characters are generally well known. Their envenomed shafts return with trebled poison to their dark bosoms; and they tame, in this life, the torments of the damn'd!

It is to be lamented, that animals of this description too often meet with countenance and encouragement from male as well as female gossips. Happy to ingratiate themselves with an object whose favours may be thought desirable for their depraved appetites, they coincide in opinions and assertions derogatory to the conviction of their own senses, and become the second hand agents of calumny and falsehood.

A Receipt for the FLUX.

AS the flux is now raging with much malignancy, in many parts of the country, I take the liberty of publishing the following simple cure, which after an experience of its utility, for near forty years, I will venture to recommend as a sovereign remedy.

Take two tea spoons fulls of clean *Hickory* or *Oak Ashes*, quite hot, in half a gill of old Spirits, whisky or milk, morning and evening. It is seldom necessary to repeat it more than two or three days.

N. B. Let the Patient observe at the time, to live on a flour diet altogether; and it would contribute much to the cure, if a warm flannel was constantly worn next to the stomach.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the *fourteenth* Edition of my spelling Books, printed in New-York for Samuel Campbell, Robert Hodge, &c. the publishers have inserted a declaration that, that edition contains *my latest corrections* and *that it is the most correct edition printed on the continent*: This is to notify all persons concerned, that, that declaration was inserted without my knowledge or consent, and that after examining the work, I find it the *most incorrect* edition I have ever seen.—There are in it between *two and three hundred* errors in printing, great numbers of them very material ones, not to say any thing of two or three sheets of the work which are printed on bad paper and on old worn out letter. For the information of those who wish to have correct copies of this work, I think it my duty to give public notice, that on account of the multitude of errors in this edition, I utterly disclaim it.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1792.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE NORTHAMPTON.

REV. Timothy Allen, Chesterfield; Rev. John Taylor Deerfield Mr. George Barnard, do.; Mr. John Wealch, Belchertown; Capt. Gideon Stebbins, ditto; Mr. Joseph Eastman, Granby; Messrs. Hutchins and Mather, Northampton; Messrs. King and Howe, Chesterfield; Mr. Boaz Searls, Southampton; Mr. James Beard, Glasgow, Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Hampshire, appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Phinehas Lyman, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, (nine months being allowed for that purpose.) Hereby give notice that they will attend that business at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, inholder, in said Hadley, on the first Wednesday of November next, and on the first Wednesday of each succeeding month, until said commission expires, from 10 o'clock. A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days

OLIVER SMITH.
ENOS NASH.
J. E. PORTER.

Hadley, Sept. 29, 1792.

FOR BOSTON.

THE new SLOOP, LUCINDA, WILLIAM WICKHAM, Master, will sail by the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply to John Caldwell, Nath. Blake, & Co. or the master on board.

Hartford, October 1, 1792.

War-Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums of which they are entitled for six months of their respective pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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 annual ly 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, troop or corps) at the time he was disabled, and that he was so disabled 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 so much of my pension for six months, as is annuity of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed
in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application 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.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his customers in Norwich, Worthington, Goshen and Chesterfield, that he wishes to make a settlement with them immediately.——Those who have any demand on him, he will call and pay.

LUKE GATES.

CHESTERFIELD, SEPT. 26, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 6th of May last, a black STEER, 2 years old, a ring in the right ear, and a piece of the upper side of the left ear, one eye blind,—also, a eyear old HEIFER, red fixed, with a piece cut off the under side of the left ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, Sept. 20, 1792.

THE Partnership of GOODMAN & DANA, is by mutual agreement, *this day* dissolved—All persons indebted to said Partnership are notified to call on the subscribers in South Hadley, to settle the same.

TITUS GOODMAN,
SIMEON GOODMAN.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1792.

LOST, OUT of a drove on the 11th instant, between Landlord Wait's in Williamsburgh, and Hatfield, a large red white faced STEAR, four years old past, of the English breed of Cattle, whether he has any artificial mark is unknown. Whoever will take up said Stear and return him to the owner shall receive a generous reward.

BENJ. SMITH.

Hatfield, September 29, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 17th inst. in damage, a likely thrifty SHOTE, weigh nearly a hundred, has no artificial mark or brand, except one ear off, is yok'd, his bristles leaning forward, supposed to be occasioned by a fright.——The owner, by paying cost, may take his property.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on 25th ult. ELISHA THAYER, between 17 and 18 years old, black hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a brown or mixed coloured coat, check'd or brown tow cloth overalls. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said boy. Whoever will take up said Runaway and return him to his master shall have a handsome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goshen, October 2, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

☞ A few TICKETS, in *Enfield Falls Lottery*, which will *positively* commence drawing on the 16th inst. may be had of DANIEL BUTLER, Northampton.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1792. [NUMB. 320.

Extract from *Barlow's* ADVICE to the PRIVILEDGED ORDERS.

On the administration of Justice.

"A METHOD of communicating instructions to every member of society, is not difficult to discover, and would not be expensive in practice. The government generally establishes ministers of justice in every part of the dominion. The first object of these ministers ought to be, to see that every person is well informed in his duties and in his rights; that he is rendered perfectly acquainted with every law, in its true spirit and tendency in order that he may know the reason of his obedience, and the manner of obtaining redress, in case he should deem it unjust; that he is taught to feel the cares and interests of an active citizen, to consider himself as a real member of the state, know that the government is his own, that the society is his friend, and that the officers of the state are the servants of the people. A person possessing these ideas will never violate the law, unless it be from necessity; and such necessity is to be prevented by means which are equally obvious.

For the purposes of compulsive justice, it is not enough that the laws be rendered familiar to the people; but the tribunals ought to be near at hand, easy of access, and equally open to the poor as to the rich; the means of coming at justice should be cheap, expeditious and certain; the mode of process should be simple and perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity, unclouded with mysteries and unperplexed with forms. In short; justice should familiarize itself as the well known friend of every man; and the consequence seems natural, that every man would be a friend to justice.

After considering what is the duty of society, and what *could be* the practice of a well organized government, relative to the subject of this chapter, it is almost useless to enquire, what is the practice of all the old governments in Europe. We may be sure beforehand, that it directly the contrary;—that, like all other parts of the system, it is the inversion of every thing that's freight and reasonable. The pyramid is every where set on the little end and all sorts of accumulate rubbish are constantly brought to prop it up.

Unequal governments are necessarily founded in ignorance, and they will be supported by ignorance; to deviate from their principles, would be voluntary suicide. The first great object of their policy is to perpetuate that undisturbed ignorance of the people which is the companion of poverty, the parent of crimes, and the pillar of the state.

In England the people at large are so perfectly ignorant of the acts of parliament after they are made, as they possibly can be before. They are printed by one man only, who is called the King's printer—in the old German character, which few men can read—and sold at a price that few can afford to pay. But left some scraps of information upon them should come to the people through the medium of the public newspapers, every such paper is stamped with a heavy duty; and an act of parliament is made, to prevent men from lending their papers to each other*; so that, not one person in a hundred sees a newspaper once in a year. If a man at the bottom of Yorkshire discovers by instinct that a law is made, which is interesting for him to know, he has only to make a journey to London, find out the king's printer, pay a penny a page for the law, and learn the German alphabet. He is then prepared to spell out his duty.

As to the general system of the laws of the land, on which all property depends, no man in the Kingdom knows them, and no man pretends to know them.—They are a fathomless abyss, that exceeds all human faculties to found. They are studied, not to be understood, but to be disputed; not to give information, but to breed confusion. The man whose property is depending on a suit at law, dares not look into the gulph that separates him from the without fee decision; he has no confidence in himself, nor in reason, nor in justice; he submits on the back of a lawyer, like Mr. Burke's heroes of chivalry between the wings of griffins, and trust the pilotage of a man, who is inferior to himself, only in the confidence which results from having nothing at stake.

To penetrate into what are called the courts of justice, on the contrary, and expose the general system of their administration in those points which are common to most countries in Europe, would be to lay open an inconceivable scene of iniquity; it would be

"To port in light on Plato's drear abodes,
Abhor'd by men, and dreadful e'en to gods."

* As this work may chance to fall into the hands of some people who never see the acts of parliament (the same precautions not being taken to prevent its circulation) it is out of compassion to that class of readers, that I give this information. It is duty of humanity, to save our fellow-creatures from falling into snares, even those that are spread for them by the government. Therefore: Notice is hereby given to all persons, to whom theft presents shall come, that the penalty for letting a newspaper, within the kingdom of Great Britain, is FIFTY POUNDS.

What are we to do with our sensibility, with our honest indignant of propriety—how refrain from exclamation of horror, while we contemplate a set of men assuming the sacred garb of justice, for the uniform and well-known purpose of selling their decisions to the highest bidder! For a judge to receive a bribe, we should think an indelible stain upon his character as a man; but what shall we say of the state of human nature, where it is no disgrace to him as a *judge*? Where it is not only expected as a matter of course, and practised without disguise, but is made almost a necessary part of the judiciary system?

Whether the practise of receiving bribes was the original idea on which is founded the *equality of effect* in modern governments, it is not our purpose to enquire. But certain it is, they are concomitant ideas, and co-extensive practices; and it is designed that they should be so. In France, before the revolution, the office of judge was not indeed hereditary, like that of king; but it was sold; it was held up for sale by the king and put at auction by the minister. As a part of the king's revenue arose from the sale of justice, the government sold all the offices in the department at fixed prices; but the minister made the bargains with those who would give him most. Thus the seats of the judges became objects of speculation, open to all the world; and the man whose conscience was the best fitted to make a profitable trade of deciding causes, would afford to give the highest price, and was consequently sure to be judge.

Justice then was a commodity which necessarily gave a profit to three fen of men, before it could be purchased by the suitor; even supposing it might have flowed to him in a direct channel. But this was a thing impossible: there were other descriptions of men, more numerous, if not more greedy, than those of whom we have spoken, through whose hands it must pass and repass, before it could arrive at the client, who had paid his money for the judge. These men who infested the tribunals in all stages of the business, were divided in France into seven fix classes, for want of the proper names in English to designate all their official definitions, we shall rank the whole under the great appellation of Lawyers. But though we here confound them together, we are often do objects at a distance, yet they were not to be separated by the client. He must address them all distinctly, and respectfully, with the same *empressement et fraternité*, with which he had addressed the judge; as one or more of each class had a necessary part in bringing forward and putting backward, every cause that came into Court.

Lawyers in France formed two important purposes, which it is supposed they do not serve in England: they added considerably to the revenues of the crown by the purchase of their places; and they covered the iniquity of the judges under the impenetrable veil of their own. In spite of ordinary consequence, there was more writing to be done in France than there is even in England, perhaps by a hundred and fifty pages. The reason of this was, that it was more necessary to involve the question in mysteries and perplexities that should be absolutely inextricable. For it must never be known, either at the time of trial or ever after, on what point or principle the cause is decided. To answer this end, the multiplying of the different orders of the managers, as well as increasing the quantity of writing, had an admirable effect; it removed the possibility of fixing a charge of fraud or misrepresentation on any one of the great fraternity, or of discovering, among the formidable piles of papers, and parchments that enveloped the mysteries of the trial, in what stage the iniquity was introduced.

To call this whole system of operations a solemn farce, is to give no mittigate to our feelings: to say it is a splendid mockery of justice by which individuals are robbed of their property, is almost to speak its praise.—The reflecting mind cannot rest upon it a moment, without glancing over society, and bewailing the terrible inroads made upon mortals public and private, the defalcation of principle, the putrage upon nature, the degeneration of the best particle of dignity by which we recognize our own resemblance in man. Its obvious tendency, is, by its enormous expence, to bar the door of justice against the poor, who in such countries are sure to form the great body of mankind,—to render them enemies to society, by teaching that society is an enemy to them,—to stimulate them to crimes both from their necessities and from the example of their masters,—and to spread over the people a large association of ignorance, which excluding all ideas of the duties and their rights, compels them to forget their relation to the human race.

Are these to be ranked among the circumstances which call for a change in the government of Europe? Or, are we to join with Mr. Burke, and lament as an evil of the French revolution, "That the ancient system of jurisprudence will no more be studied?" The whining of that good gentleman on this idea, is about as rational, as it would be to lament that the noble science of Heraldry was in danger of being forgotten; or that men had lost the mystical meaning of *Abracadabra*. This science, forsooth, is chiefly employed the same purpose in Medicine, as flattery does in honor; or the old jurisprudence, in justice: it rendered men superstitious; and consequently, immoral and unhappy.

It is so fashionable in Europe, especially among the gentlemen, to speak in praise of the English jurisprudence, and to consider it as a model of perfection, that it may seem necessary for a person to begin with an apology for offering his ideas on that subject: if no means to deviate from the opinion so generally established. But instead of doing this, I will begin by apologizing for those who this day support the established opinion: Your fairest apology, Gentlemen, is that you understand nothing of the matter. Trifling any other, would be less favourable to your characters as honest men.

Exclusive of the mere by which the merits of a cause are to be decided (& which, if they could be ascertained, would be the law) the mere *form* of bringing a question before a court is of itself a science, an art, less understood, and more difficult to learn; than the construction and use of the most complicated machine; or even the motions of the heavenly bodies. It is not enough, that the administration of justice (which ought to be as simple as possible) is so involved in perplexity, that none but men of professional skill can proceed to and extend it; but the professions are divided, as in France, into several distinct classes, each of, which is absolutely necessary to render helping hand in every step of the progress of a cause. This dark multiplicity of forms has not only usurped the knowledge of law from the generality of states, but has created such an expence in obtaining justice, that very few ever make the attempt. The courts are effectually shut against the great body of the people, and justice is as much out of their reach, as if no laws existed.

Those who have attempted to purchase justice thro' the necessary forms, have never been known to pronounce eulogies on the courts. But their number has always been so small, that had they uttered the exclamations that the system deserved, their feeble voice could scarcely have been heard. No man, whose eyes are not blinded by fees or prejudice, can look upon the enormous mass of writings which accumulate in a cause, without reflecting with indignation on the expence; one hundredth part of which would have been more than sufficient for every purpose of obtaining justice between the parties. A writer who should give the names and descriptions of the various parts of process, with the expence annexed to each part, would scarcely gain credit, except with professional men. Several hundred pounds are expended only in writing Bills, Subpoenas, Pleas, Demurrers, Answers, Petitions, Orders, Motions, Amendments, Notices, Reports, &c. in a single cause where no witness is called.

Let us trace a few of the windings, and see where some of the paths lead, which are laid down as necessary to obtaining a decision in Chancery; we shall there find how hundreds, and sometimes thousand of pounds are expended in a cause, before any defence is set up, and where no defence is ever intended to be set up. The suitor begins his incomprehensible operation, by stating his claim, in what is called a *Bill*, which he leaves at a certain office belonging to the court, and obtains an order, called a subpoena, for summoning the defendant. This being done, the court requires the defendant to send an Attorney to write his name, at another office of the court. This writing the name, is called an *appearance*; it answers no public purpose, but that of increasing expences and fees of office, for which it is a powerful engine. Now if the defendant does not simply, an expence of thousands of pounds may be made, to compel him. *Attachments*, a process for *contempt*; a commission of *rebellion*, and an order and commission for *sequestration*, are pursued in their proper rotine, till he consents to write his name.*

* The provision made in the English law, enabling a person to bring his suit *informa pauperis*, is rather an insult than a real advantage. Certainly, not one person in a hundred, who is deprived of justice in the ordinary course, would ever seek it in this way, in order to be jilted to it, he must go into court and swear that he has not property enough to prosecute his claim. Perhaps, one in a hundred, and in general every person who wishes to carry on business, or has a spirit enough to seek for justice, has a higher interest in establishing a credit among his connections in business, than in prosecuting any ordinary suit at law. He knows, that to expose his own poverty, especially in a commercial country, would be irretrievable ruin; it would be a *positive* injury; while bring down with the loss of his right, without bringing his suit, is only a negative injury.

If the plaintiff has property to go through this process, he may be said to be able just to keep his ground; and his cause is in every respect precisely where it was at first. If he has not sufficient property, the cause is lost for want of fees; and he is no better than if he had never been able to have begun the suit

We will however suppose that the defendant very good naturedly writes his name; he is then entitled to a certain delay, during which, the court informs him, he must plead demur, or answer to the bill. When this time expires, he is entitled to a farther delay of four weeks. But though he is *entitled* to this farther delay, and neither the plaintiff nor the court can refuse it; still he must employ a solicitor to make a brief for counsel; and this solicitor must attend the counsel, and give him and his clerk their fees, for moving the court for this delay, which cannot be refused. The counsel must attend the court and make the motion; the solicitor must attend the court, and pay for the order, entry, and copy, and then must cause it to be served.

At the end of this term of four weeks, the defendant is *entitled* to a farther delay of three weeks; which again cannot be refused. But he must pay his solicitor for drawing and engrossing a petition for that purpose, and the petition must be presented, and answered; for which he must pay; he must also pay for order, entry, copy, and service. At the end of these three weeks he is in the same manner *entitled* to a farther delay of two weeks; but the same farce must be acted over again, to obtain it. And a very solemn farce is it to the parties, a very pleasant farce to the officers of the court, and a very ridiculous farce to every body else.

If, during all this time, the defendant had flopt pay ing, or the solicitor had flopt writing, the same process, which was used to compel his appearance, must have been repeated: to wit *capias, outlawry*, commission of *rebellion*, and *sequestration*. But we have arrived at the time when the defendant is in duty bound to answer to the bill; and here if he does not answer, then, *capias, outlawry, rebellion* and *sequestration* again.

These terms must be explained to the reader; and this is the best opportunity to do it. For the cause still remaining precisely where it was at first, we may suppose it sufficiently at rest, not to move during the explanation. A *capias* is an order, to take the man, and hold him in goal till he obeys the order of the court; whether it be to write his name, or any thing else. The word *outlawry* explains, of itself, this horrid engine of the court. A commission of *rebellion* is an order issued, after the officer with the capias has searched and cannot find the man, and after outlawry has taken place. It is directed to other persons, requiring them to take up the man who was guilty of rebellion in refusing to write his name. But as the officers with the capias, before outlawry, could not find the man, the issuing the commission of rebellion *now*, has no other meaning but *fees*. A *sequestration* is taking the whole property of the defendant into the hands of the court. And when this is done the cause is soon done also; for no estate could last long there. When the money is gone, the proceedings cease.

But let us suppose that the defendant has complied with all orders thus far, and has put in a good and sufficient answer. Let us leave out of our account all motions, petitions, decrees, orders, &c. for amending the bill, for referring to Masters, the insufficiency of answers, reports upon those answers, and further answers, and exceptions to Masters' reports, and orders and decisions relative to them; and, instead of enquiring into the expence of these, let us go back and ask what is the use of all, or of any part of this process? Thirty thousand Lawyers (this is said to be the number in the kingdom. are now living on just such stuff as the process here described; and I call on them all, to point out the purpose that any of it ever served, or even can serve, to their clients.

It must be remembered, that all the proceedings thus far, were to end in three pretended objects——to compel an appearance; to obtain the *usual* and *legal* time for the defendant to prepare his answer, and to compel him to give his answer. For the *appearance*, which is the solemn appellation given to the action of writing a name, it would be an insult to the understanding of a child, to tell him that this could be of any service towards forwarding justice. Next comes the succession of applications and orders, for time to answer the bill. The practice of the court, which is the law in this case, allows the defendant, first a short term, and then the delay of four weeks, three weeks, and two weeks: which in all reckoning, unless it be in law, make nine weeks. And if all at be a reasonable time, when divided into three parts, why is it not so before it is divided? And if neither the party, nor the court nor any body else, has a right to refuse that term of time, why might not the defendant take it, without the expence of asking three times? The remainder of the process goes to compel the defendant to give in an answer to the bill. And what is the importance of an answer? To solve this question, let us consider the object of the bill, to which the answer is required.

The bill expresses the claim of the plaintiff, and points out the nature of the decree which he prays may be made in his favor against the defendant. Notice is given to the defendant, that such a suit is pending, and that he may appear and show cause why the decree should not be made. Having given this notice, it is not only cruel, but absurd, to think of forcing him to defend himself, whether he will or no. One would suppose it little to the purpose, to attempt. Why may not the subpœna, which gives notice to the defendant, point out the day, beyond which he cannot given answer? then if he chooses to defend, hear him candidly; but if he refuses to come, and does not choose to defend;—proceed in the cause; he is willing that the decree should pass. Can it be reasonable,—can it be any thing short of flat contradiction and nonsense, to compel him to appear, to compel him to ask for a delay, and to compel him to defend? Can his defence be necessary in doing justice to the plaintiff? And if he will not defend himself can you make him? Can any one of the whole host of all the professions of the law, show the least shadow of use in all this flourish of process thus far but *fees* on the one hand, and *oppression* on the other?

PARIS, August 5.

The curious manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick has made little sensation on the public mind. Absorbed in more important affairs of a petty Troll in Champs Elysees—of the great question, whether one of the walks in the Thuilleries ought not to be taken from the King for the amusement of the people—of the feasts of the federates—and of the conduct of La Fayette—we have no time to give to the 200,000 Austrians and Prussians who are ready to burst into the kingdom. The Duke of Brunswick's manifesto might perhaps have engaged the attention of M. Brissot, if a letter of more consequence to French liberty had not come forth, viz. a letter from the minister of justice, directing that some assassins who had committed murder should be prosecuted according to law. This incontestable proof of the treason of the court, engages all his indignation, and he has neither patience nor time to devote to the enemies of his country!

Such, alas! is the deplorable insanity of France at the present moment; and thus is the grand question of liberty entirely abandoned. Do not imagine that I say this is the spirit of party. I abhor them both; for the intrigue, pride and obstinacy of the Feuillants are perhaps no less disastrous than the turbulence, lunacy, and idiotism of the Jacobins. Neither of them will suffer France to be saved but in their particular way. They will neither of them share from their principle, though by their maintenance of it they see the gulph open to receive them. Can a man, who like myself was a witness of the glorious effects of union in America—who knows from experience, that even with a tenth of their resources they would be invincible if animated by a common spirit, behold this execrable discord without indignation? My abstinence is suggested when I see that the spirit of the people is quick—their order unabated by all they have suffered—their confidence undimissed by all that they see.—And that they only want wisdom in the legislature, & activity at the helm, to direct their enthusiasm to its true object. Ten thousand seven hundred and fifteen volunteers have entered themselves in eight days and actually set out yesterday for the camp. These were provoked by no bounty, no enlisting money whatever, was given them,—it was the working of the constitution on their hearts, and similar and warm in every department.

Some persons effect to distrust the authenticity of the manifesto, with the Duke of Brunswick's name. "It is impossible," says one writer. "that even this man who lives on human sacrifice, should have published any thing so savage, and so outrageous as this paper. That it was in the Brussels Gazette, is no proof.—It may be the policy of Austria, after having committed their new allies, to make them contemptible." A more sagacious and temperate Editor, enumerates critical reasons for disbelieving it, and then says,

"If after all it be true, that the Duke of Brunswick has outraged to the degree the dignity and independence of a great people, who desires only to be free, shall not this cruel affront rouse in the souls of Frenchmen, the sentiment of National honor, and unite all the spirits and powers in one central direction, which shall have the sole view of saving us from the basest of servitudes?"

In the mean time, we have at length got a foreign minister of sense and vigour. It is M. de St. Croix, whose conduct at Coblentz, as Minister Plenipotentiary, every man applauded.—He is active and brave. With a fruitful mind, and an undaunted temper, he takes to sea, as pilot of his country, in this perilous storm. May he ride triumphant through the billows, & bring the National bark safe and glorious into harbour. Alas! alas! that in such a tempest, and with a shattered vessel, the crew should be mutinous?

A Municipal officer is arrived from a village near Valenciennes. He complains that on account of his being reputed a Jacobin he very narrowly escaped being assassinated by the officers of a body of Chasseurs. He says, that he is no longer in his village. His case is referred to the cognizance of the Tribunals, and a decree is passed for taking him under the protection of the law.

METZ, July 26.

Several convoys passed through this place yesterday, intended for the army of the Prince de Conde.

Three French spies were yesterday arrested, in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, each of them had a letter concealed, one in his cane, another in the heel of his boot, and the third in the lining of his hat. They were bound, and fastened to a convoy of Prussian artillery. It is expected that they will be speedily executed.

LISLE, July 17.

Some little justice has been done here at length, to the ashes of the unfortunate Dillon. A man, called the Sieur Vasseur, who was one of the most active and principal in attacking the ill fated General, and afterwards burning his body, was tried lately, and condemned to lose his head.

The sentence was carried into execution on Friday last, amidst an immense number of spectators. He appeared to be little affected at his approaching death, & walked with a steady step to the scaffold, which was erected precisely on the spot where the remains of the unfortunate Dillon were consumed to ashes.

Having ascended the scaffold, he addressed himself to the surrounding multitude, and said, with an audible voice, "that at the moment of his taking part against the deceased General, he acted under a persuasion, according to the universal report on the occasion, that he had betrayed the army; and however he might have since been convinced, that the General was misrepresented, he nevertheless, from the above mentioned motives, at the time, could not help considering himself, in some measure, as a martyr to the cause of the nation. Consequences he added, might have thrown his zeal a mistaken one; but at the moment of his conduct, he considered himself as taking a laudable part against one who was represented, and whom he then believed to be a traitor."

He then submitted himself to the executioner, who by an apparatus new, at least here, and called Louisa, was decapitated in an instant.

August 1.

Several of our detachments just returned, have had skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which the advantage was on our side.

An officer has received a letter from a friend in the centre army stating that there has been an action near Longway, in which the enemy lost 600 men.

LONDON, August 14.

FRENCH KING DETHRONED.

The King of the French is Dethroned! The French by their own madness and folly have plunged themselves into ruin and destruction—which the combined power of all the despots in the universe could not otherwise have effected.

On Thursday night the Assembly proceeded to debate the question concerning the dethroning of the King. The populace, in the mean time, stirred up by the Jacobins, who had been defeated in the question concerning the accusation against M. La Fayette, had assembled in immense numbers, not only in the galleries, but round the hall, and at the Thuilleries.

At the latter place they proceeded to the most daring outrages, calling out—*He is a traitor, and does every thing in his power to betray the interest of the nation.* From unbridled vociferation they proceed in acts of violence, and attacked the Swiss Guards with a view to enter the palace for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Royal Family. The King apprised of his danger, contrived to make his escape from the Palace, accompanied by the Queen and the Dauphin, and fairly entered the Assembly, as a sanctuary, before it was known which way he had gone.

The populace, enraged at the resistance of the guard; proceeded to exercise upon such of them as fell into their hands the utmost acts of cruelty, hanging some, and cutting others in pieces.

In the assembly, all was confusion in the extreme; the people in the galleries and round the doors took upon them to exercise the functions of legislators, and loudly commanded the Assembly to decree the dethronement of the King without further delay, or they would avenge themselves, by putting every one to death as accomplices in the crimes which they imputed to Louis XVI.

The Assembly, weak and timid, were obliged to comply with the mad mandates of the people, about o'clock at night decreed the dethronement—the King sitting at the same time among them.

Three members who had the boldness and honesty to defend the King, and insist upon the rejection of such summary proceedings, were beheaded by the mob—that when the express came away, cannon were fired, heavy firing at the palace, and that the slaughter continued between the Household guards and the populace; that numerous heads struck on poles, were carrying about the streets, and that the gates were ordered to be shut, and the roads blocked.

BELFAST, July 14.

The following address to the National Assembly of France was this day agreed to unanimously, at the commemoration of the French revolution, as proposed by John Crawford, Esquire.

"It is not from vanity or ostentation, that we, the citizens of Belfast, and citizens of adjacent towns and neighbourhood, take the liberty of addressing the representative majesty of the French People. We address you with the rational respect due to a title elevated far above all servile and idolatrous adulation, and with the affectionate fraternity of heart which ought to unite man to man, in a mutual and inseparable union of interests, of duties and of rights, which ought to unite nation with nation, into one great republic of the world.

"On a day, sanctified as this has been, by a declaration of human right, the germ of so much good to mankind, we meet with joy together, and wish well to France, to the National Assembly, to her people, to her armies, and to her King.

"May you, legislators, maintain, by the indefeasible spirit of liberty, that constitution which has been planned by the wisdom of your predecessors, and never may you weary in the work you have undertaken, until you can proclaim with triumphant security, It is finished! Manifest to an attentive and progressive world, that it is not the phrenzy of philosophy, nor the fire of wild and precarious liberty, which could produce such continued agitation, but that superstitious fire of freedom alone, which always exists in the breast of man, which now animates the heart of honour, and which, in the event, will communicate its energy throughout the world, invincible and immortal!

"We rejoice, in the security of our souls, that this creative spirit animates the whole mass of mind in France. We anticipate happiness and glory to the human race, from every great event, which shall rouse to activity the whole vigor of the whole community, amplifies so largely the field of enterprize and improvement, and gives free scope to the universal fire of empire. We trust that you will never submit the liberties of France to any other guarantees than God, and the right hands of the people.

"The power that presumes to modify or to arbitrate with respect to a constitution adopted by the people, is an usurper and a despot, whether it be the mob, or the rulers of empires, and if you consider it as a violation of a comma in your constitutional code, France, in that moment, is a slave. Impudent despots of Europe! It is not enough to crush human nature beneath your feet at home, that you thus come abroad to disturb the domestic happiness of the nation around you, and put in motion your armies, those enormous masses of human machinery, to beat down every attempt that man makes for his own happiness? Is it high time to turn these dreadful engines against their inventors, and organized as they have hitherto been for the misery of mankind, to make them saw the instrument of its glory and its renovation.

"Soldiers, therefore, attend the armies of France! "May your soldiers, with whom war is not a trade, but a duty, remember they do not fight merely for themselves, but that they are the advance of the world: never let them imagine that the events of the war is uncertain. A single battle may be precarious, not so a few campaigns. There is an omnipotence in a righteous cause, which unsinews the pretended invincibility of human affairs, and fixes the supposed inconstancy of fortune. If you will be free, you must; there is not a chance that one million of resolute men can be enslaved; no power on earth is able to do it; and will the God of justice and mercy? Soldiers! there is something that fights for you, even in the hearts of your enemies. The native energies of humanity rise up in voluntary array against tyrannical and preposterous prejudice, and all the little cabals of the heart give way to the feelings of nature, of country, and kind.

"Freedom and prosperity to the people of France! We think that such revolutions as they have accomplished, are so far from being out of society, that they spring inevitably from the nature of man and the progression of reason: what is imperfect, he has the power to improve; what he has created, he has a right to destroy. If it a rash opposition to the irresistible will of the Public, that in some instances has maddened a disposition, otherwise mild and magnanimous, turned energy into ferocity, and the generous and gallant spirit of the French into fury and vengeance. We trust that every hardship they undergo, every drop of blood they shed, will render their constitution more dear to them.

"Long life and happiness to the king of the French and the lord of the soil and its servile appendages, but the king of men, who can preserve their rights, while they entrust their powers. In this crisis of his fate, may he withstand every attempt to estrange him from the nation; to make him an exile in the midst of France, and to prevent him from identifying himself as a magistrate with the constitution, as a Frenchman with the people.

"We beseech you all as men, legislators, as citizens, and as soldiers, in this your great conflict for liberty, for France, and for the world, to dispise all earthly danger, to look up to God, and to connect your counsels, your arms, and your empire to his throne, with a chain of union, fortitude, preseverance, morality, and religion.

"We conclude, with the fervent prayer: That as the Almighty is dispersing the political clouds which have hitherto darkened our hemisphere, all nations may see the light of heaven; that as in this latter age, the Orator is unfolding to his creatures, powers which had long lain latent; they may exert them in the establishment of universal freedom, harmony and peace: may those who are free, never be slaves; may "those who are slaves be speedily free."

NEW-YORK, October 9.

On Sunday last arrived at Philadelphia, from Ostend, from whence he sailed the 26th of August, the ship Parsey Rutledge, Capt. M'Pherson, who informs, that the day before he sailed, intelligence was received at Ostend, of the CAPTURE OF THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, ON OR ABOUT THE 20th OF THE SAME MONTH BY THE AUSTRIANS. The only particulars relating to this extraordinary circumstance, which Captain M'Pherson could collect, were, That the Marquis, accompanied by a number of officers and attendants, in all 17 persons, reconnoitering the Austrian lines, were seized by a small party of peasants, and conducted to the citadel of Antwerp. Captain M'Pherson believes that the above information may be relied on, having received it from several persons of veracity; and says, was officially communicated to the Magistrates of Ostend. He did not learn that any thing of importance had transpired at Paris, since the events of the 10th of August, but understood that the French army was in great disorder, and that the Austrians had captured several strong posts.

It was also reported that the Duke of Brunswick had commenced his march for Paris—and strong suspicions were entertained against M. La Fayette, respecting his capture.

PROVIDENCE, October 4.

On Saturday last arrived here brig Mary Capt. Dunn, in 5 week from Cadiz, who left in Cadiz Bay thirty sail of American vessels. Twelve thousand barrels of flour arrived in three days previous to the Mary's sailing—there was then afloat in Cadiz Bay more than 30,000 barrels of flour—the King's stores were well supplied, and this article had been selling at one guinea per barrel, American produce in no demand.

BOSTON, October 11.

Capt. Lowell, who arrived here, a few days since, saw a large French fleet going into *Hispaniola*, supposed to be the successors from *France*. A speedy termination of the rebellion in that Island may be therefore expected.

SMALL POX.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall, by adjournment, on Monday, the 8th inst.

REPORT was made to the town, that on THURSDAY and FRIDAY last the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, accompanied with the Clergy, and several other Gentlemen, appointed by the Town for the purpose, visited all the families in order to take a particular account of the state of the Small Pox; which is as follows:

WHITES.

Number innoculated,	304	Died	158.
Do. natural,	214	do	27.

BLACKS.

Number innoculated,	348	Died,	7.
Do. natural,	18	do	6.

Number from the country, &c.	1038.
Do. removed out of town,	262.
Subject to the Infection,	221.
Number now sick,	181.

It is to be observed, that, though the numbers said to be subject to the disorder are 221—In these are included many children who have been innoculated some time since, & said to be subject to the disorder, because their parents feel anxious and doubtful whether they have had it or not; if they had, it was in a very light degree. Of those who are said to be sick it is also to be observed, that many of those were then so nearly recovered of the disorder that they are now well, and the other fast recovering, so that there is the greatest probability that the town will soon be clear of infection.

NORTHAMPTON, October 17.

In the night of the 12th inst. between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in this town, in a new building which was occupied by four tradesmen, near the dwelling house of Mr. Ashel Pomeroy; the fire was first discovered by the flames breaking through the roof—a strong easterly wind, drove it against the house of Mr. Pomeroy, which together with several other adjoining buildings belonging to him was soon in flames; the fire was then communicated to a store occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Blake, & Co. and from thence to the dwelling house of Col. William Lyman, all which buildings were consumed. The rain which fell in the evening and during the fire, prevented a more extensive destruction—several other buildings were exposed and caught fire, and the utmost efforts of the inhabitants were necessary to save them—nearly the whole of Col. Lyman's furniture was saved—and a considerable part of Mr. Pomeroy's, notwithstanding which his loss alone is supposed to exceed 1200l.

By letters from Capt. John Rogers, to Governor Lee, of Virginia, dated August 5, 1792, in the Territory South of the Ohio—it appears that a series of the most cruel murders and depredations have been committed on the Frontiers in that quarter; and principally by the Creeks. The number of men women and children killed since January 1, 1792, amounts to 63; and the number of horses stolen to 400. There was a treaty to be held the 6th of August in the district of Mero—600 of the Chickasaws and 110 of the Choctaws had arrived on the ground.

The accounts from France by the Parsey Rutledge, are to the 26th August—eleven days later than those by the New-York, Capt. Smith. These accounts say that the King was still safe in the Temple at Paris, and had not been tried. The Duke of Brunswick was marching towards Paris, and had threatened to put every one there to the sword, in case of opposition. The people at Ostend were of opinion, that the Duke is able to march through all France without meeting much opposition.

DIED]—On the 4th inst. in this town, Mr. NATHANIEL EDWARDS, aged 64 years.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a black MULE, about six months old—a spot on his nose. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES KELLOGG.

Hadley, October 17, 1792.

BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obstruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raising a revenue upon spirits distilled within the same, enacted pursuant to express authority delegated in the constitution of the United States: which proceedings are subversive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of a government.

And whereas such proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reason of the moderation which has been heretofore shewn on the part of the government, and of the disposition which has been manifested by the legislature (who alone have authority to suspend the operation of laws) to obviate causes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as possible: and whereas it is the particular duty of the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent interest and happiness of the people require, that every legal and necessary step should be pursued, as well to prevent such violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to justice the infractors of the laws and secure obedience thereto.

Now THEREFORE I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, do by these presents most earnestly admonish and exhort all persons whom it may concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the laws aforesaid; insomuch as all lawful ways and means will be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magistrates and officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law for the purposes aforesaid, hereby also enjoining and requiring all persons whatsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government, and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and Signed the same with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

- Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President.
TH. JEFFERSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the *fourteenth* Edition of my Spelling Books, printed in New-York by Samuel Cambell, Robert Hodge, &c. the publishers have inserted a declaration that, that edition contains *many material corrections*, and *that it is the most correct edition printed to the contrary*: This is to notify all persons concerned, that, that declaration was inserted without my knowledge or consent, and that after examining the work, I find it the *most incorrect* edition I have ever seen.—There are in it between *two and three hundred* errors in printing, great numbers of them very material ones, not to say any thing of two or three sheets of the work which are printed on bad paper and on old worn out letter. For the information of those who wish to have correct copies of this work, I think it my duty to give public notice, that on account of the multitude of errors in this edition, I utterly disclaim it.

NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

A FURTHER time viz: until the third day of November next, being allowed by the Hon. the Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to the Commissioners by him appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of JOHN NASH, late of Amherst in said county, deceased—said estate being represented insolvent—the commissioners hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will attend on said business, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, Innholder, in Amherst, on Monday the 29th day of October current—from one o'clock P. M. until eight of the same day.

MOSES COOK, Jun.
ELIJAH DICKINSON. } Com'rs.
CALVIN MERRILL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 10th of September, a red COW, with a white spot on the right thigh—also branded on the Horn H. N. the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ELIJAH WILLSON.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the first of July, a reddish brindle STEAR, two years old past, marked with a square half penny the under side of the right ear. Any person that will give information where said Stear may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, October 8, 1792.

STRAYED from the yard of Mr. Elisha Lyman, in Northampton, one yoke of 4 years old castle—one a dark or brindle line'd back'd, the other red, and white spotted. Whoever will take up the said castle, and deliver them to Daniel Butler, of Northampton, or to the owner—shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANTHONY JONES.

Rockland, October 8, 1792.

MONODY to the memory of a YOUNG LADY.

By SHAW.

YET do I live? Oh how shall I sustain
This vast unutterable weight of woe?
This worse than hunger, poverty, or pain,
Or all the complicated ills below?
She, in whose life my hopes were treasur'd all,
Is gone—forever fled—
My dearest Emma's dead;
These eyes, these tear-swol'n eyes beheld her fall.
Ah no—she lives on some far happier shore,
She lives—but (cruel thought) the lives for me no more.

I, who the tedious absence of a day
Remov'd would languish for my charmer's sight;
Would shide the lingering moments for delay,
And fondly blame the slow return of night;
How, how shall I endure
(O misery past a cure!)
Hours, days, and years, successively to roll,
Nor ever more behold the comfort of my soul?

Was she not all my fondest wish could frame?
Did ever mind so much of heaven partake?
Did she not love me with the purest flame?
And give up friends and fortune for my sake?
Though mild as evening skies,
With downcast, streaming eyes,
Stood the stern frown of supercilious brows,
Deaf to their brutal threats, and faithful to her vows.

Come then, Some Muse, the saddest of the train
(No more your hard shall dwell on idle lays),
Teach me each moving melancholy strain,
And oh discard the pageantry of phrase:
Illsuit the flow'rs of speech with woes like mine!
Thus, haply as I paint
The source of my complaint,
My soul may own th' impassion'd line;
A flood of tears may gush to my relief,
And from my swelling heart discharge this load of grief.

Forbear, my fond officious friends, forbear
To wound my ears with the sad tales you tell;
How good she was, how gentle, and how fair!"
In pity cease—alas! I know too well
How in her sweet expressive face
Beam'd forth the beauties of her mind,
Yes heighten'd by exterior grace,
Of manners most engaging, most refin'd.

No pitcous object could the fee,
But her soft bosom shar'd the woe,
While smiles of affability
Endeat'd whatever boon she might bestow.
Whate'er th' emotions of her heart,
Still those conspicuous in her eyes,
Strange to every female art,
Alike to feign or to dissguise:
And, oh the boast how rare!
The secret in her faithful breast repos'd
Nor ever with lawless tongue dissclos'd.
In secret silence long'd inviolate there,
Oh feeble words—unable to express
Her matchless virtues, or my own distress!
Relentless death! Hard, hard to human woe,
With what unjust, unkind deals havoc on mankind,
Why (cruel!) strike this deprecated blow,
And leave such wretched multitudes behind?
Hark! groans come wing'd on every breeze!
The sons of grief pester their ardent vow,
Oppress'd with sorrow, want, or dire disease,
And supplicate to heaven; as I do now:
In vain—prostrate, thus on th' unweeting head
'Tis thine thy vengeful darts to shed;
Hope's infant blossoms to destroy,
And drench in tears the face of joy.

But oh, fell tyrant! yet expect the hour
When Virtue shall renounce thy pow'r;
When thou no more shalt blot the face of day,
Nor mortals tremble at thy rigid sway.
Alas the day!—where'er I turn my eyes,
Some sad memento of my loss appears;
Hy the fatal bowfe—suppress my sighs,
Resolv'd to dry my unavailing tears:
But, ah! in vain—no change of time or place
The memory can efface
Of all that sweetness, that enchanting air,
Now lost, and nought remains but anguish and despair.

Where were the delegates of Heaven, oh where!
Appointed Virtue's children safe to keep?
Had Innocence or Virtue been their care,
She had not died, nor had I liv'd to weep:
Mov'd by my tears, and by her patiture mov'd,
To see her force th' endearing smile,
My sorrows to beguile,
When Torture's keenest rage the prov'd;
Sure they had wanded that entimely dart,
Which broke her thread of life, and rent a husband's heart.

How shall I e'er forget that dreadful hour,
When, feeling Death's resistless pow'r,
My hand the press'd, met with her falling tears,
And thus, in fault'ring accents, spoke her fears!

"Ah, my lov'd lord, the transient scene is o'er,
"And we must part, alas! to meet no more!
"But, oh! if e'er thy Emma name was dear,
"If e'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd ear;
"If, from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
"Proud friends have frown'd, and fortune smil'd in vain;
"If it has been my sole endeavour still
"To act in all obsequious to thy will;
"To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know,
"Then only truly blest when thou wert so;
"If, I have doated with that fond excess,
"Nor love could add, nor fortune make it less;
"If this I've done, and more—oh then behind
"To the dear lovely babe I leave behind.
"When time my once lov'd mem'ry shall efface,
"Some happier maid may take thy Emma's place,
"With envious eye thy partial fondness see,
"And hate it for the love thou bor'st to me:
"My dearest Shaw, forgive a woman's fears;
"But one word more—I cannot bear thy tears—
"Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow
"(Oft have I tried and ever found thee true)
"That to some distant spot thou wilt remove
"This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
"Where safe thy blandishments it may partake,
"And, oh! be tender for its mother's sake.
"Wilt thou?—
"I know thou wilt—sad silence speaks assent;
"And in that pleasing hope thy Emma dies content."

I, who with more than manly strength have bore
The various ills impos'd by cruel Fate,
Sustain the firmness of my soul no more,
But sink beneath the weight:
Just Heaven! I cried, from Memory's earliest day
No comfort had thy wretched supplicant known;
Misfortune still, with unrelenting sway,
Has claim'd me for her own,
But, oh! in pity to my grief, restore
This only source of bliss;—I ask—I ask no more—
Vain hope—th' irrevocable doom is past;
Ev'n now the looks—she sighs her last—
Vainly I strive to stay her fleeting breath,
And, with rebellious heart, protest against her death.

When the stern tyrant clos'd her lovely eyes,
How did I rave, unaught to bear the blow!
With impious wish to tear her from the skies,
How curse my fate in bitterness of woe!
But whither would this dreadful phrenzy lead?
Food man, forbear,
Thy fruitless sorrow spare,
Dare not to task what Heaven's high will decreed;
In humble reverence kiss th' afflictive rod,
And prostrate bow to an offended God.

(To be continued in our next.)

War-Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

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 pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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, certifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which so such he is annual entitled,

2d. An affidavit, agreeable 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 or vessel) 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 so much money for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed
in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application 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.

THE Partnership of GOODMAN & DANA, is by mutual agreement, *this day* dissolved.—All persons indebted to said Partnership are notified to call on the subscribers in South Hadley, to settle the same.

TITUS GOODMAN.
SIMEON GOODMAN.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1792.

LOST, OUT of a drove on the 11th instant, between Landlord Wait's in Williamsburgh, and Hatfield, a large red white faced STEAR, four years old past, of the English breed of Cattle, whether he has any artificial mark is unknown. Whoever will take up said Stear and return him to the owner shall receive a generous reward.

BENJ. SMITH.

Hatfield, September 29, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on 25th ult. SILAS THAYER, between 17 and 18 years old, black hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a brown or mixed colloured coat, check'd or brown tow cloth overalls. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said boy. Whoever will take up said Runaway and return him to his master shall have a handsome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS,

Goshen, October 2, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 25, 1792.

THE Legislature having directed the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to enforce the Collection and payment of the Public Taxes: The Treasurer in obedience to that direction, gives notice to the collectors of taxes, that the demand against the Commonwealth, requires that the balances due on Taxes prior to tax No. 9, should be paid on or before the 20th day of *November* next, and that the balance due on Tax No. 9, should be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of *January* next.

The Treasurer, feels a confidence that the general disposition of the People to comply with the calls of Government, and their wish to support the Credit of the Commonwealth, will enable the Collectors, at the periods above-mentioned, to pay their respective balances, and thereby save to themselves the expence of an Execution:—but should any fail to comply with this Request, Execution will issue for the balances that may then be due.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

NEW GOODS!

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the STORE formerly occupied by Doctor SHEPHARD, a New supply of

GOODS,

Among which are the following—viz

Callicoes, Chintzes, Broad Cloths, Forrescloth's, Women's and Men's Cotton Hose, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Taboreens, Wildbors, Calimancoes, Serinets, Velentius, Velvets, Plain and Striped Muslins, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Modes, Cambricks, Lawns, White, Green, Pink, and Black Satteens, Irish Linens, Brown and Check Linen, Tailoes, Jean and Muslin Vest Patterns, Barcelona and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Black Tiffany, Silk and Twill Silk Mitts, Hair Ribbon, long and short gloves, Ladies Fans, Women's and Men's Shoes, Chip Hats, Plain and Metal Shoe-Buckles, Cut Nails, Knives and Forks, Tobacco and Snuff-boxes, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, and Needles, Indigo, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Tea, Snuff, Tobacco, Gin, a general assortment of Glass and Queens Ware. All kinds of Hat Trimings, such as glaz'd Linens for Linings, by the yard, ready cut, red Leather, round and flat looping, Bag looping, Hat buttons, Naping Brushes, course and fine Bowstrings, and many other articles which they will sell very low for Cash, or most kinds of Country produce.

They also carry on the HATTING business, and will supply customers with Beaver, Castor, Rorum, & Felt Hats, of 2d good quality, and on as reasonable terms, as can be bought in the Country.—They likewise pay CASH and the highest price for all kinds of Hatting Furs.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

CASH and SALT, exchanged for

FLAX-SEED,

And the *highest* price given.

WANTED, a quantity of BEEF CATTLE, for which good pay will be made in hand, and a generous price allowed—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

FOR BOSTON.

THE new SLOOP, LUCINDA, WILLIAM WIGHAM, Master, will sail by the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply to John Caldwell, Nath. Blake, & Co. or the master on board.

Hartford, October 2, 1792.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Hampshire, appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Phinehas Lyman, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, (nine months being allowed for that purpose.) Hereby give notice that they will attend that business at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, inholder, in said Hadley, on the first Wednesday of November next, and on the first Wednesday of each succeeding month, until said commission expires, from to o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH,
J. E. PORTER.

Hadley, Sept. 29, 1792.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE NORTHAMPTON.

REV. Timothy Allen, Chesterfield; Rev. John Taylor Deerfield Mr. George Barnard, do.; Mr. John Wealch, Belchertown; Capt. Gideon Stebbins, do.; Mr. Joseph Eastman, Granby; Messrs. Hutchins and Mather, Northampton; Messrs. King and Howe, Chesterfield; Mr. Elias Searls, Southampton; Mr. James Beard, Glasgow; Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1792. [NUMB. 321.

Extract from *Barlow's* ADVICE to the PRIVILEDGED ORDERS.

On the administration of Justice.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

TO proceed through all the forms, to the end of a suit in Chancery, would be to write a commentary on many volumes of practice, and would be calling the patience of the reader to a trial from which it would certainly shrink. But there are parts in which more than what we have described, as this is worse than common sense. Strip from the administration of justice the forms that are perfectly useless and oppressive, and counsellors will have much less to do; while the whole order of attorneys and solicitors will fall to the ground. If the mysteries of nonsense were out of the way, a counsellor who was called upon to hazard his reputation on the manner of conducting his client's cause, would no more have it prepared and brought forward by an attorney, than a man of business would hazzard his fortune by sending that business through an ignorant agent, which he could more easily do himself. The quantity, of writing, really necessary, is a simple and dignified system of practice, is so small, as to be perhaps incredible to those who are acquainted only with the English process.

I have seen the mode of conducting this business in a country, where the common law of England is the general rule of decision, and where the adjudications of Westminsterhall are authorities, as much as they are in Great Britain. But the laws of that country have stripped legal process of its principal follies; and the consequence is, that the whole profession of attorneys and solicitors have vanished. The counsellors does the whole business of his client; and so simple is the direction, that a man may with safe confidence, and eyes through every stage, to final judgement and execution, five hundred causes in a year.

And the whole proceedings in all these shall not afford writings enough to employ a single clerk one hour in twenty four. The proceedings and judgements in five hundred causes in this country, would fill a warehouse. And yet in that country, every allegation is necessary in their declaration and pleadings, which is necessary in Westminster-hall. As they are not paid by the line, their declarations have but one Count, and in that Count there is no tautology. And so little is the expence of suits, where no more in dispute than is necessary for justice; that judgement, in a cause where there is no defence, may be obtained for less than ten shillings; and every person employed be fully paid for his service.*

Men who are habituated to the expence incurred in law-suits in England, will scarcely be persuaded of the extent to which a reform would be carried, on a general destruction of abuses. But let them reflect, that when law proceedings are stripped of every thing, but what the nature of the subject requires, there is no mystery left. The rational part that remains is soon comprehended, and easily retained in memory. This would doubtless augment the number of suits; for it would open the courts to vast multitudes of people against whom they are now effectually shut. But in proportion as it increased the number of law suits, it would diminish the quantity of *law business*; and the number of lawyers would dwindle to one tenth of what it is at present, in the country above alluded to, the number of man supported by this profession is to the whole population, as one to 4500. Reduce the lawyers here to that proportion, and there would be left about three thousand in the Kingdom. It is affirmed, (I know not on what ground) that the present number is thirty thousand. Allowing it to be true, an army of twenty seven thousand lawyers, on this reform would find some other employment. But whether the reduction would amount to the number here supposed, or to half of it, is a question of no moment. Saving the expence of maintaining twenty or thirty thousand men in a useless occupation, and lending them to profitable business, however important the object may appear, bears no proportion to the advantage of opening the door of justice to the people, and facilitating them to an easy and well known method of demanding their right.

There is a strange idea prevalent in England, (it has had its day in America) that it is good policy to raise the expences of legal proceedings above the reach of the lower classes of people; as it lessens the number of suits. This kind of reasoning appears too absurd to support its own weight for a moment; and it would be beneath our serious notice, were it not for the reflection, that men of superficial research are perpetually caught by it. The human mind is sluggish, from its own indolence, to be dazzled by the glare of a proposition, and to receive and utter for truth, what it never gives itself the trouble to examine. There is no paradox among all the enormities of despotism, but what finds its advocates from the very circumstance. We must not therefore scorn to encounter an argument because it is foolish. The business of sober philosophy is often a task of drudgery; it must sometimes listen to the most incoherent clamours, which would be unworthy of its attention, did they not form a part of the general din, by which mankind are deafened and misled.

For a man to bring into court a suit that is manifestly unjust, is a crime against the state; to hinder him from bringing one that is just, is a crime of the state against him. It is a poor compliment to the wisdom of a nation, to suppose that no method can be devised for preventing the first of these evils, without running into the last; and the last is ten times the greatest of the two. The French, who appear to have been defrauded of its benefits, by the wisdom of their new institutions, as well as by the folly of their old, have found the secret of imposing a small fine on a vexatious plaintiff; and of establishing many other regulations on this subject, which effectually shut the door of the tribunal against the oppressor, while it easily opens to the feeblest cry of the oppressed.

They have likewise established a method of communicating the knowledge of the laws to every human creature in the kingdom, however ignorant he may be in other respects. They are printed and pasted up on public buildings in every town and village, and read & explained by the curate from the pulpit in every parish. It is in contemplation likewise to institute a general system of public instruction, on a more useful and extensive plan than has ever yet been devised.* Several enlightened philosophers are busied in these researches; and several societies are formed, whose object is to discover and bring forward the best concerted plan for this important purpose. In their whole system of distributing *knowledge* and *justice*, they seem to be aiming at a degree of perfection which promises success.—With all my partiality for the institutions of the United States, I should quote them (in comparison to those of France) without confidence on the subject of this chapter, than of any other.

In the administration of justice, the Americans are too much attached to the English forms which serve to increase the expence and to mystificate the business, to a degree that is manifestly inconsistent with the dignity of a true republic. But in respect to public instruction, there are some circumstances which deserve to be mentioned to their praise. I am going to speak only of the particular state with which I am best acquainted. How many of the others are better regulated in this respect, and how many are worse, I am not accurately informed. This state (which contains less than 240,000 inhabitants) is divided into about one hundred towns. These are sub-divided into small portions, called school-districts, suitable for the support of small schools. Each of these districts has a drawback on the state-treasury for a sum which bears a proportion to the public taxes paid by the inhabitants of the district, and which is about half equal to the support of a school-master. But this sum can be drawn only on condition, that a school is maintained in the district.

The following remarkable consequences seem to have resulted from this provision: There is not perhaps in that state, a person of fixt year old and of common intellects, who cannot read; and very few who cannot write and cast accounts.—Besides the useful books that are found in every family, it is computed that there are in the state about three hundred public libraries, which have been formed by voluntary subscription among the people of his districts and the parishes; all about the year 1768, which was more than one hundred and thirty years after the settlement of that state, no capital punishment, as I am informed, had been inflicted within its jurisdiction, nor any person convicted of a capital offence since that period. very few have been convicted, and those few are generally Europeans by birth and education; there is no extreme poverty in the state, and no extraordinary wealth accumulated by individuals.

It would be absurd to suppose, that Public Instruction is by any means carried to the perfection that it ought to be, in the universe. But this experiment proves, that good morals and equal liberty are reciprocal causes and effects; and they are both the parents of national happiness and of great prosperity.

All governments that lay any claim to a regularity of justice have prohibited the doing of *ex post facto laws*, or laws made after the performance of an action, constituting that action a crime, and punishing the party for a thing that was innocent at the time of its being done. Such laws would be so flagrant a violation of natural right, that in the French and several of the American State Constitutions, they are solemnly interdicted in their declarations of rights. This prohibition is likewise considered as a fundamental article of English liberty, and almost the only one that has not been habitually violated, within the present century. But let us resort to reason and justice, and ask what is the difference between a violation of this article, and the observance of that tremendous maxim of jurisprudence, common to all the nations above-mentioned, *ignorantia legis neminem excusat?*

Most of the laws of society are positive regulations, not taught by nature. Indeed, such only are applicable to the subject now in question. For *ignorantia facti* can have reference only to laws arising out of society, in which our natural feelings have no concern; and where a man is ignorant of such a law, he is in the same situation as if the law did not exist. We read it to him from the tribunal, where he stands arraigned for the breach of it, in this precisely the same thing as it would be to originate it at the same time by the same tribunal, for the express purpose of his condemnation. The law till then, is relative to him, is not in being. He is therefore in the same predicament that the society in general would be, under the operation of an *ex post facto law*. Reason and justice conclude that, as it seems difficult for a government to dispense with the maxim above mentioned, a free people ought, in their declaration of rights, to provide for universal public Instruction. If they neglect to do this, and mean to avoid the absurdity of a self-destroying policy, by adhering to a system of justice which would preserve a dignity and inspire a confidence worthy the name of liberty, they ought to reject the maxim altogether; and insert in their declaration of rights, that instruction alone can constitute a duty; and that laws can enforce no obedience, but where they are explained.

It is truly hard and sufficiently to be regretted, that any part of society should be obliged to yield obedience to the laws to which they have not literally and personally consented. Such is the state of things; it is necessary that a majority should govern. If it be an evil to obey a law to which we have not consented, it is at least a necessary evil;—but to compel a compliance with orders which are unknown, is carrying injustice beyond the bounds of necessity; it is absurd, and even impossible. Laws in this case may be avenged, but cannot be obeyed; they may inspire terror, but can never command respect.

[We have a request, from another county, to insert the following piece from the CENTINEL.]

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE THREE FIRST DISTRICTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WITH a right idea of the delicacy of the measure, but with a sincere reliance on your known candor, I beg the indulgence of mentioning the

Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq.

as a candidate for your suffrages, as a Representative in Congress, for the three districts at large. To many of you his personal character, and political abilities, are well known—and your representatives have, frequently testified to his independence and impartiality by repeatedly and unanimously electing him Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Lengthy encomiums are useless—you may place dependence on the assertion, that he will have many votes in this part of the Commonwealth; and if you, Gentlemen, should concur with us, the State will gain a Representative that will do it ample justice and credit in the Councils of the United States.

BOSTON, ——— 1792. AN ELECTOR.

ON THE INDIAN WAR.

THAT a prosperous state of credit is apt, on occasions, to an individual, sometimes to work illicit effects, by leading them into hazardous and unprofitable speculations, the subject we are considering sufficiently evinces. *Before the reformation of the finances of the United States, all was peace*; or if it was disturbed by any temporary and fugitive alarms, they subsided, by the necessity of forbearance on the one side, or of moder-

ation on the other; *but no power was many years, then* WAR FOLLOWS ON ITS HEELS inflicted on cultivating peace every where, retrenching expences, and paying off our debts, the country is; nit were sudden-ly and by surprise, involved in a new war, and heavy expenditures—a war wholly unprofitable in its object, and hopeless as to its success. For what is the object of war? To extirpate the Indians, as it would be inhuman, so would it be without benefit to us; and as to compelling them to an honorable peace, little is to be expected from a treaty dictated by force on the one side, and necessity on the other, were any treaty capable of continuance with a wandering herd, subject to continual warfare, offensive or defensive, with the frontier settlers. It is hopeless as to its success; for what armaments can penetrate regions comparatively unknown, to pursue an enemy that flies as you advance, unless he sees a fair occasion to strike decisively, in a country without refuge we for our troops in case of misfortune?

To have formed an effectual barrier on our borders, and limited our territorial possessions within their just bounds, would it once have ascertained the hitherto unknown limits of our patrimony; war might thus have been avoided, and the country have been left to pursue the pacific system, by which alone its public credit can be supported, and its debt be honorably extinguished; but then, how many offices had been wanting! how many lucrative contracts would have been lost! and how great a waste of money would been prevented from flowing into the coffers of those concerned in this business!

If this war continues, it is easy to say, its expenditures will be growing, and it will prove a regular and constant drain upon the Treasury, very little calculated to enhance its credit, so say nothing of the discouragement it affords to Europeans to come into this country engaged in a vitious warfare, many of them are prevented by it from visiting us; our lands suffer in the sale by being conceived to be the bone of contention, and the nations of the earth exclaim against the injustice of a people, unable to cultivate what ground they have, still panting after more.

Let it be the study then of the people in their elections, to choose men to represent them that may lay the axe at the root of this evil; one of such patriotism, independence and disinterestedness, as, anxious above all things to secure their own rights, may be at the necessary distance from invading those of others; that the poor Indian *now* become safe in the hunting grounds allotted him—and the country enjoy a dignity, credit and peace, proportionate to the wisdom and integrity of its views.

RUSSELL.

[BROWN'S *Fed. Gazette.*]

Speech of M. PETHION, Mayor of Paris, at the bar of the National Assembly of France, on the 3d of August last.

"WHEN the state is in danger, all her children ought to cling close to her, and never yield to the country, in opinion danger as at this moment. We sufficient here by the commons of Paris. We bring to you the sanctuary of the law, the sentiments of the inhabitants of an immense city. Full of respect towards the representatives of the nation, relying fully on their patriotic courage, they do not despair of the public safety; but it is their opinion that in order to cure radically the disorders of France, they must be attacked at the root, and that not a moment is to be lost. It is with grief that they, though my orders denounce to you the *head of the executive power*. It is not to be doubted that the people have great cause to be incensed against him, but the language of indignation ill becomes men who have the power in their own hands. Forced by *Louis* XVI. to accuse him before you and before all France, we shall accuse him without using use of bitter expressions, but we shall not spare him. It is no longer time to make use of that long, tiresome ceremonious which well becomes a generous people, but encourages kings to be guilty of perjury. The noblest passions multiply way, when the salvation of the state is at stake.

We will not deliberate, the whole conduct of *Louis* XVI from the first days of his revolution. We will not remind you of his sanguinary projects against the city of Paris—of his predilection towards the nobles and the priests—of the exercises which he has manifested towards the bulk of the people—of the Constituent Assembly being insulted by Valets de la Cour, invested by armed men, wandering about in a royal town, and finding no asylum, except in *Five's Court*. We will not remind you of his oaths so repeatedly broken, nor of his caressed proclamations so repeatedly falsified by his actions, until his treacherous flight opened the eyes even of those citizens the most blinded by enthusiasm of slavery. We will not recall all that is passed over by the generous pardon of the people; but there is a difference between pardon and oblivion. It would be in vain to forbid to forget all his crimes. With them the historic page will be polluted. Posterity will remember them.

It is our duty briefly to recall to your minds the state of benevolence shewn by the people towards *Louis* XVI. and the ingratitude of that prince. How many treasons were there for serving him aside at the moment that the people regarded the sovereignty! The remembrance of an imperious and destructive dynasty among whom is founded one king for twenty tyrants; the hereditary despotism expiating with each reign the miseries of the people; the public finances entirely ruined by Louis XVI, and his immediate predecessors! treaties the most insidious violating the national honour; the eternal enemies of France become its allies and its makers—these constituted the claims of Louis XVI. to the constitutional sceptre!

The nation, faithful to its character, has preferred prosperity to prudence. "The despot of a land of slavery is become the king of a free people. After having attempted to quit France in order to reign at Coblentz, he has been placed on the throne against the sense of the nation, which ought to have been consulted.

Innumerable favours have followed this grand act of generosity. During the latter period of the constituent assembly we have seen the rights of the people weakened, and the royal power proportionably strengthened. The first public *Fête Souveraine* is become the hereditary representative of the people. A military throughout has been established to increase the splendor of his throne, and his legal authority has been supported by a civil list which has no other bounds than those which he has himself been willing to assign to it.

We have too seen the generous acts of the nation made use of as weapons against it. The power delegated to Louis XVI. for the maintenance of liberty has armed itself to overthrow it. Let us cast our eyes on the interior parts of the empire. Some perverse ministers have been obliged to give way to the irresistible contempt of the nation; they are regretted by Louis XVI. Their successors, warn the nation and the king of the dangers with which the nation is threatened, they are turned out of their places, for having displayed their civism. The royal invisibility, and the perpetual fluctuation of ministers, daily elude the responsibility of the agents of the executive power.

A set of *conspirating guards*, are cashiered in appearance, but they still exist; they are still payed by Louis XVI, and they are employed in sowing discord, and hastening civil war. *Refusé Priests*, abusing the power which they have over timid consciences, arm children against their parents & send away from the land of liberty soldiers prepared with arms, to serve under the banner of slavery: these enemies of the people are protected by appealing to the people, they are authorised by Louis to conspire against the nation. *Directors of Departments*, forming coalition, dare to declare themselves arbitrators between the national assembly and the king. They form a kind of upper chamber, dispersed over the empire. Some of them even usurp a legislative authority, and through profound ignorance, while they declaim against republicans, they aim at making France a federate republic. It is in the name of the king that they light the torch of civil war, and the king has not disowned with indignation, 200 stoped or criminal *administrators* to whom the lie has been given by the immense majority of the *administered* from one end of France to the other.

Externally, hostile armies are preparing to invade our territories. Two despots publish against the French nation a manifesto, as insolent as it is absurd. French parricides, led by the brothers, by the relations, by the allies of the king, are preparing to tear the bosom of their country to pieces.

Already does the enemy on the frontiers oppose executioners to our warriors. The national sovereignty is outraged with impunity on account of Louis XVI. It is to avenge Louis XVI, that the execrable house of Austria, adds this new chapter to the history of its cruelties. It is to avenge Louis XVI, that tyrants have adopted the with of Caligula, *that the heads of all the citizens of France, might be cut off at one stroke.*

The flattering profession of a minister have led us to declare war, and we have begun, without a complement of arms, and deficient in every thing to carry iron.

In vain does Belgium invite us to her own bosom. Perverse orders damp the ardour of our soldiers. Our first steps into these fine provinces have been marked by conflagrations; and the incendiary remains in the camp among Frenchmen. All the decrees issued by the National Assembly for the reinforcement of our troops, are annulled by a refusal to sanction them, or by perfidious delays. The enemy is rapidly advancing while the armies of equality are commanded by patricians, while our generals quit their posts in face of the enemy, suffer their armies to deliberate, report to the legislature the sentiments of the soldiers, which they have no right to give, and calumniate that free people it is their duty to defend.

The head of the executive power is the first link of the revolutionary chain. He seems to have a share in the plots of Pilnitz, by delaying so long to make them known. His name is the signal of discord between the people and their magistrates, between the soldiers and their generals. He has separated his interests from those of the nation, we also separate ours from his.

So far from having opposed himself by any actual act, to our external and internal enemies, his conduct is a formal and perpetual act of disobedience to the constitution. So long as we shall have such a king, liberty cannot be established, and we are resolved to be free.

From a remaining grain of indulgence, we with we could have deferred only the suspension of Louis XVI, so long as the country shall be in danger; but in this we are opposed by the constitution.—Louis XVI is perpetually quoting the constitution; we in our turn, will appeal to it, and we demand a decree declaring that he has forfeited his crown.

This grand measure once adopted—as it seems very doubtful that the nation should place confidence in the present dynasty, we demand that ministers personally responsible, and appointed by the National Assembly, but out of its bosom, according to the constitutional law, and named with a loud voice, by the scrutiny of freemen, assume provisionally the executive power; until the will of the people, our and your sovereign, shall be legally known in a national convention, so soon as the safety of the state will allow it.

In the mean time, let our enemies come from whence they will, assemble beyond the frontiers. Let cowards and perjured men abandon the land of liberty; let three hundred thousand slaves advance, they will have to oppose TEN MILLIONS of free men, equally ready for death or victory—fighting to preserve EQUALITY, their paternal hovels, their wives, their children, and their old men. Let each of us be soldiers *by turns*, and if we must have the glory of dying for our country let each of us, before his last breath, immortalize himself by the death of some slave or some tyrant."

PARIS, August 12.

OF the engagement on Friday I cannot speak from my own observations; for though I was within hearing, I did not see it. My account is, however, from spectators.—There is no doubt but the Swiss fired first, but not until they were pressed upon in the most furious way, and their guns forcibly turned round, and pointed against the palace. M. d'Affry, gave the order to fire. The federates of Brest and Marseilles rushed forward, and in a few minutes there was a dreadful slaughter. The Swiss retreated to the Palace, and kept a fatal fire from the windows. The dead lay in heaps. The Quays were full of people, armed and unarmed, and directing their fire deliberately, into this multitude; the massacre was dreadful. It did not, however, intimidate the assailants. Seven pieces of cannon were played on the Thuilleries and the Louvre. They made breaches in the old walls in a short time, but their impenetrity from the place de Carousel, was irresistable. They broke in and in a few minutes the multitude filled the palace; every Swiss that came in their way perished; but numbers found temporary safety in cellars and garrets, and were with difficulty saved from the rage of the people. I can give no particular account of the dead.—From the numbers killed—or thrown into the Seigne—or burnt—for a fire was made in the place de Carousel, in which the furniture, the tapestry, &c. of the Palace, was collected and into which, in the wantonness of cruelty, many dead bodies (such as they knew to be gentlemen) were thrown; I suppose there were not fewer than 2500—some carry the number much higher—others diminish it to a very small number. Between this will, bye and bye be ascertained.—The names I have heard are those of M. d'Affry, the Abbe Bouillon, Castle, Mandat, &c. The Palace is completely demolished. The day was excessive hot; and they quenched themselves on the King's wine. They broke it out in immense quantities; and it was not uncommon to see men and women, after their own draught, put the bottles to the mouth of the dead lying in mingled heaps, with the spirit of furious fport which they have all along exhibited, crying—"Here, take your last drink!—E—t Drink to the nation!"—The horrors of the day cannot be described to you in adequate language, for the beginning of our career in July 1789, was exceeded.

M. Mandat, the commander of the National Guard, was arrested going down the flair case of the Hotel de la Ville. He was seized by the people, beheaded, and his head fixed upon a pole, and carried through the streets.

In about an hour from the commencement of the attack on the Palace, not one Swiss was left. Nineteen, six who survived their Colonel and General d'Affry, demanded quarters, but they were conducted to the Place de Greve, and there put to death. About three hundred Marseillese have fallen, and near a thousand citizens, among which were several women and children whom curiosity had led towards the scene of action.

All the Swiss, above 500, were put to death, and people carried the remnants of their cloths in threads of their pikes in triumph. The pavillions of the Palace near the Place de Carousal were afterwards on fire, as well as the Swiss barracks.

The emails of honor of the Palace were conducted to the Section—the rest of the persons on duty were put to death: The wine cellars were alone preserved. The jewels, plate, &c. were brought to the Assembly, and deposited in safety.

The attack at the Palace began before six o'clock. A Marseillese officer appeared at the principal door of the Palace, and demanded entrance for himself and his banditti, from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseillese officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him thro the heart.

M. Sulan, the Queen's Secretary, is likewise among those whose heads were cut off in the Palace.

Many of the women belonging to the Palace, and some others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled for safety, and had reached the bridge. Knowing that their lives were in danger, if they were taken, about twenty threw themselves over the balustrades into the water, and were drowned.

The King and Queen behaved themselves with great fortitude. The King's countenance throughout shewed signs of the most perfect composure. The Queen looked with an air of magnanimity and disdain on her enemies.

This dreadful scene, however it may close upon the fate of France, or upon the fortune of liberty, ought to be a lesson to every government that true wisdom consists in fair dealing—and that to cajole, to trick and to play the hypocrite with a whole people is weak as it is wicked; I say this, because I am persuaded, that the want of candor, more than treason in the court, has brought upon them this catastrophe. They wished to increase of power, which in due time the nation would have given them, but too eager, they tried to accomplish it by secret and dishonest means.

They are punished; but is their punishment liberty, it has received a mortal blow, and France, for a time at least is delivered into the hands of men, who begin their career by perjury and treason, and have hitherto shewn no other token of talents than in the management of a mob!

AUGUST 16.

WAR with RUSSIA.

M. Le Brun, secretary for foreign affairs notified the assembly that the EMPRESS of RUSSIA had DECLARED WAR against FRANCE; the Empress Catharine, from the most remote corner of the north, ordered Frenchmen to reinstate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives—M. Genest, the French ambassador, had been expelled Russia.—Returned to the diplomatic corps.

We hear that General La Fayette, was on the 13th informed of the events of the 10th. It is said he did not credit the report, and that he added these words "*Let what may be fall, my army will obey me.*"

From the Hampshire & Berkshire Chronicle.

Mr. Wild,

Please to publish this immediately, for the resolve referred to is interesting, and the Selectmen will be doubtful as to their duty.

A FREE election, pursuing the Resolve of the Legislature, regulating the manner of choosing Federal Representatives, I imagine it will be necessary, for the Selectmen each preside in the town meetings on that occasion, to direct the Electors, where they give in their votes, *wrote for five candidates at once, and in one list*—

Thus—A. B. for the three Districts,
C. D. for the District,
E. F. for Hampshire,
G. H. for Worcester,
I. K. for Berkshire.

This mode of voting, will prevent any Elector from giving three votes to a favourite candidate, as might be done, if the five candidates are not voted for at the same time, and we are left.

This Resolve was apparently drawn in haste, although time enough was spent upon the subject. As the resolve is expressed, the Selectmen will be at a loss, whether to make a return of a list of the votes, to the Secretary of State, or the Sheriff: The list by all means ought to be returned to the Sheriff; for by a paragraph of the Resolve, it is made the duty of the Sheriff, to repair to a list of the votes, to any town or district, where the Selectmen shall neglect to transmit, in but such list, and he will be entitled to the same fees for travel, as to a special precept.

The list of votes, although returnable to the first instance to the Sheriff, ought to be directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and be sealed up therein—Votes of the town of ——— for Federal Representatives.

On the day of election for the aforesaid purpose, is the second day of the next month.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I HAVE observed in the several papers in the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, that the candidates generally held up for Federal Representatives, of the Western District, are the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Artemas Ward, Samuel Lyman, and Samuel Henshaw, Esqrs.*

Long and contested elections are odious in their nature, and destructive in their consequences to the principles of liberty, and the peace of society——As the electors in the other counties appear to have turned their attention to the above list of candidates, I wish you to insert the same in your next; not with a view to hurt the feelings of others who may be equally deserving; but to bring about at speedily as possible, an event which, sooner or later, in all probability will take place.

An ELECTOR.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

AS the Electors of the Counties of *Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire*, will soon be called on to give their suffrages for suitable persons to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, it may not be improper, to offer the following list of Candidates for this District, from which it is expected the Choice will be made.

Worcester, ARTEMAS WARD.
Hampshire, WILLIAM SHEPHERD.
Berkshire, THEODORE SEDGWICK.
For the Counties at large WILLIAM LYMAN, Esqr.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS,

Upon the march of the combined armies to Paris.

If we listen only to the fears or the hopes of some we could anticipate nothing less than the arrival of the Prussians at the gates of Paris. They will not amuse themselves, say these people with besieging fortresses, their march will be direct, and their purpose be executed with promptitude and success.

Such conceptions naturally alarm commercial men, who are apprehensive of pillage, the native timidity of their women, and pusillanimity of the other sex. But perhaps a just attention to the state of Paris, will render the enemy upon the frontiers the least redoubtable.

More than 200,000 men are sent against France by the confederated Princes of Europe. In the last years of Louis IV. as great force invaded them, and yet the Germans did not arrive before Paris. Is it to be imagined, that a people with the immense resources of France; can be subdued in a campaign; or can the generals of the enemy be supposed to improvident, as to neglect the means of retreat, or the security of their influence by the possession of fortresses? To be bad, such places must be besieged, and that a long time.

But let us suppose for a moment this chimera realized, and the Prussian troops before the walls of Paris. Without their being expected, they can never come—A crowd of couriers will have reported every circumstance of their march, and that march will have been retarded and impeded every foot of the way.

The city of Paris alone contains more than 300,000 citizens armed with firelocks, and some 300,000 provided with pikes, & other supplements of offensive weapons, to second them. Upon the alarm-drum of the first alarm gun, the department of Paris would behold more than 200,000 men well armed arise, and we may say 300,000 armed promiscuously;—add to these, the forces sent by the neighbouring departments and you have such an army as no King upon earth could succeed.

It is true and admitted, that this immense force would charge without order, as in a great measure undisciplined, but it may deserve to be considered, whether this want is not amply made up by the love of liberty, and the dread of servitude and shame.

On every side therefore attacked, fired upon by cavalry and the destroying thunder of 150 Pieces of Cannon to pave down the ranks of the invaders, it is probable that to complete the rout, the their disconsiture, that the pikes of their enraged enough imagine assassins would prevent even one fugitive from hearing the intelligence back of their defeat.

Under the ancient government, a similar institution might have succeeded; the defence of the conquered by ing confided in the regulars, if these be vanquished, the people must have received the yoke of the conqueror; but now, the young and old are become soldiers, and in the hour of danger arm themselves with enthusiasm; that hope after Freedom, or determine upon death.

The people cannot unitedly reach to defend their frontiers, but when an enemy is entered into the heart of their territories, they can march from the boundary to the centre of the circle, to envelope with impenetrable numbers, and finally destroy by either fire or sword.

By the late arrivals in this port from France, there are gentlemen in this town, who left that kingdom about the 12th of August. Those gentlemen upon their arrival, expressed their astonishment to find any of the "*enlightened Americans*," believe the accounts lately published of the distracted state of the French nation, of the horrid barbarities said to have been committed there, and of the powerful opposition to the sons of freedom! They assert, in the most positive terms, that the people are every where united.—That notwithstanding the King has been proved a traitor, the rumours in Paris have never been of consequence enough to draw off the tradesmen and manufacturers of that city from their daily occupations—that that city was never in a more flourishing condition, and that the whole kingdom of France never experienced more prosperous days.

Such was the situation of the frontiers of France, that the Duke of Brunswick, with his army of 600,000 men; would not be able in a siege of six months to carry a single town; and if he should be so impudent as to march but fifty miles into the country, his whole army must inevitably be sacrificed.

OCTOBER 27.

A merchant of this City, has received from his correspondent in Charleston (by the Georgia Packet just arrived here,) a letter dated the 5th instant which mentions that a vessel from France, arrived at Savannah, brings news to the first of September.—That the Queen of France had been murdered—that the King and the Marquis de la Fayette were missing—that 5000 of the people of Paris had been put to death; and that the Duke of Brunswick and his army, were within 30 miles of Paris. *Dunbriffel.*

A Charleston paper of September 29 says—Within a few days past, two expresses have arrived here from general Pickens and Col. Anderson, with dispatches for his Excellency the governor, they contain the alarming accounts, that a general Creek war may be expected shortly to take place;—and that the four lower Cherokee towns are boldly disposed and will act in concert with the Creeks. A body of the Cherokees, Creeks and Shawanoes, to the amount of 800 men, are out, and it is supposed will fall upon the settlements at Cumberland or Holstein. Col. Anderson has erected four block houses on the frontiers; and we are informed that the governor has sent forward a large supply of arms and ammunition, with orders to the commanding officer in ninety-six district to have the militia put in a state of preparation for active duty, and to raise and equip a troop of horse for each of the regiments.

We are authorized to assure the public, that the following is the purport of the information received from Governor Blount.

On the 14th of September last, he states, that the Cherokees of the five lower towns on the Tenessee, headed by John Watts, had declared War against the United States, and that the warriors, according to various information, amounting from three to six hundred, including about one hundred Banditti Creeks, had set out upon some expedition against the frontiers, probably against the Cumberland Settlement.

That in consequence of this alarming intelligence, he had ordered one regiment of the militia of Washington district into actual service, and that he had also dispatched an express to Mero district, on Cumberland river, with orders to brigadier general Robertson, to put his brigade into the best possible state of defence.

That the Cherokees had never complained to him of a single infraction of the treaty of Holstein; or did he know of one committed by any citizen of the United States.

But on the 12th of September, he writes that he had received letters from Esquire, otherwise the Bloody fellow and the Glass, dated on the 16th of Sept. at the Lock-one mountain town, informing that they, with the assistance of John Watts and other head men, had prevailed with the party that were called for war, to disperse and go peaceably to their hunting. That upon receiving this agreeable information, he had been induced to discharge the regiment of Knox, and to dispatch an express to general Robertson, of Mero district, with orders to discharge half of his brigade as might be in service under the orders of the 11th inst.

WINDSOR, (VER.) OCTOBER 8.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, to the Printer hereof, dated 5 ptember 27.

"About sunsetting of yesterday, the 26th, Mr. *Eager*, of Lunenburgh, having had a number of hands at work on a bridge, in said town, an unhappy dispute arose between one *Christopher Smith*, and one *Abner Buckram*, both of said Lunenburgh, which ended in the almost instant death of said Buckram. A warrant was issued, and Smith was this day brought before David Hopkinton, Esq. of Guildhall, and Samuel Phelps, Esq. of Lunenburgh, for examination; at which time, by desire of said justices, I attended. When on the fatal spot, five reputable freemen were called as evidences, who all agreed in their testimony, which is as follows, viz.—That while at work on said bridge, Buckram told Smith, that he had a note against him, which he should pay. Smith replied the note was paid a long while ago, which was well known to his neighbours, and wished to submit the dispute to the company, which Buckram at last acceded to; when it was agreed, that each should relate his story. Smith desired Buckram to begin the matter; which he refused, saying, Smith should tell the story first. When Smith began the story, Buckram said it was a lie. Smith called to defend Buckram not to give him the lie, lest he should be hangy. Then Smith went on with the story. Buckram again gave him the lie, and treated him very abecoming a man, and much less a neighbour. Buckram repeated the lie, and his scurrilous language, and threatening gestures; upon which Smith said, Buckram, I have a good mind to strike you—and at the same time dropped an axe which he then had in his hand, and stepped towards Buckram, took hold of an axe which Buckram then had in his hand; Smith took the axe, by agreement of the parties, and sent it some distance from them; when Buckram spit in his hands, striking his fists together, said, I am ready, for you, and dare you to strike me, with much vulgar and insulting language. Smith then said, Strike. Buckram answered, no, do you strike; it belongs to you to strike first.—Smith then struck Buckram, in the face; when Buckram immediately closed in with Smith, and it was thought by the evidences for some time, that Buckram would have thrown Smith; at length they both fell together, Buckram under, and Smith upon him. Then Smith said, will you dare me to strike you now? No answer being given, Smith struck Buckram one or two blows in his face. The evidences all agree, that Smith did not strike Buckram more than one or two blows in the whole affair, when Smith left him.—Upon the examination of the evidences, and the spot on which they fell, it is beyond all doubt that the fall was the sole cause of Buckram's death; as he fell, with Smith upon him, on a sharp birch stump, about four inches high, which from the wound on the deceased's back, just below his left shoulder blade, it appeared clearly, that the fall struck the breath out of his body, and that he expired almost instantaneously. Buckram gasped several times, which were the only signs of life in him after the fall.——They endeavoured to bleed him, and many other ways to examine him, but all in vain.——His body was this day decently interred in the town of Lancaster, when a sermon, well adapted to the sad occasion, was delivered by Mr. BRAINARD, of Dartmouth.

NORTHAMPTON, October 24.

From a Richmond Paper of October 1.

By a letter to his Excellency the Governor, we are authorized to announce to the public, that Col. Hardin, with his companion, on a mission to the Indians, respecting a treaty of peace, on delivering their credentials, were immediately made prisoners, and sentenced to be burnt as spies. Col. Hardin saw his companion expire, under all the torture which savage ingenuity could invent; and was himself the next morning after his friend's execution to have experienced the same fate—but, was stolen from his confinement by eight young Wyandot warriors, who safely conducted him to Fort-Washington.

Hon. J. TEUNBULL, JAMES HILLHOUSE, JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN HOPKINSON, JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, AND LAZARUS STORRS, Esqrs. M. MITCHELL, Esqr. are chosen to represent the State of Connecticut, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

DIED—At Southampton; on the 9th inst. Deacon WAIT STILL STRONG, *in the 90th year of his age.*

CHECK'D WOLLEN.

THOSE who engaged CHECK'D WOLLEN Shirting, to the subscriber, are requested to bring it by the 6th of *November*, a farther—a generous price will be given for all that can be obtained by that time.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 24, 1792.

TO BE SOLD; THIRTY THREE ACRES of most excellent LAND, under good improvement, and ELEVEN ACRES of WOOD LAND, adjoining, all well fenced, and partly with wall: Said Land lies in the town of Norwich, and will be sold, on very accommodating terms for the purchaser, and a reasonable time allowed to make payment.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, October 17, 1792.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Pittsfield, in the County of Rensselaer, and State of New York, on the 14th of October last, an apprentice boy, named ARETUS POWERS, he is years old, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes, and is a grave considerable, and brown Jean coat, jean vest, and brown two trousers. Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have TWO DOLLARS received—All persons are forbid harbouring, concealing or employing said apprentice, as they must answer it at the penalty of the laws.

JESSE BACON.

Pittsfield, October 19 1792.

BROKE into the Subscriber's inclosure, about the 20th of June last, four SHEEP, two old Sheep and two lambs, the old Sheep were painted red on their foreheads, all of them marked with a fit in the end of the right ear, and a half penny cut the upper side of the left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges, and take his property.

GIDEON CLARK, Jun.

Westhampton, October 22, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, [PRICE 9d.]

A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,

By the Rev. MOSES HEMENWAY, D. D.

Also the *Conversion* and *Death* of JOSEPH;

An affecting Story founded on Fact.

Embellished, with two elegant engravings.

OCTOBER 24, 1792.

MONODY on the death of a YOUNG LADY.

By SHAW.

(Concluded from our last.)

PERHAPS kind heaven in mercy dealt the blow,
Some saving truth thy roving soul to teach;
To wean thy heart from grovelling views below,
And point out bliss beyond Misfortune's reach:
To shew that all the flatt'ring schemes of joy,
Which to a ring Hope so fondly builds in air,
One fatal moment can destroy,
And plunge th' exulting maniac in despair.
Then, oh! with pious fortitude sustain
Thy present loss—haply thy future gain;
Nor let thy Emma die in vain:
Time shall administer its wonted balm,
And hush this storm of grief to no unpleasing calm.

Thus the poor bird, by some disastrous fate
Caught and imprison'd in a lonely cage,
Torn from its native fields, and dearer mate,
Flutters awhile, and spends its little rage:
But finding all its efforts weak and vain,
No more it pants and rages for the plain;
Moping awhile, in sullen mood
Droops the sweet mourner—but ere long
Prunes its little wings, and picks its food,
And meditates the song:
Serenely sorrowing, breathes its pitcous case,
And with its prisioners warblings saddens all the [long:
place.

Forgive me Heaven! yet, yet tears will flow,
To think how soon my scene of bliss is past!
My budding joys, just promising to blow,
All nipt and wither'd by one envious blast!
My hours, that laughing wont to fleet away,
More heavily along;
Where's now the sprightly jest, the jocund
Time creeps, unconscious of delight:
How shall I chear the tedious day;
And oh——the joyless night!
Where shall I rest my weary head?
How shall I find repose on a sad widow'd bed?

Come, Theban drug*, the wretche's only aid,
To my torn heart its former peace restore!
Thy votary, wrapt'd in thy Lethean shade,
Awhile shall cease his sorrows to deplore:
Haply, when lock'd in sleep's embrace,
Again I shall behold my Emma's face
Again with transport hear
Her voice oft whispering in my ear;
May steal once more a balmy kiss,
And taste at least of visionary bliss.

But, ah! th' unwelcome morn's obtruding light
Will all my fondowy schemes of bliss depose,
Will tear the dear illusion from my sight,
And wake me to the sense of all my woes;
If to the verdant fields I fly,
Alas! what pleasures now can these convey?
Her lovely form partaws where e'er I go,
And darkens all the scene with woe.
By Nature's lavish bounties cheer'd no more,
Sorrowing I rove
Through valley, grot, and grove;
Nought can their beauties or my loss restore;
No herb, no plant, can med'cine my disease,
And my sad sighs are borne on ev'ry passing breeze.

Sickness and sorrow bow'ring round my bed,
Who now, with anxious haste shall bring relief,
With lenient hand support my drooping head,
Assuage my pains, and mitigate my grief?
Should worldly business call away,
Who now shall in my absence fondly mourn,
Count ev'ry minute of the lost'ring day,
Impatient for my quick return?
Should night my bosom discompose,
Who now, with sweet complacent air,
Shall sooth the rugged brow of Care,
And soften all my woes?
Too faithful Memory—cease, oh cease—
How shall I e'er regain my peace?
Oh, to forget her!!—but how vain each art,
While ev'ry virtue lives imprinted on my heart!

And thou, my little cherub, left behind,
To hear a father's plaints, to share his woes,
When Reason's dawn informs thy infant mind,
And thy sweet lisping tongue shall ask the cause,
How oft with sorrow shall mine eyes run o'er,
When, twining round my knees, I trace
Thy mother's smiles upon thy face!
How oft in my full heart shall thou restore
Sad mem'ry of my joys—ah, now no more!
By blessings once enjoy'd now more distress'd,
More beggar'd by the riches once possest,
My little darling!—dearer to me grown
By all the tears thou'st caus'd—oh strange to hear!
Bought with a life yet dearer than thy own,
Thy cradle purchas'd with thy mother's bier:
Who now shall seek with fond delight
Thy infant steps to guide aright?
She, who with doating eyes would gaze
On all thy little artless ways,
By all thy soft endearments bless,
And clasp thee oft with transport to her breast,
Alas! is gone—yet shalt thou prove
A father's dearest, tenderest love;
And, O sweet senseless smiler (envied state!)
As yet unconscious of thy hapless fate,
When years thy judgment shall mature,
And Reason shews those ills it cannot cure,
Wilt thou, a father's grief t' assuage,
For virtue prove the Phoenix of the earth
(Like her, thy mother died to give thee birth),
And be the comfort of my age?
When sick and languishing I lie,
Wilt thou my Emma's wonted care supply?
And, oft as to thy lisping ear,
Thy mother's virtues and her fate I tell,
Say, wilt thou drop the tender tear,
While on the mournful theme I dwell?
Then, fondly steal to thy father's side,
Where e'er thou feel'st the soft distress,
Which I would vainly seek to hide,
Say, wilt thou strive to make it less?
To sooth my sorrows all thy cares employ,
And in my cup of grief infuse one drop of joy?

* *Laudanum.*

Bell Foundry.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

War-Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

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 pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 4th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the 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 annual 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 or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he was resident 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 so my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States; from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed
in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me

Application 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.

NEW GOODS!

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the STORE formerly occupied by Doctor SHEPARD, a New supply of

GOODS,

Among which are the following— viz: Callicoes, Chintzes, Broad Cloths, Forestcloth's, Women's and Men's Cotton Hose, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Tabarettes, Wildbacks, Calimancoes, Satinets, Velentias, Velvets, Plain and Striped Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Modes, Cambricks, Lawns, White, Green, Pink, and Black Sarsenets, Irish Linens, Brown and Check Linen, Toilanet, Jean and Muslin Veil Patterns, Barcelona and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Black Tissues, Silk and Twist, Silk Mitts, Hair Ribbon, long and short gloves, Ladies Fans, Women's and Men's Shoes, Chip Hats, Plated and Metal Shoe-Buckles, Cut Nails, Knives and Forks, Tobacco and Snuff-boxes, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, and Needles, Indigo, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Tea, Snuff, Tobacco, Gun, a general assortment of Glass and Queens Ware. All kinds of Hat Trimmings, such as glaz'd Linens for linings, by the yard, ditto ready cut, red Leather, round and flat Jocping, Frog Jocping, Hat buttons, Napping Brushes, coarse and fine Bootrings, and many other articles which they will sell very low for Cash, or such kinds of Country Produce.

They also carry on the HATTING business, and will supply customers with Beaver, Castor, Rorum, or Felt Hats, of as good quality, and on as reasonable terms, as can be bought in the Country.——They likewise pay CASH and the highest price for all kinds of Hatting Furs.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 25, 1792.

THE Legislature having directed the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to enforce the Collection and payment of the Public Taxes: The Treasurer in obedience to that direction, gives notice to the collectors of taxes, that the demand against the Commonwealth, requires that the balances due on Taxes prior to tax No. 9, should be paid on or before the 20th day of *November* next, and that the balance due on Tax No. 9, should be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of *January* next.

The Treasurer, feels a confidence that the general disposition of the People to comply with the calls of Government, and their wish to support the Credit of the Commonwealth, will enable the Collectors, at the periods above-mentioned, to pay their respective balances, and thereby save to themselves the expence of an Execution;—but should any fail to comply with this Request, Execution will issue for the balances that may then be due.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

CASH and SALT, exchanged for

FLAX-SEED,

And the *highest* price given.

WANTED, a quantity of BEEF CATTLE, for which good pay will be made in hand, and a generous price allowed—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the *fourteenth* Edition of my spelling Books, printed in New-York for Samuel Campbell, Robert Hodge, &c. the publishers have inserted a declaration that, that edition contains *my last corrections*, and *that it is the most correct edition printed on the continent:* This is to notify all persons concerned, that, that declaration was inserted without my knowledge or consent, and that after examining the work I find it the *most incorrect* edition I have ever seen. There are in it between *two and three hundred* erroneous printing, great numbers of them very material ones, not to say any thing of two or three sheets of the work which are printed on bad paper and on old worn out letters. For the information of those who wish to have correct copies of this work, I think it my duty to give public notice, that on account of the multitude of errors in this edition, I utterly disclaim it.

NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

A FURTHER time viz. until the third day of November next, being allowed by the Hon. the Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to the Commissioners by him appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of JOHN NASH, late of Amherst in said county, deceased—said estate being represented insolvent—the commissioners hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will attend on said business at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, Inholder, in Amherst, on Monday the 29th day of October current—from one o'clock P. M. until eight of the same day.

MOSES COOK, Jun.
ELIJAH DICKINSON. } Com'rs.
CALVIN MERRILL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 10th of September, a red COW, with a white spot on the right thigh—also branded on the Horn H. N. the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ELIJAH WILLSON.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the first of July, a redish handle STEAR, two years old, marked with a square half penny the under side of the right ear. Any person that will give information where said Stear may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, October 8, 1792.

STRAYED from the yard of Mr. Elisha Lyman, in Northampton, one yoke of 4 years old cattle—one a dark or brindle lin'd back'd, the other red and white spotted. Whoever will take up the said cattle, and deliver them to Daniel Butler, of Northampton, or to the owner—shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANTHONY JONES.

Buckland, October 8, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a black MULE, about six months old—a spot on his nose. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES KELLOGG.

Hadley, October 17, 1792.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 17[illegible] [NUMB. 322.

COPY of a LETTER from CAPTAIN JOHN ROGERS, to his EXCELLENCY HENRY LEE, ESQUIRE.

Twenty Grounds, District of Mero, Territory South of Ohio, August 5th, 1792.

DEAR SIR,

WHEN I got into the Holstein country, I found I was in time to accompany governor Blount to the treaty in this district: I pushed for Knoxville, the territorial seat of government, which place I reached the 4th of July, and let out for this the next morning, with the governor and general Pickins, attended by eighty cavalry, paid for three months duty, for the better protection of this district. A party of fifty, infantry, many families, and other persons, on their way to this country, was fired on by a party of Indians concealed in a cane brake, on the 12th July, about twenty-miles ahead of us, and fifteen from the settlement, which they reached the same day; upon the soldiers pressing forward they run, without doing any damage: We got into the frontiers of this district the next day, and learn that one Zeigler's station, at two miles distance from us, had been taken by the savages. On the night of the 26th June, a man had been killed in the fields, and a negro girl tomahaw'd and scalped. That day a party of three men, went to take in the body of the dead man, who, lay within fifty yards of a fence, behind which the Indians were still concealed, who fired upon the men, and wounded them all; they however, made their escape to the houses, the Indians pursued them close, got their guns, and killed two horses tied near the houses, and then disappeared. More of the neighbours assembled in the evening, and carried in the dead man, who then returned to their respective homes, being all alarmed for the safety of their families, leaving at Zeigler's only the three wounded men, and two or three others belonging to the place. The inhabitants returned in the night, attacked the station, and found that all the people had gone into one house, to the number of twenty-one persons, men, women, and children; the Indians then set fire to the adjacent houses, which soon communicated the flames to that in which the people were, and quickly reduced them to the dreadful dilemma of perishing by the flames, or quitting the house and submitting themselves to the tomahawk of a savage enemy—they chose the latter, the three wounded men escaped, a woman with a child in her arms escaped, (Mrs. Zeigler) one Wilson was wounded in the breast upon opening the door, he followed his wife and six children until a party of Indians were ready to lay hold of them, he then bid them farewell, fired his gun at the Indians, and escaped between the burning houses; Mrs. Wilson, her six children, and three of Zeigler's were taken off; a young man was tomahawed near the houses; a negro wench killed a few miles on their retreat; there were bones of several bodies appeared in the ashes; the man that had been kill'd, & the girl that had been tomahawed, but was not dead, were consumed in the house. I accompanied Mrs. Zeigler to her plantation, with a party to assist her in mending up her inclosures, which had been laid open and exposed her crop to the stock.

This country is in a deplorable situation; detached from the great body of the union; the inhabitants very dispersed; almost every part of it a frontier; so that few are safe in their beds, and still fewer in the fields; the lands in a measure lie fallow, or are tilled with the plough in one hand, in the other the rifle! Many fields which have been tilled in this manner, are now deserted, and fine growing crops left to be destroyed by such flocks as were unavoidably left about the deserted plantations; and almost every day is distinguished by savage murders, or other depredations.

I have presented an accurate list of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the first of January 1792, which I enclose for your inspection; which I believe will be found to be more than has been lost since that time, upon all the frontiers of the universe bride (Kentucky inclusive.) Yet it is said in the Atlantic states, that there is peace with the Creeks—peace, with them, is only another name for war as to this district. The whole force of the union is almost thoroughly bent against the northern tribes, in defence of the Kentucky or Ohio settlements; and this country is left to sustain the whole force of the southern nations, unprotected, and almost unnoticed by the union. The humanity of the governor has afforded what temporary protection was in his power, which can be but small, as almost every part of this territory is equally a frontier, but not equally harrassed, which enables him to send a few men 200 miles, from the eastern part of the territory, to the assistance of this distressed County.

But I believe the day is not far distant, when the strong arm of the union must be employed against the savages both of this; for I believe when they discover the hardiness of the states in getting an army into the field, after so shameful a defeat as that of last November, that they will in the spring, commence a general war against the states, as the partial war now carried on against this country, will not long satisfy them, especially when they draw a conclusion from our conduct to the northern banditti, that they have nothing to fear from the states, and may enrich themselves by a general war. There have, from the best information that I can get, not less than 400 horses been taken from this district since the date of the inclosed return. Perhaps it may be thought that I represent the sufferings of this country, in a partial point of view; humanity alone has prompted me, to state their sufferings to you, for I have neither relation nor interest in it—In Kentucky I have lived 5 years I day their situation is far more eligible than this; yet they are protected, and this is not, only as above described.

The goods for the treaty have this day arrived safe; they were fired upon in the Tensebee, supposed by a party of Creeks, but no damage done: The treaty, I expect, will begin tomorrow; there are about 600 Indians upon the ground, mostly Chickasaws; the Spanish influence was exerted, to prevent the Choctaws from coming in; it is from some cause, had the desired effect, as only about 120 of them are here; the nation is notwithstanding, well disposed to the Americans; I have repeated my enquiries as to the strength of the above nation, to the Creeks, and find my former statement to your Excellency, to have been accurate and may be relied on, and the one may also be made of these people on a certain emergency, as in a former letter I acquainted you could.

I have appointed to set out for the Kentucky, on Saturday next; I received your letter, with the inclosures, all of which I shall attend to as much as in my power: I expect to be in Virginia by the last of October.

[P. S.—The return of persons killed and wounded in, and prisoners taken from Mero district (territory south of the Ohio) since January 1st, 1792, stands as follows. Fifty two killed; 13 missing; eleven wounded, one of whom since died. There is positive proof, that most of these depredations have been committed by the Creeks, and where the Cherokees have been concerned, it has been through their influence.

—*EQUAL RIGHTS*—

To the EDITOR of the BEE.

SIR,

AS the numerous friends of Freedom in this country, must receive additional satisfaction from every increase of the spirit of liberty, and every instance in which the common cause of the human race is attended with success, I doubt not but you will readily gratify your readers of the above public description, by inserting, for their information, what a zealous adoptee of those doctrines, which, now the eyes of all nations are opened, are so rapidly adopted in various places, has, in his contracted sphere, done towards realising their wishes of a general emancipation.—A convert to the doctrine, "that all mankind are by nature equal," and despising and detesting the inconsistency of those, who acknowledging the truth of principles, neglects to reduce them to practice; I some time ago came to the resolution of laying down that unconstrouled authority with which I formerly reigned over the small domain of my own house; and thinking no day so proper for making this resolution known to my family as the glorious 4th of July, I, on that day, convened my wife, children, and servants, and endeavoured to explain to them the liberal principles by which I had determined in future to be guided:—Those badges of tyranny and slavery, the titles of master and servant, I have entirely abolished; desiring to be called either by my name, or the title of Fellow citizen, and have now the satisfaction of not governing mercenary slaves, but directing those who freely serve. My eldest son, but six years old, is already become sufficiently manly to have and support an opinion of his own; the other day I told him I thought he stayed too long out in the dawn; he freely said, "You may think so, but I do not: and surely I have a right to think for myself."—My daughter, on my stating that she seemed to eat too plentifully of a particular dish, replied, that her stomach and palate had, by nature, the right of determining for themselves; and my footman is of opinion that he cleans his plate as well as any one, and requests me not to be tyrannical in requiring more of him:—In short, the feeds I have sown appear to have taken an early and deep root, and I hope my house will soon exhibit, on however small a scale, a perfect model of an equal republic.

Indeed my wife, who is in her heart, a determined Aristocrate, often objects to these proceedings; she wants to wean my youngest boy, who having several teeth, the first, frequently puts her to much pain; but as he is to suffer a loss in this case, I think it is just that he should, as far as he can, have a vote in it, and he expresses, by every gesture, his utter dissent from being deprived of his accustomed meal. The Cook she complains too, asserts a right of exercising her own discretion in matters within her line; and says that her Mistress, ordering her to roast a joint of meat, for any particular time is exerting an absolute authority with which no mortal ought to be entrusted. So that to listen to this would be a despot of a woman. I must allow that my liberal behaviour has introduced nothing but confusion into my house, and that the consequences of the most firmly established authority (that which is founded on Free Will) will, at last prove discontent, ruin, and happiness.

I find, indeed, my weekly expenses somewhat increased, by a claim my servants have made to an equality of diet with myself, and which, without contravening some of the principles I have taught them, I know not how to combat: and the other day, when I requested that the dinner might in future be served up at a different hour, I received a representation that so great a change in the Administration of the house ought not to be made without a General Assembly of the family being first called to authorise it. As this representation, my wife affected to laugh in a very ill natured manner, saying it was just the harbinger of encroachments that would at length drip me of all my own both rights and property, and render the persons I had taught to make them much more unhappy than they would have been, had I let them continue ignorant of what the, in her spite, calls my *usurped mastery.*

But oblogny, Sir, is ever the attendant of merit; and conscious that I am doing no more than what every man, whose mind is enlightened by the beams of true philosophy, ought to do, I despise her sarcasms, and look with eagerness to the honors I shall receive for the first, who in a private life has reduced those noble principles. For I will not fear to confess, that I hope to receive a letter of congratulation from the *Constitutional Society*, accompanied, perhaps, with the Sermons of the Rev. Champions of the cause; and, without expectation of having my name mentioned in that Assembly, of which the Members are more venerable than those Roman Senators, whose throats their ancestors cut—that of the Notables of France.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

PUBLICOLA.

RATIONAL LOVE.

WE all know the power of beauty; but to render it permanent, and make human life more happy and agreeable, it must have the beauties of the mind annexed. For as Dr. Blair very justly observes, "Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without. Love and marriage are two words much spoken of, but seldom found united. To be happy in the choice of the fair one, we admire, is to cultivate the regard we experience for her, into lasting esteem. The conjugal state was certainly designed to heighten the joys and to alleviate the miseries of mortality; to cherish and admire her, who came into your arms, the object of joy and pleasure; and to comfort the same dear object of your affections, when the clouds of adversity surround her. Happy within yourself, and happy in your connexions, you ought to look up to the author of all good gifts; and, what avail all the pleasures of this sublunary state, if, when we shift the flattering scene, the man is happy where happiness should begin at home? An uninterrupted interchange of mutual endearments, among those of the same family, imparts more solid satisfaction than outward appearance, with inward uneasiness. Love is a tender and delicate plant; it must be guarded from all inclement blasts, or it will droop its head and die. To enliven our hopes, to pass our life agreeable, let us enrich our mental soil; for this joined with love, will forever adorn this happy state. A young lady, being asked her opinion of love, said, "If youth and beauty are the objects of your regard, love, founded on youth and beauty, cannot possibly endure longer than youth and beauty last. Love should be sincere and generous, as Heaven first inspired it and contribute to all our dissimulation. But love at this time of day, is raising the imagination to expectations above nature, and laying the sure foundations of disappointment, on both sides; when, Hymen shifts the scene." Love, then, according to the amiable young lady's opinion, is a passion founded on esteem. A sincere regard for the object of your affections, joined with a love the most pure—rational and dignified.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8.

CAPTURE of LA FAYETTE,

By the Austrians.

Capt. M'Pherson, in the ship Patty Rutledge, arrived here yesterday from Ostend, which place he left the 26th of August, he informs, that two days before he sailed, letters were received by the Magistrates of Ostend, informing, that M. la Fayette, and a number of his officers, were taken by some peasants, within the Austrian lines, and that he was conveyed and securely confined in the Castle of Antwerp, about 10 leagues from Ostend.

Reports at Ostend relative to this affair, were various. Some said he was on a reconnitering party with a few of his officers and was surprised and taken by about double the number.

Another report is, that he was in disguise and en-

delivering to make his way through the country towards some sea port town, to take shipping for America. That he was discovered by some of the inhabitants, seized and delivered into the hands of government.

He requested, it is also said, to be removed from the scene of action on the frontiers, and chose Antwerp for the place of confinement.

The account of his being taken and actually confined, was communicated to Capt. M'Pherson, by the merchant to whom he was consigned, who had seen the letters received at Ostend.

These can therefore be but little doubt of the reality of the fact. What led to his being taken it not so evident.

That a general officer should venture into an enemy's country, with so little caution as to be captured by peasants, is not very probable; that M. la Fayette should desert the cause at the moment it most needed his support, is more incredible.

Information received in town from Bourdeaux, via New-York, may assist in unravelling the mystery.

A vessel arrived at New-York, from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the last day of August, informs that a decree of accusation against M. la Fayette had received the sanction of a majority of the National Assembly. That orders were in consequence issued to apprehend him, and another commander was chosen in his stead.

M. la Fayette, probably receiving information of this decree, before the arm of the Jacobin party could reach him, may have taken the resolution to escape their fury.

The breach of the constitution by the Jacobins would not have been sufficient to have led him to abandon his country; but the command being taken from him by the ruling party, put it out of his power to be any longer serviceable, especially as his arrest was decreed, which might be followed by a trial, condemnation, and perhaps death. An attempt to fly to this country as an asylum would be extremely natural in such circumstances and not unworthy of himself.

He will be treated with humanity by the despots in whose hands he has fallen; not so if the emigrants had him in their power. His efforts in favour of the King whose life he has saved more than once, will plead powerfully in his behalf; — but it is much to be regretted, that if it was his plan to fly to this country, he should have been unsuccessful; — Here he might have enjoyed the sweets of that liberty, in the cause of which he has been so active, and we should have an opportunity of testifying our admiration for his character and gratitude for his services.

Captain M'Pherson also informs, that before he came away several of the officers of the Northern Army had arrived at Ostend, and among others Count Dillon. They were probably impelled to emigrate in disgust at the proceedings of the Jacobins.

The Duke of Brunswick had taken possession of several French towns without meeting with opposition. Indeed the people at Ostend are of opinion that the Duke is able to march through all France without meeting much resistance. This however, is easier to speak, than it may be found in actual.

Gloomy as the Ostend intelligence represents the situation of France, it ought to be considered, that that town is within the enemy's lines, and the inhabitants it must be presumed, are rather inclined to blacken the cause of liberty. They tell us of the numbers of French officers, who are daily deserting, but they are obliged, at the same time to acknowledge, that for every French officer who deserts his country, twenty stout Austrian soldiers come over to Luckner's army. The prompt sum of fifty livres is paid to each, and in case of loosing his life in the service of France, one hundred livres per ann. is settled on his widow and family. Thus if the French army should be thinned of her officers, it will be strengthened in more than a ten fold rate, by hardy soldiers; and whilst the emigrants may say they have an army composed of officers, they can't say the French are all officers and no soldiers.

On the contrary, France is now in reality what she has been formerly styled figuratively, *A Nation of Soldiers*, who will persevere to obtain Independence for their country, through every obstacle which mad ambition may plant in their way.

The last accounts from Paris describe the city as in a state of more tranquility since the deposition of the King.

The decree of accusation against La Fayette and his capture, added to the deposition of the King, have made a change in the situation of affairs in France. The cause of the constitution, expires; but that of liberty & republicanism are still to be supported.

It remains to be seen whether a majority of French citizens will support the proceedings of the Jacobins at Paris: It remains to be determined whether the Royalists, Aristocrats and Constitutionalists will be more numerous than Republicans. If the Republicans can maintain a decided superiority within, the cause of Liberty and Equality may still prevail, this must be the wish of every friend to the Rights of Man. It is better that France should feel, for a few years the evils of anarchy, than again to experience the horrors of despotism. The great body of the French nation have seen the dawn of liberty, they can never again bend to the yoke of tyranny.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) dated August 7.

"Yesterday morning arrived in this port the schooner Bell Nannette, belonging to this Island, James Lewis master, by whom we have the following melancholy narrative.

"That he got into the Carenage at St. Bartholomew on Wednesday night, in the course of which the most violent hurricane, ever known by the oldest man there, commenced: the wind blew from all points of the compass in a few minutes, so that no direct method could be used for safety. There were 15 or 16 sail of vessels in this port, not one of which in the morning (except the schooner) were afloat, being either ovrset and sunk at anchor or drove on shore. The crews of many were drowned in the vessels which overset. The melancholy sight which presented itself on shore was shocking in the extreme; numbers of houses were blown down, and many inhabitants buried in the ruins, and in the harbour the dead bodies of men, women and children floating about. Near 20 houses of some note were destroyed, (some being washed into the sea, and others dashed to pieces) besides small huts, &c. All provisions in the Island were destroyed, except what were in the King's store, and in the store of Mr. Rolle. When Capt. Lewis, left St. Bartholomew, several of the inhabitants were missing, and it was computed that near 140 had lost their lives."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated August 13.

"The mulattoe woman, who was drowned a few days since in the harbor, was one hundred and twenty years old. A twin sister survives her, and has yet her eye sight in such perfection as to be able to thread the finest needle without the aid of glasses.

Tranquility in the West-Indies.

A late letter from the municipally of Port-de-Paix to the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo, inserted in a Cape-Francois paper of the 9th ult. contains an agreeable account of the cordial re-union of the people of colour, free blacks and whites in that quarter. It says:

"The citizens of Port-de-Paix having effected a reform in the national guard; and have composed the two first companies of an equal portion of white and coloured citizens; officers have been chosen, & apportioned in the same manner.—These two companies have form, under arms, to forget the old causes of dissention, and have promised to denounce those who, by their actions or conversation, should endeavour anew to create disturbances.

"They afterwards went to M. Vincent's a free negro, and wealthy proprietor, captain of the second company who gave them a splendid entertainment, at which M. Casamajor, the municipal officers and a number of citizens, white and of colour assisted. Good humour was also one of the guests, Patriotic toasts were drank, and the advantages of a cordial re-union were sung.

"The same evening, M. Collas captain of the first company gave a ball. Several white ladies, as well as of colour assisted;—the municipality, M. Casamajor, the officers of the troops of the line and of the national navy, the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and a great number of citizens of every class, formed a crowded company.

"All was harmony and cordiality, and an excellent supper concluded the fete—The company separated late in the evening, well satisfied with the pleasing effects of this friendly meeting, and fully persuaded, that nothing but unanimity and a friendly union of all classes of citizens, can save the colony."

MISCELLANEOUS articles from ENGLISH Papers.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

Adultery of Mrs. DUBERLEY with Gen. GUNNING.

Monday, came on to be heard, the suit instituted by Mr. Duberley against his wife, to obtain a sentence of divorce, for adultery with General Gunning.

Dr. Nicholls, counsel for Mr. Duberley, opened the cause by stating the evidence examined in support of it.

Sarah Allen said, she lived as a wet nurse to Mr. Duberley, and in that capacity had great opportunities of observing her conduct and behaviour; she appeared to the witness to be a loose, abandoned, wicked woman; the several times had told the witness, that if any letters came from General Gunning directed to her, not to let Mr. Duberley know any thing about them; Mr. Duberley was a very fond, tender, and attentive husband.

Sarah Wilson said, she lived as a servant with Mr. Duberley, who was the best and most affectionate of husbands. The witness always considered Mrs. Duberley to be a lady of slight turn. General Gunning frequently visited her without the knowledge of Mr. Duberley.

Several other witnesses bore testimony to Mr. Duberley's being a kind and affectionate husband.

J. Andrews said, that about a year and a half ago, several letters passed between Mrs. Duberley and General Gunning, by means of the witness, totally without the knowledge of Mr. Duberley.

Evidence was then adduced to prove the criminal intercourse between Mrs. Duberley and the General.

There was several facts of adultry charged to have been committed on different days, and at different places. The first was on the 8th of January, 1791.—The second, on the 8th of August 1791, at Shields, at he house of Mr. Duberley, there, in his absence. The third, on the 26th of September, at the Plough at Clapham, in a back room called the Venus. The others were on the 27th and 28th of September, at Osborn's Hotel in Adelphi.

All the acts of adultery with General Gunning were clearly proved, excepting the first.

The defence of Mrs. Duberley was, that her husband had connived at the infidelity of which he complained, and had been the pander to his own dishonour.

This defence was attempted to be supported by the cross examination of Mr. Duberley's witnesses, some of whom had said, that several acts of levity had passed between Mrs. Duberley and Gen. Gunning, in the presence of her husband, which was the subject of conversation among the servants, and followed them jocosely of call Mr. Duberley the cornuted cuckold!

In order to prove that this defence had no real foundation, Dr. Nicholls produced several striking passages in letters wrote by Mrs. Duberley to her husband, subsequent to the detection of her adultery with the General.

In the first of these letters are these words: "Take care of the offspring of our once mutual love—do not teach them to despise, but to pity their unhappy mother." She concludes by pronouncing herself the most penitent and wretched of human beings, and begs forgiveness of Mr. Duberley.

In the second she says, "Suffer the most penitent of women to address you—your conscience and your good conduct will always make you happy. Oh! pity me, I love you more than ever."

In the third she expresses herself thus: "The devil has undone me, and taken me from the bell of husbands. Condescend to send me a line, that I may pat it near my heart.—God bless you."

In a fourth she says, "If you could but see my heart, you would pity me; and all my affections are returned to you ten fold."

In another letter the writer thus:—"Repentance, and determination never to offend again, is all the atonement I can now make to you. Oh! pity me! suffer me to see my dear babes. I do not fail from a corrupted principle, but because my passions were stronger than my judgment. My prayers shall always be for your happiness."

After the learned council were heard on both sides, the Judge pronounced a sentence of divorce from bed and board.

The learned judge said, there was not the least foundation from the evidence, to suppose that Mr. Duberley had connived at the infidelity of his wife. The General was an aged man, loaded with infirmity, and by no means likely to awaken suspicion.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, August 16.

M. Merlin announced, that the Prussians had been driven from the town of Sterck, by Marshal Luckner. That the enemy while in possession of the town, had committed great excesses, that they had been commited by an emigrant who marked out certain victims, & the houses to be burned and pillaged; but this attempt had been taken, and is now in the prison of Thionville.

Great part of this day was taken up in deputations.

The Commissaries for forming the Camp of Pitiers, gave an account of their operations, and the Assembly assigned 300 000 livres to the Minister of War, who was charged to concert with the Municipality to prepare a camp for forty thousand men.

M. Montmorin's papers were seized; and he himself ordered to be arrested; but he had quitted Paris with his wife and children some days before.

August 17.

The citizens came up with an address, complaining of the slow proceeding of the Tribunals in judging the Prisoners of State. They said that if the Swiss Officers in particular were not speedily brought to trial, there would be a new insurrection; that the tocsin was ready to be rung. But the object of this Petition had been obviated by a decree which the Assembly had just made for the formation of a new jury taken from the Electoral Corps; and it was published from after in all quarters of Paris.

New regulations for the National Assembly.

M. Turiot observed, that in difficult times nothing was more essential than to have the Legislative body always in a state of deliberation, he therefore moved a decree which the Assembly adopted in these terms.

All the deputies shall give in the several Sections where they dwell, the streets, and the number of the houses. The Commissaries of the hall shall print a list of these names and addresses; and in case of an extraordinary deliberation, notice shall be sent to each deputation, who will advertise the Deputies in their precincts.

A great number of papers found in the Thuillerie, more or less indicative of a Counter Revolution, was again read. A number of ways were proposed to make the people acquainted with these papers. They were ordered to be ranged according to their subjects, then printed, and read in every parish church, and at the head of every regiment.

The Disposition of the Armies.

A letter from Marechal Luckner was read; it contained nothing relative to the events of the teach. The Marshal announces, that the towns of the frontier are on the point of being besieged, and that the fall into great on the assignats, that the citizens the soldiers may either be in money, or if continued in assignats, that it may be increased.

A letter from a volunteer in the army of La Fayette, informed the Assembly, that the greatest pains were taken in that army to give an odious turn to the proceedings of the 10th, and to hear the soldiers mislead against the Assembly.

A letter from General Dumouriez was more agreeable. He protests in it that he will always remain faithful to the sovereignty of the people. This letter is ordered to be printed, and sent to the departments.

M. Veroinond read a letter from Valenciennes, which gave the alarming intelligence that the Assembly's Commissaries were arrested in that city. A Courier arrived at the end of the sitting, which confirmed this intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, August 17.

The recent events in France have thrown all the sea of dissention in the United Provinces into confusion. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam it is much feared that several private fortunes are totally sacrificed, and that France will gradually find herself more and more unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagements with foreigners. As yet, however, the funds have not suffered.

M. de Maulde, Minister of France, having wished to depart on the 16th of August, for his Ordinary, with the grand pensioner, was induced to shut up his doors, on its being signified that he was no longer recognized as a Minister, since the suspension of the King of France. It is thought that the same conduct will be followed by all the other Powers, and that kingdom will thus have no Minister acknowledged on any side. It is further said, that the ship builders in Holland have prepared in haste all the vessels of War. It is a question whether the fleet shall put to sea, and as the English Ministers frequently seen in conference with the state Members of the Republic, it is concluded that Great Britain will likewise take a part in the attack of France for the establishment of the Throne.

As to the armies of Prussia and Austria, their Generals become very uneasy on the subject of desertion. They fear that a great part of the soldiers will join the French, when the action shall be about to commence. It is certain, that if the armies of Prussia and Russia shall experience great desertions, it will not be possible for the Sovereigns to form others.

LONDON, August 21.

It is now pretty certain that the refusal of Council on Friday night was to take no part in the national disputes of France, unless it was resolved by the legislature to that kingdom to take away the life of the King of France; in which case, it is understood that both Holland and England would be ready to declare against the Revolution.

Extract of a letter from Warlaw, July 28.

"*The armistice, which was the natural consequence of the accession of the King to the constitution proposed to Russia, has been formally published; the King as commander in Chief of the forces of the Republick, and the Russian Minister, as being furnished with full powers from his Sovereign, respectively signed the order. Our two armies after having been put under the command of Generals, Chiefs of the Confederation of Targowic, are to separate, and the regiments return to their quarters. Fifty pieces of cannon, which made part of the artillery of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, have been brought back to Warsaw, where part of the troops are also returned. The Russians have also approached this capital, and already occupy the suburbs of Praguet. Our bravest generals, lost at the little good they can render their country, have retired, and the confident General Kaciczko has refused the rank of Lieutenant-General offered him by the King.*

"*Every thing announces that the fate of Poland must depend upon the wall of Russia; and Dietis is to convene at Grodno to settle what is to be done.*"

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) September 7.

Wednesday last being a field day of the Charleston battalion of Artillery, that ancient corps was complimented with a very handsome standard by Mrs Maria Stevens, daughter of Capt. Lieut. Daniel Stevens, of the same corps. On presenting the standard, to the officers appointed to receive it, that young lady delivered the following animated address.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The election I entertain for your ancient and respectable corps of artillery; and also when I reflect that many of you were the brave defenders of our country, were the protectors of the mothers and daughters of Carolina, during the late glorious struggle for independence—have led me to undertake the pleasing task, and as a mark of gratitude, to present you with a new standard; not doubting, that if again called forth into the service of your country, you will support it with honour, and defend it with your lives; and may that excellent motto thereon displayed, be your polar star, to lead you to certain victory."

To which address Major Edward Rutledge, as commandant of the battalion, made the following well adapted reply.

"It is with peculiar pleasure, Miss, that we accept your present. The fair daughters of America can best appreciate the services of their countrymen, and it is their approbation which must give lustre to our actions. The standard which we have received at your hands, shall be preserved with fidelity and defended with honour."

WINCHESTER, October 3.

Two traders of this town, who have stores in the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, last week received letters from their agents there, from which we have taken the following extract.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 12, 1792.

"I am sorry to inform you of our present alarming situation—the five Chikamawga towns as well as the Creeks, have declared war against the United States, and the celebrated John Watts has marched at the head of 500 Warriors with the intent of committing depredations on some part of the frontiers, many imagine they are designed against this place, others Cumberland, Nashville is the number. Last night a story, at a distance not more than nine miles from hence, was fired at.—The people at Nine Mile, which I left yesterday, are preparing to erect fortifications, as they are all on the frontiers of this country. We have nothing but rumoring and expresses, and War talks frequently. I was fortunately in Chota at the critical period of their declaring war; and discovering the resolve of their council, rode all night express, to give Governor Blount the information. The Governor immediately called the people of the country out for the defence of the frontiers. I must conclude, my friend, with a hope that Congress will relieve our helpless state, in doing which no time is to be lost.

FRENCH BROAD, Sept. 19, 1792.

"I have been informed that there are 600 Indians out against this part of the country—likewise, that they have killed two men, brothers, of the name of Gillespy, who lived on Holston, below Knoxville, and that Knoxville is evacuated."

CULPEPPER, Oct. 7.

"In the upper end of Culpepper, in the neighbourhood of the ragged mountain, on sunday evening last, was committed a most shocking murder by *Daniel Towell*, on the body of Nancy Clark, a young woman about fifteen years of age. This Barbarous outrage was done by Yowell in the presence of the young woman's mother, and several other people who could not prevent him from imbruing his hands in innocent blood. The young woman's mother at her seeing her daughter receive the first wound (by a knife) which was not mortal, attempted to rescue her daughter, if possible; tho' Yowell on her coming within his reach, gave her a fierce gash with the knife on her right cheek quite to the bone: He then, without hesitation, put an end to the young woman's existence, by cutting her throat in two places, and splitting her breast through into the bottom of her body; cut a gash across her right side, which let out her entrails, and gave her several other wounds, which were mortal. The perpetrator of this heinous crime, immediately attempted to cut his own throat, in which he succeeded (as far as to cut his gullet and wind pipe, in which situation he now lays attended by a guard appointed by the sheriff, by order of the coroner, until he gets so far recovered, as to be removed from his own house to the county gaol."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18.

A gentleman at Fort Franklin, in a letter to his friend in Philadelphia, relates the following occurrence, which must impress the mind of the reader with a conviction that Complaisance and his nation very firmly adhere to the interest of the United States, notwithstanding the unprovoked enormities committed by some of our frontier banditti upon individuals of the tribe.

"*Not long before Complaisance left his nation to be the bearer of a pacific message to the hostile tribes—two Seneca men and a boy, on their return home from hunting, passed through one of the Genesee settlements. Having occasion to light their pipes, and not being supplied with materials which Indians generally carry for that purpose, they put down their bundles and went into a house where there were several men, and approached the fire. The foremost received a blow on the head of the tomahawk from one of the white savages armed, with an axe, which killed him on the spot. The other Indian fled, but not before he received a wound in one of his shoulders from the same person, who shut the door at his heels, and did not pursue him.*

"*The wounded Indian and boy continued their journey until the pain of the former called their attention. They dressed his wounds as well as they could, and it was fast healing when the unfortunate Indian was bit by a snake of which accident he died.—Complaisance, on hearing this act of unprovoked cruelty, requested his warriors to remain quiet; and not to seek revenge; adding, however, that it was hard, when they were endeavouring to make peace for us, that they should be rewarded by unjustifiable conduct; and further, that he could govern his warriors and young men better than the Virginia Fires could theirs.*"

DANBURY, October 6.

A melancholy accident happened lately in Horseneck. An only son of Mr. Jasper Mead, of that place, about four years old, was amusing himself by whipping the legs of a horse, which was tied to a post, when he received a kick from the animal which fractured his skull in such a manner, that on a perforation being made, the brains issued out. There was very little hopes of his recovery, when our informant left the place.

Mr. Connon informs us, that a gentleman of Hudson, in eleven months, had born by his wife five children, a mare had two colts, a cow had a calf with two tails, a ewe had five lambs, and a hen hatched two chickens from one egg.

We learn from Woodbury, that on the 26th ult. a young man by the name of Perry, was killed by the falling of a tub of sand; he was digging a well, had sunk it about 40 feet, the sand caved, and the tub fell upon his head, which deprived him of life at the age of eighteen years.

PROVIDENCE, October 13.

A correspondent at Boston has sent us the following

ANECDOTE.

A robbery was committed here sometime since, which was attended with a very singular circumstance. The thieves were arrested, tried, found guilty, and sent to the gaile; the goods could nowhere be found; however while one of the convicts was drinking, to his companions, he gave in French the following extraordinary toast: "*To the old man in the tomb.*"—A by stander took the hint, sent to the owner of the goods an account of it; a few tombs were rummaged and the goods found."

OCTOBER 20.

By Capt. Taylor, from Surinam, we learn that a sloop belonging to Messi. Graves and Whiting, of this town, being on the coast of Africa, the Slaves on board (about 20 or 30 in number) taking advantage of the Captain being confined in the cabin by sickness, rose upon the crew and killed them all, except the mate and one hand, and then killed the Captain, and cut the sloop's cable, where she drifted on shore and was destroyed by the native.

PORTSMOUTH, October 13.

Arrived schooner Betsey, Capt. Ham, from Jacquemel, (St. Domingo)—he informs, that the blacks are still at war with the whites and mulattoes—that since the whites and mulattoes had made peace together, the negroes were much enraged, and killed all (without distinction) that came in their way, and that they had in their possession all the south part of the island, excepting a slave form near the sea, and to appearance, they soon would be in possession of the whole.

BOSTON, October 22.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois dated September 11.

"The fleet arrived this day at twelve o'clock, the new General (Desparbes) dined on board the Eole, man of war. The troops were under arms, in order to receive him: at 4 o'clock he sent word he would not land until morning.

"At half past 5 o'clock, however he landed, and his landing was announced by the firing of cannon. The procession was dispersed, this was what he wished to avoid. He went to M. Blanchland's, who met him at the Camp de Mars. After resting for half an hour, we all went to the Colonial Assembly, the President, M. Danty expressed his regret, that the intended ceremony had not taken place on his arrival, and invited him for the next day to a feast with the Assembly and civil commissioners." M. Desparbes answered, that he would not hear of any feasts or ceremonies, that he was come to save the Colony, and he had more serious business to do than receiving or giving entertainments; upon this he walked off amidst the plaudits of a numerous gallery consisting of the most reputable citizens. He brings with him 600 men, among which are 250 dragoons, of the Regiment of Orleans.

"The same letter relates, that the Negroes have been lately beaten at *Gros Morne*, that several of their encampments have been taken, that they had 150 killed and 100 made prisoners."

OCTOBER 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bristol, dated August 14.

"Every successive account from Spain confirms us more and more in the opinion that the has yielded to the influence of French politics. The aristocratic French emigrants are no longer looked upon with an eye of favour in that kingdom, and if money has been lent by the king to the exiled princes of France, it has been more from charity than affection. Foreign newspapers are now read by every one in Spain. The civil-inquisition court is abolished, and every measure seems to be pursuing to make the people happy and contented. As to France, there are divisions and parties in Paris, but the kingdom at large is unanimous, and there is little doubt but the government will soon be changed into a republic; at least, from all appearance, the sceptre seems to be departing from the *Bourbons*. The French have been successful beyond all expectation in infecting the German armies with the spirit of desertion. The pension offered to all deserters from the Austrian and Prussian regiments has generally conquered their attachment to despotism & without doubt France will in a short time fight the leagued powers with their own forces. The regiment of Wirtemberg, consisting of 800 men, deserted to the French in a body; among the Prussians, desertion is still more formidable; and it is said, from the best authority, that the Emperor has already lost one third of his troops, on the frontiers, by the sword and desertion—It is the fashion among high flying gentry in England to rail at the Jacobins of France—Let not the word frighten you, on your side of the water—they are the same as your whigs of *seventy-six*, and with them rests the salvation of France—Rely on it, the spirit, of the nation is Jacobin, that is, equal liberty, and must eventually carry all before it. Poor nobility is on its last legs; laughed at in England and kicked out of doors in France. In Paris, a few days since, were burnt, publicly, six thousand parchment cases, containing genealogies, titles, and rolls of nobility—also two hundred cases, composing part of the collection of titles respecting the order of Holy Ghost, from their institution to the present time. I am sorry for the reports relative to the Marquis; I fear his fond attachment to the king has forever ruined him with the nation."

NORTHAMPTON, October 31.

An English political writer, in a series of pieces addressed to the Duke of Brunswick, has the following paragraph—

"By the utmost success in arms, you will only send the grimming simpering applause, of LOUIS PHILIPPE, LOUIS XAVIER, and the rest; the profuse adulation of LUXEMBURG, LAMBERG, and the POLIGNACS; the frothy eulogium of MAURY. By a judicious exertion of your talents and influence, in the cause of freedom, you may earn the applause of WASHINGTON—you may yourself become the Washington of Germany. You may require a renown like his, much nobler than your own, and with it you may acquire somewhat besides, accounted a more substantial prize by the common herd of Princes."

ON Friday next we are called on to exercise the important Rights of Electing Representatives in Congress of the United States; in the course of contemplating the discharge of this duty a number of Gentlemen have been suggested to the consideration of the Electors, among whom none appear to me more deserving, or likely to obtain confidence of that sacred trust, than the following gentlemen, to wit.—Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, for Massachusetts, or three districts.—*Samuel Lyman*, Esq. for this or the third district.—*Jonathan Grout*, Esq. for the County of Worcester.—*William Lyman*, Esq. for the County of Hampshire.—And *Thomson J. Skinner*, Esq. for the County of Berkshire. This hint I am informed will give entire satisfaction to the district, and is generally supported.

AN ELECTOR.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IF you will be so obliging as to give the following place in your impartial paper, you will oblige a number of

WORCESTER ELECTORS,

WHO have agreed to vote for the following gentlemen, as candidates for seats in the next Congress viz:

For the Western District, *Samuel Henshaw*,
For the County of Worcester, *Jonathan Grout*,
For the County of Hampshire, *Samuel Lyman*,
For Berkshire County, . . . *T. Sedgwick*, Esqrs.

The above gentlemen are well known and there is no need of any comment upon their abilities.

BOB SHORT.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, October 31, 1792.

On the REVERSE of FORTUNE.

How various are the turns of fate below!
How quickly shifts the scene from all that's gay!
Anon! loud blust'ring winds begin to blow;
The sun withdraws his bright'ning cheering ray.

Then contemplation with her sober eye,
Pensive reflects on life's contracted span,
In Wisdom learns new beauties to descry,
And other worlds in bright array to scan.

No more her cheek with blushing transport glows,
As when the dance'd in pleasure's frolic round;
Musing to solitary shades she goes,
And hears in silence all affliction's wound.

Then mild philosophy unfolds her page,
And bid each tumult of the mind be still,
Teaches to spurn the follies of the age,
And calmly be resign'd to heav'n's high will.

No more delights the circling mazy dance,
On pleasure's wings no more we eager fly,
Far nobler prospects all the soul entrance;
On virtue's plume we ardent mount the sky.

When Sol, descending from his midnoon blaze,
Now tips with gold the western mountain's van,
We hasten forth, and mark his panting rays;
Emblem of changing life, and hapless man!

A pleasing melancholy fills the souls;
With love unbounded then we learn to glow,
Free from the syren pleasure's soft controul,
We sweetly melt at all another's woe.

We view the beauties of the purple eve,
The landscape fading to the rapture'd sight,
And dull corroding grief behind we leave,
As we behold the pale orb'd queen of night.

Then, then, we feel the soul with transport beat,
To love, and holy friendship then aspire;
Wisely we cherish all its genial heat,
And hail with joy the pore the hollow'd fire.

But lah when sought is heard to strike the ear;
Save the low murmur of the tinkling rill,
Think, dear JAKE, on thee, thou lovely fair,
And find through every vein sweet softness thrill.

With thee how bless'd would pass each smiling hour;
The path of life with roses then would bloom,
O'er me misfortune pale would have no pow'r;
But all around would shed a rich perfume.

FYE FOR SHAME.

Song by Mrs. Addison, at Vauxhall.

BEHOLD a damsel in distress,
Above sixteen indeed 'tis true;
Forever sobbed by twenty Bess,
A cross'd old maid of forty-two;
To Strephon if I smile or speak,
She cries, That spirit, miss, I'll tame;
And should he kiss my hand or cheek,
'Tis forward, nasty, fye for shame.

But yet I know, twixt you and I,
Vileness only makes her rail,
For yester-evening parson Sly,
Steps in to table my father's ale;
Close up to Bess his chair he drew,
First kiss'd her then confess'd a flame;
She frill'd and blush'd, when in I flew,
Add cried, Fye aunty, fye for shame.

So let her rail no more at me,
I think the now may hold her tongue,
For woman kind, I plainly see,
Are all alike, both old and young.
And should young Strephon urge his suit,
And beg the happy day I'd name,
Believe me I would not be mute,
Tho' all the world cry'd for shame.

A CAUTION TO FEMALE LOVERS.

A YOUNG girl at Vienna was in love with a Painter, who had promised to marry her. Her father only was averse; and when severe to the match. She prosecuted him for her maternal dowry, which consisted of 900 florins—she was of age to demand it, and the father was sentenced to pay the sum. The money he received—he flew to her lovers, and gave it to him to keep. The next day he returned to his lodging, but the painter had gone off. The poor girl, thus finding herself deprived at once of her love, her money, and the affection of her father, urged by despair, threw herself into the Danube, & was drowned.

RELIGIOUS ROBBERY.

ON Tuesday night, March 20, 1791, one John H———, who had lodged about thirteen months with Mrs M———, an elderly gentlewoman at Barnwood, near Gloucester, England, broke open her box, and stole out of it two silver tankards, & a half-pint silver goblet, and seven silver spoons, with money, &c. to the value of forty pounds, with which he made off, and in lieu of her treasure, left her the following letter, as a pill of consolation, viz.

MADAM,

LAY not up for yourself treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal.

But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal.

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

There is a certain one, whose labour is in wisdom, and in knowledge, and in equity; yet to a man that hath not laboured therein, he will leave it for his portion.

For all her days are sorrow, and her travel grief; and her heart taketh no rest in the night.

There is nothing better for any one than to eat and drink, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, for that is the gift of God.

Whatever thou findest in thy hand to do, saith the wise man, do it with all thy might.

Therefore take time, whilst time doth stay;
For time in time will pass away.

I hope that these frevolous and sudden removeables will put you in mind, that you have here" no continuing city;" and that you up to live so holily, that was God at any time to say, "this night shall thy soul be required of thee;" you might with pleasure say "Lo, I come." Be content with such things as thou hast, for he hath said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

Bless them that curse thee, and pray for them that despitefully use thee.

Be thou therefore merciful, as thy heavenly father also is merciful.

Fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way; because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass.

Resolve not to be discouraged in thy christian course, whatsoever it be that thou hast to do or suffer: knowing that as we receive good from the hand of God, we ought in reason to receive evil; not to render evil for evil, or railing for railing," but contrarywise, that I may not be terrified by any adversaries, nor afraid of their threats neither be afraid.

"Sanctify thee the Lord thy God in thy heart."

ANECDOTES.

DURING the late war, an elderly gentleman from New-York, who was at bottom a staunch loyalist, but so fond of argument, that he would occasionally take up the subject of the warand argue upon it either *pro* or *con*—being once at a Coffee-House in London, when the topic was in agitation, and then defending the cause of the Americans, one of the company more sanguine than the rest, roundly asserted, there could be no doubt of conquering the Americans, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers; for that one Englishman could drive *a hundred* of them. Pray, do you think, sir, said the Yankee, *you* could achieve so noble an exploit? Perhaps not replied the hero, upon so great a number—Could you drive *fifty*? No; Could you drive *twenty*? No; Could you drive *one*? Oyes! damme, I could do that easily and at any time. Then, sir, said the old gentleman, as you are an *Englishman*, and I am an *American*, if you please drive *me*. The political Braggadocio drew in his horns & sneaked off.

AN elderly gentleman, who wore a large white wig, had been out late on Saturday evening, in the Summer time. And being heartwarmed public worship, and for his own comfort, as he was rather corpulent, he seated himself in the aisle of the church, or meeting, near the door, before which a number of sheep were feeding, among which was a large ram, who was an old warrior. While the Parson was engaged for the good of his soul, the old gentleman was sleeping for the refreshment of his body. As he sat facing the door nodding in his sleep, the old ram observed it and mistaking the wig for the head of an antagonist, and the nodding for signs of battle, began to shake his head, and drew back to a proper distance for a rencounter, when our hero making a very low nod, the ram supposing the enemy advancing, met him full butt, and sent him howling half way to the pulpit, knocking off his wig;—the sudden interruption did not a little foil the Minister, and divert the audience, but what added to the diversion, the old man recovering his legs as quick as possible, gathered up his wig, and putting it on tail before, again took his seat, but did not discover his mistake till service was ended.

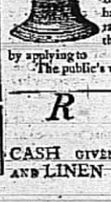
Dr. Hopkins's Body of Divinity.

THE Public are hereby informed, that this work is now in the PRESS, and will be published in a few months. Persons holding subscription Papers, are requested to return them immediately, to THOMAS and ANDREWS, the PUBLISHERS, No. 45, NEWBURY STREET, *Boston*, to said THOMAS at *Worcester*, or the AUTHOR; as it is intended to publish the Names of Subscribers. Those who have not yet subscribed, but intend to, are requested to do it immediately, as but a few Copies will be published more than are subscribed for, and those will be sold at an advanced price.——One thousand Subscribers are already received for this valuable Work, besides which, it is probable, there are many not yet returned.

The price to Subscribers for the two Volumes, handsomely bound, containing nearly 1200 pages large Octavo, is *Eighteen Shillings*.

WORCESTER, OCTOBER, 11, 1792.

Bell Foundry.



THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

CHECK'D WOLLEN.

THOSE who engaged CHECK'D WOLLEN Shirting, to the subscriber, are requested to bring by the 6th of *November*, a farthern—a generous price will be given for all that can be obtained by that time.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 24, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

A FURTHER time viz. until the third day of November next, being allowed by the Hon. the Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to the Commissioners by him appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of JOHN NASH, late of Amherst in said county, deceased—said estate being represented insolvent—the commissioners hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will attend on said business, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, inholder, in Amherst, on Monday the 29th day of October current—from one o'clock P. M. until eight of the same day.

MOSES COOK, Jun.
ELIJAH DICKINSON, } Comm.
CALVIN MERRILL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 10th of September, a red COW, with a white spot on the right thigh—also branded on the Horn H. N. the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ELIJAH WILLSON.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the first of July, a redish brindle STEAR, two years old past, marked with a square half penny the under side of the right ear. Any person that will give information where said Stear may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, October 8, 1792.

STRAYED from the yard of Mr. Elisha Lyman in Northampton, one yoke of 4 years old oxen, one a dark or brindle lin'd back'd, the other red and white spotted. Whoever will take up the said oxen and deliver them to Daniel Butler, of Northampton, or to the owner—shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANTHONY JONES.

Buckland, October 8, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 8th inst. a black MULE, about six months old, a spot on his nose. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES KELLOGG.

Hadley, October 17, 1792.

CASH and SALT, exchanged for

FLAX-SEED,

And the *highest* price given.

WANTED, a quantity of BEEF CATTLE, for which good pay will be made in hand, and a generous price allowed—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER, 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, THIRTY THREE ACRES *of most excellent LAND, under good improvement, and ELEVEN ACRES of WOOD LAND, adjoining, all well fenced, and partly with wall. Said Land lies in the town of Norwich, and will be sold, on very advantageous terms for the purchaser, and a reasonable time allowed to make payment.*

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, October 17, 1792.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Pittsfield, *in the County of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, on the 14th of October instant, an apprentice boy, called* ARETUS POWERS, *14 years old, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes, had on a green cambletee, and brown linsewoolen frock, jean vest, and brown jean trowsers. Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have* TWO DOLLARS *reward—All persons are forbid harbouring, trusting or employing said apprentice, as they must answer at the penalty of the law.*

JESSE BACON.

Pittsfield, October 16 1792.

BROKE into the Subscriber's inclosure, *about the 20th of June last, four SHEEP, two old sheep and two lambs, the old Sheep were painted red on their shoulders, all of them marked with a slit in the end of the right ear, and a halfpenny on the upper side of the left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges and take his property.*

GIDEON CLARK, Jun.

Westhampton, October 22, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, (PRICE 9d.)

A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,

By the Rev. MOSES HEMENWAY, D. D.

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MR. PAINE'S LETTER.

TO LORD ONSLOW,

Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey,

Or the CHAIRMAN who shall preside at the Meeting to be held at Epsom, June 18.

SIR, *London, June 17, 1792.*

I HAVE seen in the public newspapers the following advertisement, to wit—

"*To the Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Surrey.*

"As the requisition, and desire of several of the Freeholders of this county, I am to the advertiser and the first, to declare the favour of your attendance, at a meeting to be held at Epsom, on Monday the 18th inst. at twelve o'clock at noon, to consider of an humble address to his Majesty, to express our grateful approbation of his Majesty's paternal and well timed attention to the public welfare, in his late most gracious proclamation against the enemies of our happy constitution.

(Signed) "ONSLOW, CRANLEY."

"Taking it for granted that the aforesaid advertisement, equally obscure as the proclamation to which it refers, has nevertheless some meaning, and is intended to some purpose; and as prosecution (whether wisely, or unwisely, justly or unjustly) is already commenced against a work entitled *Rights of Man*, of which I have the honour and happiness to be the author; I feel it necessary to address this letter to you, and to request that it may be read publickly to the gentlemen who shall meet at Epsom in consequence of the advertisement.

The work now under prosecution is, I conceive, the work which is intended to be suppressed by the intended proclamation.—Admitting this to be the case, the gentlemen of the county of Surrey are called upon by somebody to condemn a work, and they are at the same time forbidden by the proclamation to know what that work is; and they are further called upon to give their aid and assistance to prevent other people from knowing it also. It is therefore necessary that the author, for his own justification, as well as to prevent the gentlemen who shall meet from being imposed upon by wilful misrepresentation, should give some outlines of the principles and plans which that work contains.

The work, Sir, in question contains, first, an investigation of the general principles of government.

It also distinguishes government into two classes or systems, the one the hereditary system—the other the representative system, and it compares these two systems with each other.

It shews that what is called hereditary government cannot exist as a matter of right; because hereditary government always means a government yet to come; and the rule always is, that those who are to live afterwards have always the same right to establish a government for themselves, as the people who had lived before them.

It also shews the defect to which hereditary government is unavoidably subject; that it must, from the nature of it, throw government into the hands of men totally unworthy of it from the want of capacity. James the IInd. and many others are recorded in the English history, as proofs of the former of those cases, and instances are to be found almost all over Europe, to prove the truth of the latter.

It shews that the representative system is the only true system of government; that it is also the only system under which the liberties of any people can be permanently secure; & further, that it is the only one that can continue the same equal propability at all times of admitting of hope but men properly qualified, both by principles and abilities, into government, and of excluding such as are otherwise.

The work shews also, by plans and calculations not hitherto defined, not controverted, nor even by the prosecution that is commenced, that the taxes may be reduced at least five millions, that taxes may be entirely taken off from the poor, who are computed at one third of the nation; and that taxes on the other two thirds may be considerably reduced—that the aged poor may be comfortably provided for, and the children of poor families properly educated—that 15 000 soldiers, and the same number of sailors, may be disbanded and allowed three shillings per week during life, out of the surplus taxes; and also that a proportionate allowance may be made to the officers, and the pay of the remaining soldiers and sailors be encreased; and that it is better to apply the surplus taxes to those purposes than to consume them upon lazy and profligate Placemen and Pensioners; and that the revenue said to be twenty thousand pounds per annum, raised by a tax upon coals, and given to the Duke of Richmond, is a gross imposition upon all the people of London, and ought to be instantly abolished.

This, Sir, is a concise abstract of the principles and plans contained in the work that is now prosecuted, and for the suppression of which the proclamation appears to be intended; But as it is impossible that I can, in the compass of a letter, bring into view all the matters contained in the work, it is proper that the gentlemen, who may compose that meeting should know what the merits or demerits of it are, before they come to any resolutions, either directly or indirectly relating thereto. I request the honour of presenting them with one hundred copies of the second part of the Rights of Man, and also one thousand copies of my letter to Mr. Dundas, which I have directed to be sent to Epsom for that purpose; and I beg the favour of the chairman to take the trouble of putting them to the gentlemen to dispose of on that occasion, with my sincere wishes for their happiness, and that of the nation in general.

Having now closed this point of the subject of my letter, I can come to speak one word on the subject of my prosecution. I am well aware of the delicacy that attends it, but the purpose of calling the meeting appears to me so inconsistent with that office that it always has been the duty of every man, and man, that is a proper character, to act, on occasions of the sentiments of the gentlemen who may meet, as on my own account; explain myself, fully and candidly thereon.

I have already informed the gentlemen, that a prosecution is commenced against a work of which I have the honour and happiness to be the author; and I have good reasons for believing that the proclamation, which the gentlemen are called to consider and to present an address upon, is purposely calculated to give an impression to the jury before whom the matter is to come. In short it is directing a verdict by proclamation & I consider the intelligence of the meeting to be held at Epsom, as aiding and abetting the same improper, and in my opinion illegal purpose, and that in a manner very artfully contrived, as I shall now shew.

Had a meeting been called of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, the gentlemen who had composed that meeting would have considered themselves objectionable as persons to serve on a jury before whom the judicial case was afterwards to come. But by calling a meeting of the county of Middlesex that matter is artfully avoided, and the gentlemen of Surrey are summoned, as if it were intended thereby to give a tone to the sort of verdict, which the intelligence of the meeting no doubt will would be brought in, and to give countenance to the jury in so doing. I am, Sir, with much respect to the gentlemen, your obedient, obedient and your obedient humble servant.

THOMAS PAINE.

TO ONSLOW CRANLEY,

Commonly called LORD ONSLOW.

SIR, *London, June 21, 1792.*

WHEN I wrote you the letter which Mr. *Horne Tooke*, did me the favour to present to you, as Chairman of the Meeting held at Epsom, Monday, June 18th, it was not with much expectation that you would do me the justice of permitting, or recommending it to be publickly read. I am well aware that the signature of *Thomas Paine*, has something in it dreadful to sinecure Placemen and Pensioners; and when you, on seeing the letter opened, informed the meeting that it was signed Thomas Paine, and added, in a note of exclamation, "*the common enemy of mankind*," you spoke one of the greatest truths you ever uttered, if you confine the expression to men of the same description with yourself; men living in indolence and luxury, on the spoil and labours of the publick.

The letter has since appeared in the Argus, and probably in other papers. It will justify itself; but if any thing on that account has been wanting, your own conduct at the meeting would have supplied the omission. You there sufficiently proved that I was not mistaken in supposing that the meeting was called to give an indirect aid, to the prosecution commenced against a work, the reputation of which will outlive the memory of the Prosecutor, I am willing to.

When meetings, Sir, are called by the partisans of the court, to preclude the nation the right of investigating systems and principles of Government, and of exposing errors and defects, under the pretence of prosecuting any individual—it furnishes an additional motive for maintaining sacred that violated right.

The principles and arguments contained in the work in question, *Rights of Man*, have stood, and they now stand, and I believe ever will stand, unplaited. They are stated in a fair and open manner to the world, and they have already received the public approbation of a greater number of men, of the best of characters, of every denomination of religion, and of every rank in life, (Placemen and Pensioners excepted) than all the juries that shall meet in England, for ten years to come, will amount to; and I have moreover good reasons for believing that the approvers of that work, as well private as publick, are already more numerous than all the present electors throughout the nation.

Not less than forty pamphlets, intended as answers thereto have appeared, and as suddenly disappeared; Scarcely are the titles of any of them remembered, notwithstanding their endeavours have been aided by all the daily abuse which the court, and ministerial newspapers, for almost a year and a half, could bestow, both upon the work and the author; and now that every attempt to refute, and every abuse has failed, the invention of calling the work a libel has been fixed upon, and the discontented party has pusillanimously retreated to prosecution and a jury, and obscure addresses.

As I well know that a long letter from me will not be agreeable to you, I will conclude your attention by making it as short as I conveniently can; and I will conclude it with taking up the subject at that part where Mr. *Horne Tooke*, was interrupted from going on thereon at the meeting.

That gentleman was saying, that the freeholders of Surrey should not be improper for you to appoint, as they are in a scene in which your private interest was concerned. He: That you are a Bedchamber Lord at a salary of a year, and a Pensioner at three thousand pounds a year more—and have flapped by the Brite party, either you had collected round. Permit me then, Sir, to make an explanation of his words, for the benefit of your neighbours, and with which, and a few observations, I shall close my letter.

When it was reported in the English newspapers some short time since, that the Emperor of Russia had given to one of her minions a large tract of country, and several thousands of peasants as property, it very justly provoked indignation and abhorrence in those who who heard it. But is we compare the mode practised in England, with that which appears to us so abhorrent in Russia, it will be found to amount to very near the same thing; for example:

As the whole of the revenue in England is drawn by taxes from the pockets of the people, these things called gifts and grants, (of which kind are all pensions and sinecure places) are paid out of that fund. The difference, therefore, between the two modes is, that in England the money is collected by the Government, and then given to the Pensioner, & in Russia he is left to collect it for himself. The smallest fee which the meanest family in a country, near London, as Surrey, can be supposed to pay annually of taxes, is not less than five pounds; and as your sinecure of one thousand, and pension of three thousands per annum, are made up of taxes paid by eight hundred such poor families, it comes to the same thing as if the eight hundred families had been given to you, as in Russia, and you had collected the money on your own account. Were you to say that you are not quartered particularly on the people of Surrey, but on the nation at large, the objection would amount to nothing; for whether are more Pensioners than counties, every one may be considered as quartered on that in which he lives.

What honour or happiness you can derive from being the *principle pauper of the neighbourhood*, and occasioning a greater expence than the poor, the aged, and the infirm, for ten miles round you, I leave you to enjoy. At the same time I can see that it is no wonder you should be tremous in suppressing a book which strikes at the root of those abuses. No wonder that you should be against reforms, against the freedom of the press, and the right of investigation. To you and to others of your description, these are dreadful things; but you should also consider, that the motives which prompt you to act, ought, by reflection, to compel you to be silent.

Having now returned your compliment, and sufficiently tired your patience, I take my leave of you, with mentioning, that if you had not prevented my former letter from being read at the Meeting, you would not have had the trouble of reading this; and also with requesting, that the next time you call me "a common enemy," you would add, "of us sinecure Placemen and Pensioners.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS PAINE.

THE STORY OF ALTAMONT AND ARABELLA.

Founded on facts which occurred in New-Jersey during the last war.

WHEN civil war raged with all its violence—when the friends of America were treated, and even humanity was too often disregarded—Altamont, however attentive to the duties which his country required, conceived the most tender passion for the amiable Arabella. In the bloom of youth, possessed of every charm which nature and a judicious education could bestow, and the daughter of parents who claimed respect from all, the simplicity like the lily of the vale, Health and beauty glowed on her cheeks, innocence and virtue triumphed in her bosom. Each parent wished to own her as a daughter; each maid aspired to be her companion; the youth of the village sighed for her regard; and age attended with complacency to her accents, for the melody of her voice corresponded with the harmony in her heart.

She had, for some months, listened to the language of love uttered by the tongue of Altamont. Conscious of his worth, she was not inattentive to his suit. Convinced of his affection, she returned it with ardor, solicited however by propriety. Her conduct was guided by virtue, whilst her bosom experienced all the tenderness of love. Altamont. How often has this implored the pity of Arabella! Arabella, how often has thou restrained the sigh for Altamont! The sigh was restrained in company; but in private it proceeded from her bosom, with all the delicacy of innocence, with all the feelings of virtuous love.

But he is summoned to arms; the voice of his country demands his exertions. Foreign domination tyrannize and unconstitutional submission is required. He refuses to yield. The tumult of passion swells in the breast

of Arabella. She utters the involuntary lament! She faints; and her couch receives the person of beauty, agonized by the conflict of grief and love.

He quits her presence, with perhaps equal feeling. But fortitude supported his spirits. His heart was divided between love and glory. Love exacted his sighs and anguish, but patriotism in the breast of the hero, supercedes all other considerations.

Letters in some degree alleviate their sorrows. The fingers of Arabella renounced the needle, for the pen. A mutual friend, for such they thought him, was fixed upon to promote their epistolary correspondence. But this friend was base and insidious. He wore the mask which treachery assumes, at the investigation of envy, jealousy and avarice. He had conceived a passion, unwarranted by honour, for Arabella. He regarded Altamont with the eyes of an unworthy rival. The expectation of possessing her and her property had excited his attention towards her. The dread of being disappointed in that expected property, increased the natural malevolence of his disposition. He therefore destroyed the letters received from Altamont, which was his duty to have presented to Arabella. The letters written by Arabella, and intended for her beloved Altamont, share the same fate; whilst the base deceiver suggests to her that the beagles of Arabella, had vanished from the eyes of Altamont, and that even one of the meanest of her sex now occupied his affection.

Jealousy is never in any degree, under the guidance of reason. Blind and obstinate the miscreant forwards with all the impetuosity of madness; and if disappointed in vengeance on another, seldom fails to bring destruction on herself. The false friend had contrived matters, so to make each party believe that the confidence was slighted by the other. He prefaced his plot with extreme affability; and Arabella, in the heat of resentment, confessed to crown his wishes. The solemn day was appointed; but in the interim Altamont arrived from camp. He soon discovered the black treachery of his confidant; and in the first paroxysm of his rage, determinated on the horrid species of revenge, which false honour could prevail to justify. But Arabella having received information of his design, expostulated with earnestness against the measure. Her entreaties at length prevailed over his fury; and a more disgraceful punishment was planned for the perfidious monster.

The awful hour was at hand which promised success to treachery in love. Friends were assembled. The respected clergyman stood ready to commence the rites. The bride was arrayed in elegance and simplicity. The bridegroom exulted in all the triumphs of success. Young men and maidens crowded to the ceremony. The solemn question was proposed to the deceitful lover to which he readily assented. It was in turn proposed to Arabella, who replied, with a mixture of contempt and resentment—NO!

Astonishment seized the audience. The book seemed ready to drop from the hands of the divine, when a voice was heard from the vestry room—"She is mine, Arabella is mine; by all the rites of mutual affection, confirmed by reciprocal vows."

Reader! rejoice in the triumph of honour, and the disgrace of treachery. Altamont, supplied with a marriage license, takes the place of the confided and assisted traitor; Arabella gives him her hand in all the transport of affection; the congregation are in rapture; and love and honour are crowned with triumph.

The Justice of a SULTAN.

The Sultan *Mahmud*, son of *Mamud Sabuktegin*, being one day hunting with a part of his army, as was usual with the Sovereigns of *Asia*, met a peasant, who appeared overwhelmed with grief. The Prince, with the utmost affability, inquired the cause of his uneasiness. "Sire," said the poor man, "I have employed myself for a long time past with the greatest diligence to raise a melon, that I expected to sell at a very high price, which was all the prospect I had of supporting my family; but one of your train has forcibly taken it from me." The Sultan promised him speedy justice, and calling to one of his officers, "I have a great desire (said he) to eat a melon; if you can procure one, I am willing to pay very dear for it." The person to whom he had spoken, ran immediately to every tent in the army, and at length found what he sought for, in one which belonged to an officer. "Your fortune is made (said he to him) if you will yield up this melon to the Emperor, you may reap great advantage from a fancy of your Monarch." The officer delighted exceedingly, presented himself to his master. "Behold thy slave (said the Prince to the countryman) dispose of him as it pleases thee." He then commanded that a cord should be put round the neck of the officer. The peasant thanked the Sultan, and led forth his captive, who when he found himself out of the presence of his Monarch, offered his new master five hundred sequins to grant him his liberty. The poor man, dazzled with this offer, received without hesitation a price so much surpassing what he had ever hoped to get for his melon; and ran immediately to testify his gratitude to the Emperor, and acquainted him with the bargain he had just concluded.—"Thou hast contented thyself with too small a price, (said the Sultan) justice would have warranted thy taking all the wealth of him who had deprived thee of all thine."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, August 11.

M. Servan the Minister at War, informed that the marquis de La Fayette, and all his field officers, had deserted. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 44th Regiment gave him this information; which might have been expected from this mutinous hero. France, says the Minister, has purged of this insignificant individual; between the 19th and 20th of August. He, without doubt will join his cousin (Bouille) the gasconading destroyer—adieu then to the houses of Paris.

"The Minister added, that the Commissioners of the Assembly were at liberty; and the Soldiers of the late General La Fayette, had been brought to confess their intentions."

M. Maran informed the Assembly, the Minister had told him, that La Fayette, had endeavoured to lead his Soldiers into an ambuscade, to have them all butchered, but that the army suspicious of some design, had remained faithful to their trust, and sent on their pay. M. Maran, who had heretofore considered the charges made against La Fayette, by the mob, to be unjust; said he now acknowledged his error, and freely abjured it.

The impression of the letter of the Minister at War, was moved—and that it be sent to the departments by express.

M. Brezet thought the subject ought to undergo a complete investigation, before any order was taken on it—therefore moved, that the Lieutenant Colonel of the 23d Regiment should be heard at the bar, on the subject.—Adopted.

M. Saladin moved, That the President be requested to write to the Army of the North, to testify to them, its approbation of their good conduct and patriotism.—Decreed.

The three 1st Commissioners of the Assembly wrote from Rheims, under the 26th August. They announce that the administration of the department of Ardennes, have retracted their former Resolution, and recall, in their behalf the pardon of the nation. The Commissioners add, that the Municipality of Rheims, will shortly be sent to Sedan; imprisoned, by the delirium of anarchy, had detained their prisoners seven hours, under pretence that they were factious persons.

The three Commissioners informed the Assembly, that the Northern army had courageously resisted the arts made use of to mislead and deceive them; and refused to make the oath which their insignificant General wished to impose on them.

M. Montmorin, formerly Minister of *Foreign Affairs*, appeared at the bar—not with that haughty countenance which before had given so much offence to every Freeman; but on the contrary, now excited so much pity, as he had before inspired indignation. He was interrogated by the President, relative to several transactions of which he was suspected.

[The examination was lengthy, but nothing satisfactory to the Assembly transpired therein—He denied the charges which were made against him, and it appeared that he could not see the MONTMORIN *alluded to. The other* MONTMORIN *was therefore immediately taken into custody.]*

The examination was interrupted by M. Rolland, Minister of the Interior, who communicated a letter from the Commons of Sedan, confirming the enlargement of the Commissioners—& endeavouring to excuse their late conduct, by alledging that they had received orders from M. La Fayette, to arrest the three individuals who, they said, called themselves Commissaries from the Assembly!

The Commissioners wrote that they were at liberty, but that the town had not yet an entire knowledge of the object of their mission. They also sent two letters of the "*Pillaiz of the two Worlds*," addressed to the Commons of Sedan & with it the order of arrest. This Conspirator, they say, had the impudence to acknowledge in this letter the action, and to hold himself solely and personally responsible therefor. His reasons were that the *National Assembly*, as well as the King, were governed by a faction, kept in pay for the purpose. As for himself he would give his voice for Liberty and Equality, but not such as had for a long time prevailed.

The curious extracts are copied from a Newspaper printed in English, in the City of Paris, of the 20th, 23d & 25th of August.

PARIS, August 23.

STATE OF PARIS.

This great capital is perfectly calm, though patriotism was never known to be so much alive;—it is the welcome guest of every honest heart;—there is no, not even in the smallest appearance of the late crisis; all is harmony, concord and peace. The play-houses are open—Commissaries, men of literary talents, have been appointed by the various sections to read over and examine the new pieces, before they are introduced to the public eye. Almost all the theatres have given a benefit for the relatives of such as expired gloriously on the 10th of August—the never-to-be forgotten 10th of August! The aristocrats and royalists are alone in a state of anxious solicitude; some of them tremble; many of them are machinating plots, of which, as usual, they will become the devoted victims.

Several houses have been thrown down in the neighbourhood of the Royal residence. The inhabitants had offered unjustifiable insults to Louis XVI. and his family, as they walked for air in the garden. The municipality destroyed the effects by rooting away the cause. Now when the king walks in the garden, all the workmen employed in digging the fosse, have orders to retire. He is only accompanied by a municipal officer; the Imperial blood of Antoinette cannot bear to be side by side, with a tradesman of Paris; the signifies her dissonant with her looks; but the tradesman does his duty; and walks cheek by jowl with the daughter of the Cæsars.

Nobody is suffered to leave the temple, the guards excepted, without being searched.

Louis is careless and fat as usual. The young Prince is as lively as ever—the pretty innocent never committed a crime—he does not know what remorse is. May he be always equally ignorant of vice and its concomitant evils!

General Arthur Dillon's conduct is undeniable. What he advances one day and swears to, he retracts the next: as a proof of which the National Assembly have already declared at three different times, that he had lost the confidence of the nation. Twice they repealed their decree, on hearing that General Dillon had protested against the conduct of the imprisoned King. It seems however, that he has recanted once more, and a third decree had been issued against him. The Assembly know not in what class to rank this ambiguous character. The world is convinced of his perfidious character. The world is convinced of his very! but that is only a professional crime, often wished for when there wants a good stand to direct.

We just hear that Marshal Luckner has resigned his command. We do not take upon us to affirm this as a fact, but we think it more than probable.

Messrs. A. Lamath and La Tour-Maubourg, aid-de-camp officers of the army, have fled to the Liberty.

M. La Tour-Maubourg was one of the members of the constituent assembly who was sent to Vienna to bring back the fugitive King.

There is not a steady, impartial friend to the fabric cause of freedom, but grieves most sincerely for the very unpalatable altercation which lately took place between the legislative and M. La Fayette, and which ended in the emigration of that young general.

His Excellency Lord Gower, is still detained in Paris. He cannot procure his passports for himself and his attendants.—The present is a tempestuous moment, and etiquette must be laid aside. His Excellency Lord declared he had not a French servant in his suite. Lord Gower, it seems, has been very liberal in giving passports to French people—The assembly do not approve of such officiousness.

As this paper is going to press, we hear from good authority, that Marshal Luckner has crossed the Rhine alone.

Since the late King's translation to the tower of the Temple, the commissioners of the commons, supplied by the municipality to protect and guard the royal family, discovered that notes, libels against liberty, and letters were conveyed with profusion to Louis XVI. and that Madame de Tourzel, the Prince Royal's governess, the Princess de Lambelle, and other female attendants on the court, were the persons who conveyed such libels to be handed to the captive family.

The 18th at night, the General Council of the Commons summoned seven of those courtly dames to their tribunal. They were interrogated as to the 6th of August, and on the correspondence they held with the tenants of the tower! They answered vaguely, and with looks of scorn. The Princess de Lambelle, would give no answer whatever. The Council decided that they should be all yet under an arrest; and on Monday morning they were transferred to the prison of La Force.

When the queen was informed of what had happened to her faithful attendants, she wept bitterly for them all in general; but more particularly for the fair Lambelle, her constant companion in more happy days, and the cherished associate in jollity and joy.

M. de Narbonne, the gallant and the gay Narbonne, has been taken into custody; we do not hear, however, that any weighty charge is laid to his account. When he thought the king in danger he hastened to his aid; he had on a national uniform, and was found under arms at the door of the apartments allotted to the king and his family. We rank his proceedings among the virtues, more worthy of compassion than of condemnation.

The prince de Poix, was reported to have been in the same predicament; but we find on closer enquiry, that he has hitherto escaped the Argus eye of the police.

M. de Biron, in order to encourage desertion among the enemy's troops, sends them the translation of the decree, which is so well calculated to allure them to the standard of liberty, on account of the singular advantages it holds out to them—The decree is conveyed into the allied camps in bottles of strong Nantz Brandy, a powerful bait for a northern soldier!—In war, as in love, every wile that is practicable is fair.

August 25.

The former stately Palace of the Thuilleries is nearly a wreck; there is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many Tyrants may no longer offend a Free People, and put them in mind of the fetters which galled them for so many centuries.

The beheading machine is permanently on the Crossroad: it waits for several culprits concerned in the infamous business of the 10th.

Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock, M. La Porte, late Keeper of the privy Purse, condemned by the Special Tribunal to be beheaded on the Square of the Carrousel, underwent his sentence in presence of an immense crowd of spectators.

The Jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the civil List, in order to foment a civil war; it appears evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the Friends of Liberty.

M. La Porte went to the block with a fortitude and resolution worthy of a better and more just cause. He, however declared his innocence to the last; but the written proofs produced in Court, are indelible testimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. La Porte was turned of fifty. He was dressed in a new suit of silk clothes, and appeared with as much unconcern as if he was going to the Levee of his late Master.

The Common Council of this capital, during M. Bailly's Mayoralty, had ordered a medal to be struck in honour of General La Fayette.—M. Dorvine, a distinguished young artist, was commissioned to execute it. But unwilling to perpetuate the blasted fame of the fugitive General, he yesterday laid before the Council his unfinished work.—The Common Council ordered his unfinished work.—The Common Council ordered his unfinished work.—The Common Council ordered that the effigy of *the hero of both Hemispheres* should be *solemnly* dashed to the ground on St. Louis's day (the tutelar saint of France), 25th August, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Place de Greve; and that the ceremony should be performed by the *executive power*, alias *Jack Ketch*.

GENEROUS IRISHMEN.

M. Francois communicated an address to the Assembly from a Patriotic Society in Ireland. "The society testified the highest veneration for the French nation, struggling against foreign enemies, in order to obtain its sovereignty, and diffuse the light of liberty over the universe. This friendly, public spirited foreigners, or friends and fellow freemen, said M. Kersaint, have sustained 6850 lives, for carrying on the war.

The Assembly ratified the highest sense of their gratitude for the dignified conduct of the Irishmen.

M. Fauvel had taken leave to address the assembly before he had communicated it to the National Assembly. He explained the actual situation of the French empire; and declared, that the Bourbons were in Paris in the year 1792, what the Stuarts had been in England in 1688.

The executive council, composed of six ministers, entered the hall.

The secretary at war notified the dissolution of Marshal Luckner and of General Dillon. Neither was well disposed to fight for the new system. Marshal Luckner had uttered several expressions injurious to the National Assembly; and in a letter written to government, he made use of the following phrases:

"I cannot divine the motives that agitate the assembly with respect to La Fayette. He swore to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the King. I took the same oath in the face of France and will observe it."

Marshal Luckner suffered a body of grenadiers to escalade, and to write to him, that they would be faithful to the King, their supreme chief.

Gen. Kellerman took the command of the army. General Biron was appointed second in command.

State of Europe with respect to France.

The Secretary for foreign affairs rose, and gave the following state of Europe, with respect to France.

SWEDEN. That kingdom had already testified pacific intentions. Government refused to enter into the League against France. Several Swedish officers wish'd to be employed in the French service. The regency made proposals for a commercial intercourse.

RUSSIA. That empire never concealed its hostile views; but could only threaten France for a long time to come.

THE SOUTHERN COURTS were in the same case.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE was combined against France.

HOLLAND. That republic promised the most perfect neutrality. The Dutch ambassador remained in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN. The empire professed exact neutrality. The British ambassador had orders from his court to quit France; but nothing hostile was intimated in the mandate. The English government observed to him, that as the executive power had been taken out of the King's hands, his credentials were no longer valid or of any effect; and that it was his duty to withdraw without loss of time. His British Majesty continued perfectly neutral, but did not think he would evade that neutrality, by demanding that the lives of Louis XVI. and his family should be protected. He replied that no violence would be offered to their persons, as that would awake the indignation of all Europe. Authorised by the executive power, *ad interim*, the secretary for foreign affairs had written to the English Ambassador and notified how much the French desired to continue in amity with a great people, who were the first to acknowledge the sovereignty of nations.

The assembly applauded the secretary's notification.

ESCAPE of M. DE LA FAYETTE.

BRUSSELS, August 24.

"M. La Fayette, was taken in the following manner:—On the 19th, at ten in the morning a patrol, consisting of the several men belonging to the advanced posts of Rochefort in Ardennes in the Bishopric of Liege, where M. Harnoncourt commands, met with a number of French officers, followed by about 20 dragoons. They were on the point of being fired at by the picquet guard, but instantly one of the strangers entered his company, and was conducted to M. Harnoncourt.

"This gentleman was M. Boreau de Pasy, Officer of engineers. He declared, that his friends and himself were French Emigrants going to Holland. M. Harnoncourt asked him, how it happened that they were not going to join the French Princes? M. Boreau answered, that, differing in opinion from them they proposed going to Holland.—M. Harnoncourt told him, that they must be treated as prisoners of war. Not one of the whole company objected to giving his *parole*, except M. Alexander de Lameth, who began a long speech on the right of nations, and said that they were arrested in a neutral country. They were then to the territories of the principalities of Liege. M. Harnoncourt, answered, that the French had been so extremely clever in confounding all kinds of rights & the rights of nations in particular, that it was no wonder if mistakes should be the consequence. M. de Lameth threatened to write to M. de Mercy. M. Harnoncourt was not intimidated; and those gentlemen are now safe in Namur, where they are to remain until the Duke of Brunswick decides on their fate. They have declared that the army which they have quitted is encamped behind La Chaux, between Mouzon and Stenay. It is said that M. La Fayette had attempted to found the disposition of his soldiers, and finding that they had resolved to shoot him, and being desirous himself of living a little longer, he took the first opportunity to pass into an enemy's country.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

FRENCH BRAVERY.

An incident lately took place on the frontiers of France which cannot fail to set French bravery in a striking point of view. A peasant having been taken prisoner by a party of Hulans, was conducted to their colonel, who as soon as he came into his presence, demanded what was his opinion of the war, and whether he thought favourable of the French? The rustic, looking at him with a stern countenance, asked, in his turn, if he might be allowed to speak his mind with freedom? Yes, replied the colonel, say whatever you have a mind. I wish to know then, said the country man, whether you intend to march to Paris? Certainly, answered the colonel, but all in good time, friend. In case you attempt it, said the other, "the Sans Culottes will raise two hundred thousand fresh recruits every month, and even then they will be able to support a twenty years war against the strength of a kingdom in arms, already vanquished; besides, they will have recourse to a manœuvre, each of which, is the same thing to inaccessible." The colonel, with some impatience, asked what manœuvre they would use? Mountains! said the fellow, why, they are mountains that will be twice of the carcasses of three millions of patriotic Frenchmen, who have sworn to prefer death to slavery! The officer, in an agony of rage, drew his sword, and menaced to cut off the countryman's head. He then cried out, you promised to hear me patiently; I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth; strike then and welcome!

These words displayed an unexpected dignity of soul which entirely disarmed the colonel of any further resentment, who immediately wrote him a discharge and sent him home to his friends and family.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.

A correspondent thinks it no fault, disgrace to the police of this country, that a superior officer of government is obliged to come into it in disguise, as was the case lately with Mr. GEORGE CLYMER, of Philadelphia, the *Superior General of Excise* for the state of Pennsylvania. Until he came to Bedford, to prevent any rumour of his approach he passed for Gen. Knox, about to pay a visit to the western Posts; which by the last accounts not be amiss for the ministers, were that he might the better understand the geography of this country if possible; from Bedford Mr. Clymer took the name of Mr. Smith, until he came to Mr Dermett's in the Glades. There having no horse for his servant to bring on at his leisure, he himself mounted the servant's horse, and rode behind the portmanteau, as the waiter of Mr Dermett, who accompanied him to Pittsburgh, understanding him to be a paymaster coming in disguise with money to pay off the troops. On the journey nothing material happened, save at Cavatt's, where acting as a servant and rubbing down Mr Dermett's horse and his own, he was ill treated by the hostler who called him an ill-looking fellow, and said he did not know how to rub down a horse.

Arriving at Pittsburgh, and putting up at the sign of the Indian Queen (Andrew Watson's), wearing a slouched hat so as to pass for an ordinary person. The next morning by times went to Head quarters, at the Quarter Master General's, and staid until evening, when returning to the tavern, accompanied by the Commander in Chief to protect him with his presence, some officers being in the house after night, contrary to general orders, and it being whispered that Gen. Wayne was coming, a hurly burly, overturning chairs &c. ensued, which the superior mistaking for a banditti about to sally out upon him, retreated to Head quarters. The next night he sent for his baggage & changed his lodgings on the Rear; but it transpiring that he was an excise officer, the landlord not thinking it safe to entertain him, was obliged to give him a bill, and again he went to Head Quarters, until a fresh lodging was provided for him, at Major Kirkpatrick's, the brother in law of the deputy excise officer for this district.

When an outrage on the dignity of the U. S. is come to such a head as this, that a gentleman in the execution of his duties, retreated to such humiliating circumstances, it is high time to look about and ask, who governs, the rabble or the laws?

NEW YORK, October 26.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Nantes, in France, dated 18th Aug. 1792, to a very respectable house in Philadelphia.

"The late disturbances in Paris will likely be somewhat aggerated on your side of the water, as all the incidents of the revolution have been here. Thank GOD, we continue to enjoy perfect tranquility, and united as we are, we hope to maintain it.

"Those of your merchants who have not been credulous of the idle stories made them of the situation of this kingdom, and who have sent us their specie, have made much money, say 30 to 50 per cent and more."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Washington, dated September 7, 1792.

"Lareived here last evening, and this instant General Wilkinson arrived, he has been in the battle ground and found three pieces of cannon that were lost on the unfortunate fourth of November last.—Last night a party of Indians came to Fort-Hamilton, and took off about forty horses of the Contractors; Captain Barbe with forty men is in pursuit of them, and I make no doubt will overtake them."

BOSTON, November 1.

By a vessel which arrived at Norfolk (Vir.) Oct. 5, from Aux Cayes, we learn, that affairs at present are in a state of tranquility in that quarter. The whites were under the necessity of giving freedom to two Chiefs and 600 negroes within, but would not give them the coffee land they demanded. A chief, with about 200 negroes, would not accept freedom without land, and have retired to the mountains.—The Planters were to take possession of what settlements remained undestroyed the day the vessel sailed.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Cincinnati, dated September 9, 1792.

"The day before yesterday, General Wilkinson returned to this place, from a visit to the out post, and an extensive excursion to Gen. St. Clair's field of slaughter, and around the head waters of the Big Miami—I am informed that he has discovered two pieces of brass ordinance lost on the 4th of November—that he explored the country in front of the field of battle, with in 8 miles of the old Miami village, which turns out to be 60 miles from the field—He has also explored the country to the East of General St. Clair's trace—from whence it appeared that the Gen. bore much too far to the Westward—We are also told he passed through several extensive encampments occupied by the Indians about the month of May on the head waters of the Miami, but that he was not able to discover any party of their murderers.—indeed it is probable, that was not his object, as he does, I am informed, still consider himself restrained from offensive operations."

NORTHAMPTON, NOVEMBER 7.

THE several towns within the County of Hampshire, being called upon by the Honourable the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusets, to Shew Cause, if any they have why the Petition of *David Sweet*, Esq. and others, for a division of the County of Hampshire, aforesaid, should not be granted. The town of Northampton, therefore, beg leave to remonstrate against it for the following reasons, viz.

I. Because the expence and inconvenience arising from the local situation of the Petitioners, and their distance from the places of holding the Courts, we presume, has always been, and still is, within their power to remedy, by giving their votes to establish the Courts in a central situation.

II. Because we are clearly of the opinion, that if the ancient number of Courts were again declared to the County, and made central, all their complaints of unreasonable delays in obtaining justice would be obviated, unless at the Supreme Judicial Court; and as the whole time of the justices of that Court is occupied in performing their present circuits, we cannot conceive that they would derive a remedy, by a division, without an additional number of justices made in that court, who shall ride in different circuits, and in that case we believe, they may be as well accommodated without, as with a division of the County.

III. Because the present form of the County is such that in case of a division, the inhabitants of many towns will not be at all benefited or relieved; but many of them be less accommodated than with a central situation.

IV. Because we believe, that the total amount of expences within the two counties will be much greater than in the present situation of the County, besides having a tendency to multiply Law Suits—and because there must also be a great increase of expence for public buildings, &c. all which the present County are completely furnished with, in a central situation.

V. Because we humbly conceive that if the legislature should adopt some more certain method to obtain the sentiments of the several towns within this County, they would find a very great majority opposed to a division, and a very considerable majority even of the towns within the limits of the new proposed County, as only eleven towns joined in the petition, when the whole were called on for that particular purpose.

VI. Because we look forward to 1793; and contemplate at the time of revising the Constitution, that (if necessary) there will be a revision of all the counties within the Commonwealth, and that any partial division at this time, may interfere with the general plan, that may then be adopted—or that some other measures will be concerted that shall effectually remedy the local inconveniencies that many of the counties within the Commonwealth are now complaining of.

Votes given in for Representatives to Congress, in this town, on Friday last.

For the first, second and third districts.

David Cobb, Esq. had	70 votes
Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. had	14
Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. had	5
Elbridge Gerry, Esq. had	3

For the second district.

Samuel Lyman, Esq. had	21
Samuel Fowler, Esq. had	5
Samuel Heaphaus, Esq. had	67

For the County of Berkshire.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. had	74
Thomson J. Skinner, had	18

For the County of Hampshire.

Samuel Lyman, Esq. had	29
William Lyman, Esq. had	63
Samuel Heaphaus, Esq.	18

For the County of Worcester.

Artemas Ward, Esq. had	74
Jonathan Grout, Esq. had	18

His Excellency the Governor, by Proclamation, has directed that the General Court hold their next Session, the 7th of November inst. in the town of Concord.

Thursday the 29th Day of November inst. is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, throughout this Commonwealth.

DIED]—At Williamsburgh, 29th ult. NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND, aged 72 years.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Wright, Stoddard and Wright,

BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have contracted accounts with said company are requested immediately to settle the same with

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR SALTS OF LYE.

Northampton, Nov. 7, 1792.

TO be sold, a Large New Dwelling House, and one half acre of land, about forty rods south of the Meeting House, in Affield, well calculated for a trader or tradesman; payment made easy for the purchaser; for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers living on the premises.

ELEAZER SMITH.
ISRAEL GUILD.

N. B. There is other lands for sale adjoining the Premises.

Nov. 5, 1792.

WEBSTER's INSTITUTE, for sale at the same price they are sold by Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin in Hartford, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, November 7, 1792.

ODE.

For the 23d of October, 1792.

WHEN form'd by God's creating hand,
This beauteous fabrick first appear'd,
Eternal Wisdom gave command!
All Nature with attention heard!

"Here Ocean roll thy swelling tide,
"Here spread thy vast *Atlantic* main;
"From *European* eye to hide,
"That western world which bounds thy reign."

Whilst Ocean kept his sacred charge,
And fair COLUMBIA lay concealed;
Through Europe, *Discord* roam'd at large,
Till *War* had crimson'd every field.

Black *superstition's* dismal night,
Extinguish'd Reason's golden ray;
And science, driven from the light,
Beneath monastick rubbish lay.

The Crown and Mitre close allay'd,
Trampled whole nations to the dust;
Whilst FREEDOM, wandering far and wide,
With pure religion, both were lost.

Then guided by the Almighty hand,
COLUMBUS spread his daring sail;
Ocean receiv'd a new command,
And zephyrs breath'd a gentle gale.

The western World appear'd to view,
Her friendly arms extended wide;
Then FREEDOM o'er the *Atlantic* flew,
With pure religion by her side.

Tyrants with mortal hate pursu'd
In vain their forces they employ;
In vain the serpent pours his flood,
Those heaven-born exiles to destroy.

"No weapon form'd against my flock
"Shall prosper!" saith the Almighty Lord,
"Those prudent threatnings them shall mock,
"For I will be thy shield and sword.

"Sweet Peace and hea'nly Truth shall shine,
"On fair *Columbia's* happy ground;
"Where Freedom and religion join;
"And spread their influence all around."

CHORUS.

Hail great *Columbia!* favour'd soil!
Thy fields with plenty crown thy toil;
Thy shore the seat of growing wealth,
Thy clime the source of balmy health.

From thee proceeds the virtuous plan,
To vindicate the "*Rights of Man*:"
Thy fame shall spread from pole to pole,
Whilst everlasting ages roll.

* *This anniversary of the third Century sate the discovery of this New World, by* CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

MONITOR.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

To YOUNG MEN *of every description and profession.*

BELOVED YOUNG MEN,

NOTHING is more universally approved than benevolence, the exercise of it will always excite to seek the welfare and happiness of our fellow creatures, more especially of our offspring. Our happiness in this world, will usually be found to keep pace with our conduct, be it good or bad, will be likely to produce its likeness in our offspring; therefore, from a principle of love to them, we are called to circumspection in our speech and behaviour, and so far as we are influenced to reverence the Diety, and treat our fellow creatures according to the golden rule—so far we enjoy ourselves, and set a good example before them.

The design of the present address, is to take a view of, & guard against the danger we are in of being robbed and spoiled of the above enjoyments, by examples of profaneness, which to the shame of the christian name have abounded among us: A practice universally confessed to be altogether unprofitable, so that no benefit or advantage can arise from it, but the negative is not all: Positive mischiefs arise it being in the nature of it a contempt for the Deity, it must be hurtful to the mind stained with the guilt, as putting it at a distance from and dread of the contemned Deity; it is hurtful as it throws every thing out of order where it prevails, and there can be no rational enjoyment, there again it is hurtful as the example tends to poison the minds of the unwary and unthinking children and youth that are within hearing. But how especially dreadful is it where a parent comes home among his children, and instead of mutual joy, praise and thanksgiving on meeting together all well, some passionate profaneness makes all shudder.

Whence can this evil arise? I will hint at one cause, leaving other causes to be reflected on. One cause I am persuaded is ignorance of the true character of God who is essential love, and manifests himself in the character of the Saviour; ignorant of his character, have we not in the madness of our folly, called upon essential love to put our malice and hatred into execution; upon the Saviour, to damn and destroy those we have been displeased with——how disrespectful and affronting is this.

Besides he is the father of the whole family, the disobedient and obedient are his children, for we are his offspring; shall we then not only call on the Saviour to turn destroyer, but call the father to destroy his own offspring—let us look at it a little in our minds.

How degrading and abusive to our Maker and ourselves, to call on him to damn our servant, our house, our vessel, or any thing that displeases us, as if we would engage him to take a side with our peevish, fretful temper on all occasions, which will judge every displeasing person and to deserve, damnation and all for the immediate execution of it—which conduct manifests the author really deserving what they judge others to.

Well for them, well for us all, that God is the unchangeable Almighty Saviour, or what would become of us!

MY BELOVED BRETHREN,

If this subject should appear of sufficient importance, it might be well to have it introduced into every collection and society of men, to be considered, and the sense of the individuals taken, and if any should have been so unhappy as to have contracted a disagreeable habit, perhaps the wisdom of the society may hit upon some significant look that might have a tendency to remain and reclaim such a brother.

Let it be by universal consent viewed in its proper light, abandoned, discountenanced and discouraged.

I write unto you young men, because ye are strong, & by your united efforts accompanied with divine blessing, may overcome this wicked practice. Reverence for the Deity, respect to our own and our neighbors peace and tranquility of mind, regard to posterity, and to the honor and welfare of the union, are all woven together in one consolidated motive here unto.

But perhaps some will be ready to say, why is this address to all, methinks young ministers might have enough left out, let it be granted we are not in danger, perhaps their danger is not so visable, but they should take heed they do not in their preaching reprove it that God is as an enemy and destroyer, whose character is Father and Saviour.

But why are all classed together might some one say, I might have been left out, for I am not profane, I abhor the practice; such would do well to take a hint from the wise man, if thou hast thought evil, lay thine hand upon thine mouth. If we are disposed to unite in reformation we should strike at the root, and watch against the first motion in our hearts, for as the churning of milk bringeth forth butter, and the wringing of nose bringeth forth blood, so the agitation of the latent principle of wrath, if not carefully watched against, bringeth forth strife, in the outward expression of it, and there is no person that is acquainted with what proceeds out of the heart of man, but must see his call, to take his place and part, in the work of reformation.

That it may be attended speedily and universally is the ardent wish of a hearty friend to the United States of America. From the most respected, Honored and well beloved President to the poorest member of the Union.

AN ELDER BROTHER.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

THE CHINA ASTER.

"I PLANTED it with my own hand," said my little sister, holding up a withered *China aster*, plucked up by the roots—"I covered it from the sun—I watered it night and morning, and *after all*—wiping her eyes with the corner of her frock)—*After all it is dead!*"

Alas! how many are the occurrences in life, thought I, which resembling Mary's flower. Too rashly believing what we wish, we adopt some pretty trifle, and laying it as it were in our bosom, love it as a daughter." *Fancy* paints it in gay colours; increasing in beauty, we see its leaves expand, and trace its progress with anxious solicitude from the *swelling bud* to the *full blow*; and then, when we fondly expect to enjoy it, *reality* tells—*after all it is dead!*

How often does an *only son* engross all the cares of his parents, and wind himself round every fiber of the heart. To cherish the idal, is every wish on the stretch—to indulge it, are all the rarities of art and nature procured—sleepless nights and anxious days are their lot; and to when they hope to see the end of their labors, struck by the hand of *disease*, or debased by the contaminating touch of *vice*, the agonizing parents find, *after all, it is dead!*

And how sanguine are the expectations of those relations and friends who possess a lovely *girl*, endowed with all the charms of *beauty* and *goodness*! How do they exult in her very idea: She is the solace of their calamities, and the Staff of dependence for their declining years. *Friendship* rises in her defence like a wall, and *affection* nourishes her as the mild dew of spring. An! to how little purpose! The canker worm of *love* preys upon the delicate root of this sweet *sensitive*; and the scorching winds of disappointment drink up its moisture! It fades—the hands of friendship and affection are united to support it in vain; for,

The deep drawn off repeated *sigh*
Hath cast'd health's blushes to decay;
The tear that moisten'd *beauty's* eye,
Hath worn its lustre quite away.

It languishes and dies—and *regret*, bitterly weeping, raves round the *lovely fallen*, and exclaims, *after all, it is dead!*

ANTONIETTA.

A GOOD HEART.

A SPEAKER is but a prater, a rhyme is but a ballad; a good leg will fall, a strait back will stoop, a black beard will turn white, a curl'd pate will grow bald, a fair face will wither, a full eye will wax hollow—but a good heart *Kate*, is the sun and the moon, or rather the sun and not the moon for it shines bright, and never changes, but keeps its course truly.

Shakespeare

A BULL.

AN Irish paper informs us that a riotous mob of linen weavers had turned out for more wages in Dublin, and paraded through the streets in a "*peaceable and orderly manner.*"

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he hopes himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and Stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—*every favour will be attended to with gratitude.*

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, October 31, 1792.

CHECK'D WOLLEN.

THOSE who engaged CHECK'D WOLLEN Shirting, to the subscriber, are requested to bring it by the 5th of *November*, a further—a generous price will be given for all that can be obtained by that time.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 24. 1792.

Dr. Hopkins's Body of Divinity.

THE Public are hereby informed, that this work is now in the Press, and will be published in a few months. Persons holding subscription Papers, are requested to return them immediately, to THOMAS and ANDREWS, the Publishers, No. 45, NEWBURY STREET, *Boston*, to said THOMAS at *Worcester*, or the AUTHOR; as it is intended to publish the Names of Subscribers. Those who have not yet subscribed, but intend to, are requested to do it immediately, as but a few Copies will be published more than are subscribed for, and those will be sold at an advanced price.——One thousand Subscribers are already received for this valuable Work, besides which, it is probable, there are many not yet returned.

The price to Subscribers for the two Volumes, handsomely bound, containing nearly two pages large Octavo, is *Eighteen Shillings.*

WORCESTER, OCTOBER, 11, 1792.

Bell Foundry.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDRY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

TO BE SOLD, *THIRTY THREE ACRES of most excellent LAND, under good improvement, and ELEVEN ACRES of WOOD LAND, adjoining, all well fenced, and partly with wall. Said Land lies in the town of Norwich, and will be sold, on very accommodating terms for the purchaser, and a reasonable time allowed to make payment.*

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, October 17. 1792.

RUN *away from the Subscriber, in Pittstown, in the County of Rensellaer, and State of New-York, on the 14th of October instant, an apprentice boy, named* ARETUS POWERS, *14 years old, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes, had on a green camblet coat, and brown linsewoolsen frock, jean vest, and brown tow trousers. Whatever will apprehend said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have* TWO DOLLARS *reward—All persons are forbid harbouring, entertaining or employing said apprentice, as they must answer as the penalty of the law.*

JESSE BACON.

Pittstown, October 19. 1792.

BROKE *into the Subscriber's inclosure, about the 20th of June last, four* SHEEP, *two old sheep and two lambs, the old Sheep were painted red on their shoulders, all of them marked with a slit in the end of the right ear, and a halfpenny cut the upper side of the left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges, and take his property.*

GIDEON CLARK, Jun.

Westhampton, October 22. 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, [PRICE 9d.]

A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,

By the Rev. MOSES HEMMENWAY, D. D.

Also the *Conversion* and *Death* of JOSEPH,

An affecting Story founded on Fact.

Embellished with two elegant engravings.

OCTOBER 24, 1792.

R A G S.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE

B L A N K S

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE HISTORY OF

Jack Nips,

For Sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *[Massachusetts]* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1792. [NUMB. 324.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

You are requested to insert the following letter from BENJAMIN BANNEKER, *a Black Man, to the* SECRETARY OF STATE, *with his answer thereto, and you will oblige a number of your Readers.*

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQUIRE.

Maryland, Baltimore County, August 19, 1792.

SIR,

I AM fully convinced of the greatness of that freedom which I take with you on the present occasion: A liberty which seemed to me scarcely allowable, when I reflected on that distinguished, and dignified station in which you stand; and the almost general prejudice and prepossession which is so prevalent in the world against those of my complexion.

I suppose it is a truth too well attested to you, to need a proof here, that we are a race of beings who have long laboured under the abuse and censure of the world, that we have long been looked upon with an eye of contempt, considered rather as brutish than human, and scarcely capable of mental endowments.

I hope I may safely admit in consequence of that report which hath reached me, that you are a man far less inflexible in sentiments of this nature, than many others, that you are measurably friendly and well disposed toward us, and that you are willing and ready to lend your aid and assistance to our relief from those many distresses and numerous calamities to which we are reduced.

Now, Sir, if this be founded in truth, I apprehend you will readily embrace every opportunity, to eradicate that train of absurd and false ideas and opinions which so generally prevail in respect to us, and that your sentiments are concurrent with mine, which are, that one universal Father hath given being to us all, and that he hath not only made us of one flesh, but that he hath also, without partiality, afforded us all the faculties, and that, however variable we may be in society or religion, however diversified in situation or colour, we are all of the same family, and stand in the same relation to Him.

If these are sentiments of which you are fully persuaded, I hope you cannot but acknowledge, that it is the indispensible duty of those who maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who profess the obligations of christianity, to extend their power and influence to the relief of every part of the human race, from whatever burthen or oppression they may unjustly labor under; and this I apprehend a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles should lead us all to.

Sir, I have long been convinced, that if your love for yourselves, and for those inestimable laws which preserve to you the rights of human nature, was founded on sincerity, you could not but be solicitous, that every individual, of whatever rank or distinction, might with you equally enjoy the blessings thereof; neither could you rest satisfied, short of the most active diffusion of your exertions, in order to their promotion from any state of degradation to which the unjustifiable cruelty and barbarism of men may have reduced them.

I freely and cheerfully acknowledge, that I am of the African race, and in that colour which is natural to them of the deepest dye; and it is under a sense of the most profound gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, that I now confess to you, that I am under that state of tyrannical thraldom, and inhuman captivity, to which too many of my brethren are doomed; but that I have abundantly tasted of the fruition of those happy things, which proceeded from that free and tranquilled liberty with which you are favoured, and which I hope you will willingly allow you have received from the immediate hand of that Being, from whom proceedeth every good and perfect gift.

Suffer me to recall to your mind that time, in which the arm and tyranny of the British crown were exerted with every powerful effort in order to reduce you to a state of servitude; look back, I entreat you, on the variety of dangers to which you were exposed; reflect on the time in which every human aid appeared unavailable, and in which even hope and fortitude wore the aspect of inability to the conflict; and you cannot but be led to a serious and grateful sense of your miraculous and providential preservation; you cannot but acknowledge, that the present freedom and tranquility which you enjoy, you have mercifully received, and that is the peculiar blessing of Heaven.

This, Sir, was a time in which you clearly saw into the injustice of a state of slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horrors of its conditions—it was now that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publicly held forth this true and invaluable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remembered in all posterity ages. "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Here was a time in which your tender feelings for yourselves had engaged you thus to declare; you were then impressed with proper ideas of that great valuation of liberty, and the free possession of those blessings to which you were entitled by nature; but, Sir, how plausible is it to reflect, that although you were so fully convinced of the benevolence of the Father of mankind, and of his equal and impartial distribution of those rights and privileges which he had conferred upon them, that you should at the same time contend for his natural right in detaining by force and violence so numerous a part of my brethren under groaning captivity and cruel oppression; that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you publicly declared in others, with respect to yourselves.

I suppose that your knowledge of the situation of my brethren is too extensive to need a recital here; neither shall I presume to prescribe methods by which they may be relieved, otherwise than by recommending to you and all others to wean yourselves from those narrow prejudices which you have imbibed with respect to them, and as Job proposed to his friends. "put your soul in their souls' stead;" thus shall your hearts be enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them, and thus shall you need neither the direction of myself or others in whatever manner to proceed herein.

And now, Sir, although my sympathy and affection for my brethren hath caused my enlargement thus far, I ardently hope that your candour and generosity will plead with you in my behalf, when I make known to you, and that it was not originally my design; but that having taken up my pen in order to direct to you, as a person, a copy of an Almanack which I have calculated for the succeeding year, I was unexpectedly and unavoidable led thereto.

This calculation is the production of my arduous study in this my advanced stage of life; being 59 for, having long had unbounded desires to become acquainted with the secrets of nature, I have had to gratify my curiosity herein through my own assiduous application to astronomical study, in which I need not recount to you the many difficulties and disadvantages which I have had to encounter.

And although I had almost declined to make my calculation for the ensuing year, in consequence of that time which I had allotted therefore being taken up at the Federal Territory, by the request of Mr. Andrew Ellicot, yet finding myself under several engagements to Printers of this state to whom I had communicated my design, on my return to my place of residence, I industriously applied myself thereto, which I hope I have accomplished with correctness and accuracy; a copy of which I have taken the liberty to direct to you, and which I humbly request you will favourably receive; and although you may have the opportunity of perusing it after its publication, yet I chose to send it to you in manuscript previous thereto, that thereby you might not only have an earlier inspection, but that you might also view it in my own hand writing.

And now, Sir, I shall conclude, and subscribe, myself with the most profound respect, your most obedient humble servant,

BENJAMIN BANNEKER.

N. B. Any communication to me may be had by a direction to Mr. Elias Ellicot, merchant in Baltimore town.

B. B.

To Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 30, 1792.

SIR,

I THANK you sincerely for your letter of the 19th inst. and for the almanack it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do, to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren, talents equal to those of the other colours of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America. I can add with truth that nobody wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and their mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the inhocility of their present existence, and other circumstances, which cannot be neglected, will admit.

I have taken the liberty of sending your almanack to Monsieur de Condorcet, secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and member of the Philanthropick Society, because I considered it as a document to which your whole colour had a right for their justification against the documents which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A Few words to those people called

OLD BACHELORS.

I SHALL begin with the words of a learned man, which are these: *take unto thyself a wife and obey the ordinances of God.*

It is truly surprising that there are so many men in the world without companions for life, for if there is any thing lovely, if there is any thing desirable, if there is, any thing within the reach of happiness in this world, Is it not a suitable and agreeable companion? For such an one is a comfort to her husband at all times; he taketh pleasure in her company in the leisure hours when retired from the business of the day, and she is a comfort and a support to him in his labouring and tiresome hours.

But what comfort or satisfaction can a person take of his life if he has not a companion? What pleasure can he take in his house, and land, and vineyards, and herds, and flocks, if he has not a partner in all his wealth? Such a person is not left unpunished by the great preacher: for saith he, *Then I relanced and saw vanity under the sun: There is one alone, and there is not a second,* (which signifies he hath not a companion) *yea, he hath neither child or brother, yet there is no end of his labour; neither is his eye satisfied with riches; neither saith he, For whom do I labor and bereave my soul good?*

Here the son of David seems to represent the unmarried state to be the most sad and uncomfortable: His whole time seems to be spent in striving to get riches; and, What good can his riches do him, since he is the sole enjoyer of them? For such a person is generally the most covetous, and is more apt to refuse giving relief, even to the distressed and needy.

But hear what is said of such a person: *—He cuts him that heapeth up wealth and replenisheth alone is the possession thereof; the tears of the orphans he drinketh like milk; the cries of the widows are musick to his ears; his heart is hardened with the love of wealth. No grief nor distress can make impression upon it, but the curse of iniquity pursueth him.*

How is it possible a person can content himself with such a life? —What can be the meditation of his mind in his leisure hours? For he has no bosom friend to converse with; no prattling child to amusing take to divert his mind, which are the choicest objects that render man's life comfortable and agreeable.

But it appears that he treats every object that would tend to make his life comfortable and desirable with total neglect; as there is nothing that appears to be desirable, or can yield any comfort or satisfaction in the life of an old bachelor, be persuaded to take unto yourself a wife, and embrace the ordinance that was early instituted in the world, and become a useful member of society.

HYMEN.

ACCOUNT *of the* WEDDING *of a* PERSEE.

(Given by an European living in India)

THE Persee, at whose wedding I was a guest, many weeks before had sent invitations to his numerous friends and acquaintance, to assemble at the fixed time, at a spacious hall, erected for the occasion, in a beautiful field. It was the dry season, when the air was constantly mild and serene, and the whole vegetable world breathed a delightful fragrance. The hall was formed by bamboos connected together, as is usual in that country, and covered with cloth. It was a medium between a house and a tent, being less solid than the former, but more substantial than the latter. Here the company assembled, after, the heat of the day was over, to the number of several hundreds. After a rich repast, which was served with great regularity, we set out to meet the bride, messengers having arrived at the hall to announce her approach. The young Persee was mounted upon a camel richly caparisoned, himself adorned with a multitude of jewels, and highly perfumed. A number of slaves walked by the side of the camel, holding an umbrella over the head of their master, while others fanned his face; the company had, as usual their palanquins. In the mean time we were entertained by a band of music, of Pipers blowing very loud upon the great pipe with their mouths, and playing with their fingers on another; trumpeters, and all kinds of drummers, beating upon what they call tam tams. The music was dreadfully loud, but to my ears not very pleasant. There was only one tune; nor did I ever hear another during the six years I have been in India. We arrived at a village, where we were met by the bride attended by an infinite number of female acquaintance, her near relations, and a crowd of servants. A gentleman's carriage in the service of the company was borrowed for the bride. It was an open phaeton, drawn in slow procession, by four beautiful Arabian horses. The practice of borrowing English equipages, on matrimonial occasions is very common, and they are always lent with great good humor. As to the rest of the ladies, some rode upon camels; some in carriages drawn by spotted buffaloes and bullocks, whose horns were tipped with silver, and their heads adorned with flowers, bound by ribbons. The bride was a tall and comely creature; her long black hair falling down over her shoulders, and then turned up in wreathes, elegantly adorned with embroidered ribbons and precious stones. It was at that moment when her husband gave the Salam, in a modest and respectable manner, at a small distance, when she flood up in the phaeton, veiled only by an umbrella, that I

who had the honor of being near the bridegroom, had a full view of his lovely bride.

At the end of the village an accident happened which interrupted, for a short time, the joy of the day, and filled the minds of hundreds with the most alarming apprehensions. The men as well as the women, gave a loud shriek, and ran in a distracted manner, not knowing what they did, even the bride was for a moment deserted by those of her own religion and kindred, and left to the care of her European drivers. Some unlucky wag had on purpose, for some swine a-drift, that were kept by Portuguese families; and it was the fear of being touched by these odious unclean animals that turned for a few moments, a day of joy into a day of lamentation. It is impossible to describe the horror that both Persees and Gentoos express at the sight of a sow. The very form of that animal is offensive to them, and make them shudder: it appears as loathsome to them as a toad does to an European: and you may imagine the horror you would feel at the approach of a toad of the size of a sow.

The swine being driven back, (in effecting which respulse I may justly boast that I was myself the principal hero) we proceeded in joyful procession to the hall, which spacious as it was, was now insufficient to contain our encreased numbers: wherefore many of the company were seated on the grassy plain, lamps being hung among the shrubbery on poles of bamboos, fixed without much difficulty in the soft and deep soil.

Various kinds of refreshments having been, after short intervals, presented to the company, we were at last entertained with a ball, which lasted all night. The ladies were placed by themselves on one side of the hall and the gentlemen by themselves on the other. — The women wore their veils; but these were not drawn so closely over the face, but that you could get a peep at their eyes and noses. When their veils were drawn back, in order that they might enjoy the refreshment of being fanned, we could discover their necks and fine hair. There was not the least communication between the men and the women; no, not a whisper. The men conversed among themselves, and the women observed a most profound silence, looking straight forward with inexpressible sweetness and modesty.

But now appears a spectacle which commands silence among the gentlemen as well as the ladies, and draws the attention of every part of the hall. A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat, appear on a platform raised about two feet above the floor. Violins were now added to the band of Music, and presently the dance began. The balladiers (for that is the name by which the dancing girls are distinguished on this side of Hindostan) are dressed in the gaudiest manner that the luxuriant fancy of the East can conceive. There long black hair falling over their shoulders in flowing ringlets, or braided and turned up, is loaded with precious stones, and ornamented with flowers. Their necklaces and bracelets are enriched in the same manner: even their nose jewels, which at first sight appear shocking to an European, have something pleasing, after custom has worn off the effect of prejudice, and by a certain symmetry, for off all other ornaments. Nothing can equal the care they take to preserve their breasts, as the most striking mark of modesty. In order to prevent them from growing large or ill-shaped, they enclose them in cases made of exceeding light wood, which are joined together and fastened with buckles of jewels behind. These cases are so smooth and pliant, that they give way to the various attitudes of the body without being flattened, and without the smallest injury to the delicacy of the skin. The outside of the cases is covered with a leaf of gold, and studded with diamonds. They take it off and put it on again with singular facility.

The balladiers imagine that they heighten the beauty of their complexion, and the impression of their countenances, by tracing black circles round their eyes with a hair bodkin dipped in the powder of antimony. On their ancles, besides jewels, they wear bells, which they think have a good effect, but which, I confess I do not admire.

The ball lasted until morning. Refreshments were presented to the company at short intervals during the night. The bridge was accompanied to the house of her husband only by her nearest relations. The Hindoo ladies were in the like manner taken care of by their husbands or kindred, as to the balladiers, they were escorted home by Europeans.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

By His Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire.

GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it is the indispensible duty of all men to acknowledge ALMIGHTY GOD as the fountain of mercies, and the giver of every good and perfect gift; and it becomes us at the close of the year, to unite in rendering thanks to HIM for the bounties of his Providence conferred upon us as a people.

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by the advice and consent of the COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY NINTH day of *November* next, to be observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING & PRAISE throughout this Commonwealth: —Calling upon Ministers and People of every religious denomination, to assemble on the same day, and solemnly commemorate the many undeserved mercies and favors, which it hath pleased our divine and gracious benefactor to bestow upon us; —Particularly that He hath favored us with so great a measure of health; and notwithstanding in his righteous providence, he hath permitted an infectious and malignant distemper to prevail in the capital, and other towns, yet in judgement he hath remitted and forgiven them beyond what our sins have deserved; the lives of by far the greater number of those who have been visited with the distemper, having been spared, and their health restored: —That HE hath caused the earth to yield its increase, sufficient for the supply of the necessaries and conveniencies of life: To prosper our merchandize and fishery; and to continue to us our invaluable civil and religious rights and liberties. And, together with our sincere and pious acknowledgments, I do earnestly recommend the penitent confession of our sins; amendment of our hearts and lives, and humble supplication to GOD, for HIS further aid, protection and blessing: —That HE would especially be pleased to endue the administrators of the federal constitution, of this, and the other States in the Union, with found wisdom and understanding; the fear of GOD, and the love of their country, and a single aim to preserve and promote the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the people: And that HE would grant to all, a spirit of truth, and discernment; a due regard to every wise administration, and to the importance of internal peace and Union: —To afford HIS further smiles on our agriculture, fisheries, commerce, and all the labour of our hands: —To guide and direct the University, and all schools and seminaries of learning, so that our children and youth, by a wholesome education, may be deeply impressed with the principles of true religion, and solid virtue. —That HE would be pleased to afford HIS almighty aid to all people, and more especially the FRENCH NATION, who are virtuously struggling for their just and equal rights. And finally, that HE would be pleased to over-rule the commotions and confusions that are in the earth, to the speedy downfall of tyranny and oppression, so that the kingdom of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST may be established in Peace and Righteousness, among all the Nations of the Earth.

And I do also earnestly recommend to the good 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, the *Twenty-fifth* day of OCTOBER, in the year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the *seventeenth* year of the *Independence* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

PARIS, August 20.

The King has borrowed immense sums of money to support his rebel brothers and their criminal adherents. If things do not take a different turn in his favor, above 20 bankers in this capital will be obliged to stop payment; and the sums being so immense, the bankruptcies in Paris will occasion several others in all the great towns in Europe. His debts amount to at least 150 millions of livres.

There are at this moment upwards of two thousand men employed in fortifying the tower of the temple, where the King is confined—the ditch which is to surround it is to be twenty feet wide.

Since the 10th of August, glorious epocha! Frenchmen look, walk, sit, speak, do every thing differently; they have assumed the primeval air of liberty; and every individual now begins to say—

"I am as free as nature first made man,

"Ere the base laws of servitude began,

"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

Gen. La Fayette has prevailed upon part of his army to swear neither to abandon him nor the King; and the better to succeed in his attempt, he thus addressed the troops under his command: "Let those who wish well to the constitutional King join me; and such as are on King Pethion's side, withdraw from under my standard."

The citizens of St. Germans, long distinguished for their patriotism and its attendant virtues have written to their brethren of Nancy, to encourage them to proceed in their glorious career. We select the following bold passage from their address.

"The last Frenchman shall say to his oppressor, Tyrant! thou thought'st that thou had'st conquered me—Thou hast betrayed the cause of humanity, and thou wished to enslave thy fellow creature. Dare look me full in the face. Liberty is written on it in majestic and indelible characters—Nature engraved it there—she is the mother of all. Pierce my heart, and there thou wilt find the altar of freedom, which thy despicable cruelty cannot conquer."

All the suspicious priests of Paris, at least those who had not taken proper precaution to avoid the quick eye of the police are shut up in the former convent of the carmelite friars.

TOURNAY, (*Austrian Netherlands*) August 15.

This morning the enemy, with about 600 infantry and 400 cavalry, advanced towards the Castle of Merlain, where one of our advanced posts commanded by Lt. Zaboitky, was stationed. The Lieutenant, with the small number of chasseurs under his order, was, after a most gallant resistance, forced to retreat. Towards day break, the surrounded the pickets gathered together, with a view to charge the enemy, whom they obliged to evacuate Merlain.

In their retreat we killed two of their officers, 32 men, and 27 made prisoners. Among the latter there was a rebel Captain of the party of Bethune Cheroff, and a private belonging to the same legion, who were immediately shot.

Not a single man of ours was killed or missed.

Whilst the French General Dumourier, attempted this attack upon Tournay, he detach'd another column of 150 men, to attack the post of Bittermont, in the Forest of Rœux.

In this attack the French were equally unsuccessful, ten of their men were taken prisoners, and we only lost one chasseur, who had advanced too far against the enemy, and was made prisoner.

On the right of our army, the French General had likewise ordered 250 men, to advance. They approached Little Tournay with a view to plunder and set fire to it, but were repulsed by our Tyrolean chasseurs. In their precipitate retreat, they fired twice on our troops, but Captain Baron Celli, pursued them so closely as to kill three of their men on the causeway of Warterloe.

The Austrians began to bombard Landau on the 8th instant, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

The Marquis Bouille has joined the Imperial army.

LONDON, August 22.

In an American paper, which lately came to hand, we find the following paragraph:

New-Hampshire Keene, March 22.

"A singular fact.—We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this county, that as two men were coming a pond in pursuit of a moose deer, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made bold to snap it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, threw out a trout, which weighed three pounds four ounces."

Since the discovery of the circulation of the blood there has not been a discovery equal to this—nothing which will tend more to facilitate the art of angling, and render the implements of fishery so cheap. Immediately on reading this account a gentleman went to the New-York coffee-house and enquired if any person had very lately arrived from America. He found several, who confirmed the truth of this fact, by producing other newspapers, into which it had been copied. The evidence was now complete, and he immediately sat down to improve upon the discovery. The angling fact being here established is, that "red noses are a good and sufficient bait for trout." We will not stop here to dissert on the moose hunting, which probably is a diversion as peculiar to Enfield, in New-Hampshire, as hunting the steeple is in some provinces in England, or to speak of chasing butterflies and Emperor's of Morocco—but will proceed to observe upon the fact itself, that if due encouragement is given to the breed of red noses, catching trout will soon be as easy as to angle for them. To ascertain the fact, however, by experiment, which now and then is a certain way of proving facts, the gentleman went down to his country seat in Surry, where he has an excellent fish pond. On his arrival he called together his tenants and servants, that he might find a proper person, that is, a person with a proper nose, long and red, as described in the New-Hampshire account. With some difficulty he discovered a nose of the proper dimensions, namely, three inches and an half along, and at the broadest part, one inch and three quarters. A better nose could not be conceived as to length, but it wanted redness. He was surprised at this, because the fellow who owned the nose, had often been brought before him, as a justice of peace, for getting drunk and romping with the maids. His servant, how ever whispered him, "your honour will please to remember that you took away the gratification from the public house last year." This accounted for the matter at once. He took the fellow into the house, and sending to town for a fine pint bottle of true British spirits, he pretended to make this fellow keeper offit. The scheme answered, for in less than a month he had reason to think his nose a sufficient temptation to any trout in the kingdom. He then took him to the pond, and instructed him how to proceed. He lay for an hour with his nose about half an inch in the water, but nothing came. The gentleman encouraged him, however, to persevere, and to his entire joy, a trout of the precise weight, described in the printed account from New-England, in an unguarded moment, seduced by a crimson concupiscence, made a bite at the fellow's nose: who throwing his head back as he had been taught, produced the fish. The fact was so plain that the gentleman made him repeat the experiment, and it was always attended with equal success.

AUGUST 28.

LORD GOWER, having settled the affairs which detained him in France, will be in town to morrow night, if no unforeseen accident prevents him.

All the custom-house cutters at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general impress of seamen.

Whether these steps indicate an intention in our courts to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and found policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette, to the municipality of Sedan, dated Aug. 13.

"Commissioners of the National Assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the King's suspension, the National Assembly had been violated; and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs or the instruments of the sanction, that has thus enslaved the National Assembly and the King.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan, to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the National Assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who equally on my sole and personally responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures; and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the directory of the department in which are stationed the troops committed to my

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army, volunteers, and troops of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, Col. of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this mission, nor the administrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arresting the commissioners, are subject to any responsibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my paths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the constitution, which the sovereign will of the nation has decreed—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the measures that may give indemnifiable proofs of resistance of oppression, the first duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the Municipal Officers at Sedan dated Bouillon August 19.

"*Gentlemen,*

"If the last drop of my blood could serve the community of Sedan, it has a right to the sacrifice, and this would cost me less than that which I now make, but at the moment when I forsake by reasons that will not escape you, that my presence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to spare the city of Sedan the misfortunes of which I should be the cause, and I think this best means of serving it is, by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proscribed, who will never bow to any despotism, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able, at present, to be useful to his country, feels consolation only in the vows he puts up, that the sacred cause of liberty and equality, whose holy name is profaned, if that be possible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at least be held long in subjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

AUGUST 30.

Letters received from Luxemburg, dated the 20th inst. inform us, that the fortress of Longwi is taken by the combined armies, and that on the 21st a battalion was to march from Luxemburg to garrison that fortress. By another letter we have the following detail: —"The intention of the army was to scale the place: but before preparations for that purpose could be made, the garrison, whose answer to the first summons was, *that every man was resolved to be buried under the ruins of the fortress, surrendered without attempting to make the last defence!* They were all made prisoners of war; they were in number 1800, and were conducted to Luxemburg. The Prussian Boulangeries were immediately removed to Longer. The troops are in full march to meet *Lockner*, (now *Kellermann*) who is encamped with 25,000, under the walls of Metz.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

On the 29th ult arrived in the Delaware, the ship Neil Malcom, Capt. Gill from London. He sailed from the Downs the 5th, and from Torbay the 14th of September. By Captain Gill the following intelligence was received.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 3

THE rapid progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army was the cause of a dreadful insurrection which happened yesterday. On Saturday night at 11 o'clock, two cutters arrived here from Verdun, the dispatches by whom were immediately forwarded to the National Assembly. The dispatches were from the members of the definitive council (composed of members of the National Assembly) who were in the neighbourhood of Verdun, which place they state to have been summoned to surrender by the Duke of Brunswick. I have been fortunately able to obtain a copy of the Duke's letter to the garrison on this business. It is nearly as follows:

"The Duke of Brunswick, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, summon the town of Verdun to open its gates to the armies of their Majesties. The troops and inhabitants of this town, if they refuse, shall be responsible for the misfortunes brought upon them by the military operations which will be carried on with the utmost vigour to reduce the place under the obedience of his most Christian Majesty, its lawful sovereign. The inhabitants may rest assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, and of the brothers of his Most Christian Majesty, if they obey the summons.

"A council of war was immediately called to answer the summons, and it was determined to hold out to the last moment.

"Yesterday morning the commissioners of the community assembled, and M. Hugenin, their president, stated, upon the authority of the ministers, that the combined armies had advanced as far as Verdun, which could not withstand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence during the time of their deliberation, as they did not long hesitate upon pronouncing a decree preparing a proclamation upon the subject. The decree, which was reported to the National Assembly, and supported by them, ordered the batteries to be shot, authorised the seizure of all horses for military service, the disarming of all suspected persons, and directed the citizens to hold themselves ready for marching. Alarm guns were fired as a signal for shutting the batteries, the tocsin was sounded and the general was beaten. The Champ de Mars, was presently filled. The enrollment was proceeding with the happiest spirit, when it was suggested among the populace, that it was unsafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis, and that the necessity of an immediate march demanded the slaughter of those who might desolate the capital during their absence.

"At this interval news arrived, that a body of 4000 French, detached by Dumourier to the assistance of Verdun (although town 150 miles east of Paris) had been defeated and obliged to retreat. This raised the fury of the people to its utmost height. It was proposed to cut the throats of every traitor.

"The people flew to the convent of the Carmelites, where the refractory priests of Paris were confined, and without mercy, the Cardinal de Rochefoucald, and about 130 priests were massacred. From this they hurried to the Abbaye where every man and woman confined under suspicion of crimes against the nation were also murdered. We cannot with certainty enumerate the names of the victims. It is too certain, that all the Queen's ladies, Madame Lambella, Madame de Tarrante, &c. with Mr. Montmorin, M. D'Affry, and others, to the number of hundreds, fell under the pikes of the raging populace.

"In vain did the assembly interpose its feeble power. Montmorin was slaughtered between two of the commissioners that they sent to stem their fury—and we hear but one man who escaped the carnage, M. Sicard, the minister of the academy for instructing the deaf and dumb, and who was saved by the active friendship of a M. Monnier.

"Another very shocking spectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty priests, anxious to escape, presented themselves at once at the barriers to pass. They were asked for their passport. The priests not having any, evaded or give an answer. A mob assembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces.

"From the prison the populace proceeded to the houses of suspected persons, and wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that discovered a correspondence with the emigrants, they slaughtered the owners. This horrid scene continued until day light, and there is no certainty of its having entirely ceased. Great quantities of arms are said to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun. Couriers are sent off to all the departments, directing all the alarm bells to be rung throughout France, that all the citizens may appear before the enemy.

"The assembly have passed the following decree: Let twelve commissioners from the National Assembly be employed every day in the fortifications of Paris; let them moisten the soldier's intrenchments with the sweat of their brows, and let the whole assembly dig a pit for the enemies of their country.

"A body of 50,000 men are to march with all speed from Paris to Chalons; they are to march in different bodies, and to unite at Chalons."

The most moderate accounts state the slain in the late tumults at Paris to be 2000, the highest call them 7000—On Monday at 120'clock the tumult continued with little diminution. The National Assembly, the public offices, the treasury, during all these horrors were unviolated. A letter received by one of the most respectable families in town, states the capture at Verdun, and that the populace, excited, by this new difficulty, were expected to destroy the Royal Family. But we are inclined to think that Verdun is not yet taken, though a report to that effect prevailed in Paris on Monday.

Nov. 2.

Thursday last arrived the schooner Abigail, Samuel Gooch, master, from Malaga. The captain sailed from Gibraltar the 29th of Sept. and informs that it was currently reported and generally believed at that fortress, that the King of Spain was equipping 70,000 men to march against the armies of France—that the Russian army had joined the Austrians, and that there had been an engagement with the main body of the French army, in which the French troops proved victorious, having not only kept their ground, but slain immense numbers of their enemies. Particulars the captain had it not in his power to relate.

WINDSOR, October 29th.

We are informed, that one night last week, a large new brick distillery, belonging to Mr. Rogers, of Middlebury, and nearly completed, was unfortunately destroyed by fire.—What renders this catastrophe more singular, is, that a building erected for the same purpose, on the same spot, was consumed by fire, the fore part of the last summer; and the late one was never known to have a spark of fire within the walls before the conflagration.

NORTHAMPTON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Knoxville Gazette, of Oct. 10, contains an account, that on the 30th of September, about midnight, a party of four miles south of Nashville, at which time twelve families and about 15 gunmen were collected, was attacked by a party of Creeks and lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred—the attack continued for an hour, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child in the station. During the whole time, the Indians were never more distant than ten yards from the block-house, and often in large numbers close to the walls of the blockhouse, attempting to put fire to it. One ascending the roof with a torch, where he was shot. On viewing the ground next morning, it appeared that the fellow who was shot was a Creek, half bread—there was much blood, and signs that many dead were dragged off. Near the Block-house were found swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and bodgers of different Indian articles. One of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, mounted in the Spanish fashion. On the 3d of October, another block-house was attacked by surprize by another party of Indians—three whites were killed and one wounded, and a number of horses stolen.

This account concludes by saying, that "These are the fruits of the advice of the Baron de Corrondolet (Governor of Louisiana) and Governor O'Neal (of Pensacola) and it is due to Mr. Panton, their chief instrument, to add, he has well acted his part."

DIED—At Belchertown, on the 1st inst. CALEB CLARK, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

CASH, and the highest price given for

BEES-WAX,

By JOSEPH CLAPP, Jun.

Easthampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest ticks.

WANTED 2 quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has just received from London, a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Also PAINTER's COLOURS of every kind, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has likewise for sale, all kinds of wines, Surriname Spirits, best French Brandy, New-England Rum, Ginn, &c. Raisins, Figs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co.

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire by which their store was consumed, they have removed to that lately improved by Mr. Seth Wright, where they intend to continue their business in the GROCERY way as usual, and as they are constantly receiving fresh supplies of GOODS, they flatter themselves, those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be duly acknowledg'd by their humble servant.

In behalf of N. Blake and Co.

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, November 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Lathrop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their pay of Jesse Smith, who has the accounts.

JESSE SMITH,

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual.

Worthington, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Curb Bitt, and round Buckles and Tips, plated. Whoever has found said Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant.

E. PRICE, Jun.

Hadley, Nov. 8, 1792.

THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Messrs William and Eleazer Porter, Hadley, The expected they will pay it by the first of December next.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

November 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time past, a Red lined COW, 6 years old, without any artificial mark.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, at Southampton, on the 4th inst. a Sorrel MARE, four years old, trots and paces,—about 13½ hands high: Has been galled on each of her buttocks.—Whoever will return said Mare, or give information so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JUSTUS WILLIAMS.

Amherst, Nov. 14, 1792.

BEES-WAX.

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

The LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

I WOULD IF I COULD;
OR, CHLOE'S COMPLAINT.

How I'm jeer'd by the lads, in a thousand rude shapes,
They talk of sale ways, and of leading of apes;
If they once knew my heart, I should not be their sport,
I was ne'er asked to wed, and a maid must not court.
Then why am I teas'd, that in love I'm unschool'd?
By the Beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

Young Dick t'other day, when my shoe-string was broke,
Again made it fast with a laugh and a joke;
Of love I expected he'd sometising to say,
But he just doff'd his hat, and went whistling away.
Then why am I teas'd, that in love I'm unschool'd?
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if could.

The wind but this morn blew my kerchief aside.
And the swain saw the breast I endeavour'd to hide;
I thought he'd be pleasant, but like the pool-rush,
He hung down his head, and went off with a blush.
Then why am I teas'd, that in love I'm unschool'd?
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

The next will be Leap-year our calendars show,
When maidens have licence a courting to go.
Fly swiftly, ye moments, bring in the new year,
And no more let me yield to the sigh and the tear,
In lessons of wedlock I long to be school'd,
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

Ye pow'rs who protect from the evils of life,
Soon send me the man who dares make me a wife;
The while he is constant, to him I'll be true,
Give him love for his love, do the best I can do;
In lessons of wedlock I long to be school'd,
For by all that is tender—I would if I could.

SUBTERANEOUS CITY.

A VERY extraordinary discovery has lately been made of an ancient city in Italy, which for many years has been concealed from human observation.

Mr. Gawin Hamilton, who is an English Artist, who long a resident at Rome, having obtained permission from Prince Borghese, to dig upon his territories for vestiges of antiquity, was, after a persevering and expensive research, induced to believe from some very spacious apertures which he discovered on the verge of a mountain near Frescate, that the rages of an earthquake had occasioned the appearance; and under this impression he continued his pursuit till his workmen came to the roofs of various buildings, the forms of which were more perfect than those discovered within the present century at Herculaneum. As they descended in their operations, they found several of the houses entire, and also many of their utensils; numberless skeletons of the inhabitants, were also discovered in various positions.

The newly discovered city, from inscription discovered amongst its ruins, appears to be Gabia:—and it is recorded by some of the Roman Historians, that a city thus named was engulphed by an earthquake. In this the fate of Gabia differed from that of Herculaneum and Pompeia; the two last mentioned places having been destroyed by eruptions from Mount Vesuvius

Sir William Hamilton, who is gone from Naples to explore this wonderful curiosity, will probably give transpirit on account of the particulars to England.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A FEW months ago, a wager was decided in Dublin, in the most curious manner. One Dingle, a pur-blind brushmaker, a noted glutton ate tripe against a Bull-Dog. Twelve pounds were divided between them, and which ever of the competitors was done first, was to gain the wager. The man in 25 minutes, ate eight pounds of it, while the dog was 20 minutes consuming the other four, besides all the fat was thrown into Dingle's dish by his opponents, to clay his appetite, and a piece of old leather breeches was hashed in his mess with a view to interupt mastication. Since that time, still more to exalt his fame, he undertook to drink twelve quarts of ale, in six draughts, within four hours; he performed it in three, with the addition of a small live mouse, which a mischievous way threw into his left flagon.

Curious mode of propogating SCANDAL.

A blind man of Paris, retiring in the dust to his hovel, after having spent the day in begging, with little success, was accosted by a person, who told him, that of he would go home with him, he should find his account in it. The blind man joyfully consented to be conducted to his new friend's house, and was thus addressed by him: "I am not rich, and yet wish to shew charity to the poor, which I have no other possibility of doing, unless by giving them a parcels of tales and novel, which I compose to sell at a very moderate price, for their own benefit. Here, my friend, is a good parcel of them, which you shall dispose of at the rate of two pence each, although they are intrinsically worth thrice the money." The poor fellow, after loudly expressing his gratitude, groped his way home, exulting, and sallied out early the next morn, to enjoy the profits of his benefactor's productions. He cried his pamphlets by the title of a new novel, as he had been directed, and for some time had no custom; but one of his books having been purchased and examined, the rest met with a most rapid sale, and the blind man returned homewards with his pockets well loaded. His pleasant ideas were, however soon checked, by his finding himself in the custody of an officer of the police, who told him, that the book which he had sold was a most violent and impudent satire against a person of rank. The poor blind man protested his innocence, and told his tale, which luckily for him, was believed, but he could give no information which could lead to the contriver of this very ingenious and new way of spreading abroad scandal with impunity.

RECENT THEATRICAL ANECDOTES.

PART of the Old American Company have, for two months past, played at the Theatre in Lancaster, and it is but justice to Miss Smith's performance, to mention the following humorous anecdote:

The character of Jane Shore, in the tragedy of that name, was played by Miss Smith. An honest countryman, who by no means, wants either sense or understanding, but who had never before seen a play performed, was very attentive in the gallery; and when Miss Smith appeared in the latter end of the tragedy, his feelings were so worked upon, that he shed tears, gave a loud sigh, and was making his way down as fast as he could. Upon being asked what ailed him, he replied, "Let me alone, I am going to buy some cakes for that lady: Isn't it a pity that that woman should die with hunger? Let me go: I will indeed; I care not for the king's commands, or any body's." Had this honest soul not been prevented, he actually would have appeared on the stage, & added a new, but superfluous character to the dramatis personæ of Jane Shore.

AN EYE WITNESS.

A Negro, from the coast of Coromandel, who had been at a representation of the Podiock, in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Hallam performed the part of Mungo, was asked by his Master, how he liked his countryman. The African in simplicity of heart replied,—Massa, he no my countryman—he Ino, the name of a part of the slave coast not far from Coromandel. The character must have been well filled to have given rise to the African's observation. In truth, it is impossible that the negro can be personated with more appropriate accent and gesture, than by Mr. Hallam in that character.

THE following Anecdote is translated from a work lately published at Paris—Some years since, when a fire broke out at Pera, in the suburbs of Constantinople, the house of a Greek interpreter burnt with such singular fury that the family deserted it, and left a young child in the cradle. No person would venture into the house, and the unhappy parent believed his child was a victim to the flames. On a sudden a large dog which he owned, was seen running before the house with the child which he held fast by the clothes, in his jaws. The people endeavoured to lay hold of him, but he escaped and ran through many streets to the house of his master's friend, where he laid down his burthen, and waited until the door was opened. What can be imagined was the reward of this faithful quadruped?—The Interpreter killed the dog with his own hand, and having prepared a splendid entertainment, ordered the dog to be dressed and served up at table, where he and his family ate of the flesh. "The animal has acted too well," said he, "to become the food of worms—he is only fit for the food of man, and will render those who partake of him, more benificent—more susceptible—more virtuous!"

Extract from the Calcutta, (East-Indies) Magazine, of November, 1971.

"ON opening a store-room in the New-Fort some days again was observed that a bottle of linseed oil had been broke by its fall, upon a chest which stood near it. The chest having been opened, it was discovered that a checked cotton dress, which had been left in it by a Lascar, was nearly reduced to tinder, and was then on fire. A circumstance so extraordinary occasioned an alarm, and the Lascar was confined on suspicion of having set fire to his clothes, with an intent to burn the building, and of having broken the bottle of oil upon the chest, to assist the conflagration: however, after some time, an idea was suggested, that the oil which was drying linseed oil, might possibly have occasioned the fire.

"Several experiments were immediately tried, and, it was found that by partially wetting a piece of cloth with the same kind of oil, rolling it up, and putting it into a small box, it began to smoke in three hours, and on the box being opened it immediately burst into flames.

"This discovery was very satisfactory, as it cleared the Lascar from suspicion, and in some measure accounts for the conflagration in Fort William in March, 1782; particularly as that fire is said to have broken out in the painter's shop.

ANECDOTE.

AN Irish Surgeon, who had couched a cataract and restored the sight of a poor woman in Dublin, observed in her case what he deemed a phenomenon in optics; on which he called together his professional brethren, declaring himself unable to the solution.

He stated to them, that the sight of his patient was so perfectly restored, that she could see in three the smallest needle, or to perform any other operation, which required particular accuracy of vision; but that when he presented her with a book, "she was not capable of distinguishing one letter from another!"

This very singular case excited the ingenuity of the Gentlemen present, and various solutions were offered, but none could command the general assent: Doubt crowded on doubt, and the problem grew darker from every explanation, when at length,

By a question put by the servant who attended, it was discovered that,

The woman never learned to read!!!

The PARTNERSHIP of
Wright, Stoddard and Wright,
BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have contracted accounts with said company are requested immediately to settle the same with
WRIGHT & STODDARD.
CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR SALTPETRE.
Northampton, Nov. 7, 1792.

TO be sold, a Large New Dwelling House, and one half acre of land, about forty rods south of the Meeting-House, in Affield, well calculated for a trader or tradesman; payment made easy for the purchaser; for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers living on the premises.
ELEAZER SMITH.
ISRAEL GUILD.
N. B. There is other lands for sale adjoining the Premises.
Nov. 5, 1792.

Bell Foundry.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe,
by applying to
The public's very humble servant.
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, October 31. 1792.

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE
for sale, per doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, November 7. 1792.

R A G S.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1792. [NUMB. 325.

☞ THE PRINTER hereof, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least—Those indebted for two years or more, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

Nov. 21, 1792.

A CHARGE,
Delivered to the GRAND JURY, for the District of Massachusetts, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the said District, held in the town of BOSTON, on the 10th of October, 1792. by
The Hon. JAMES IREDELL, Esq.
One of the ASSOCIATE JUSTICES *of the* SUPREME COURT *of the* UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

IN having the honour to address you for the first time in my judicial capacity, I do it with particular satisfaction, at a period of so much dignity and prosperity to the United States:—Perhaps in no country in the world have been within so few years exemplified such useful and important lessons. We have been taught, not only the value of liberty, but what it was much more difficult to learn, that liberty itself, in order to be truly enjoyed, must submit to reasonable and considerate restraints. The unbounded liberty of the strongest man is tyranny to the weakest: The unlimited sway of a majority is oppression to the minority: Unlicenced indulgence to all the passions of men is an impious rejection of the controul of reason which Providence has given for their government and direction.

True liberty certainly consists in such restraints, and no greater, on the actions of each particular individual as the common good of the whole requires. The exact medium it may be difficult to find, but we have reason to hope it is most likely to be found in that country which can draw forth, by the choice either direct or indirect of the people themselves, those characters for the immediate exercise of public trusts, in whose abilities and integrity they can place the greatest confidence. The modifications under which this important good can be effected, we have the most reason to respect, when they have been deliberately formed, and solemnly ratified by a fair and adequate representation of that people for whose welfare they are, and ought alone to be intended. Such have been these governments, as well of the States separately, as of the United States, under which we have the happiness to live.

Many nations, both ancient and modern, have had the glory of acquiring and for some time of preserving liberty by the most noble and virtuous exertions. But *America*, I believe, furnished the first instance of a number of powerful and respectable States, impressed with the highest sense of liberty, voluntarily relinquishing large portions of power which they separately enjoyed, for the sake of forming a more perfect union for their future welfare. The success hath hitherto exceeded most sanguine expectations. God grant, that no subsequent disappointment may weaken the effect of so magnanimous an example.

In consequence of this great revolution, more wonderful and not less glorious than the first, we have now two governments to which we owe obedience. The respective State Governments in all instances which concern the interest of each State singly: The Government of the United States in all instances which concern the interests of the Union at large. Each of these governments is sovereign and supreme, within the definitive sphere of its authority. The common object of both is the happiness of all the citizens equally and without distinction, so far as it is possible for systems of government to secure it. The peculiar object of the government of the United States is to cement by an effective, not a nominal authority, that union to which, under divine Providence, we unquestionably owe all the blessings we now enjoy, and without a preservation of which, we should too probably become a prey to intestine discord, and find ourselves the miserable victims of local and conflicting pursuits. To consult the welfare of each citizen individually; the welfare of each State separately;—the common welfare of the whole jointly; so far as they can be rendered compatible; are great and noble objects, worthy of our most zealous care, and most unremitted attention. The talk is certainly not easy, but we have no reason to fear it is altogether impracticable,—Moderation and good sense, however, are necessary to perpetuate, as they were at first to assist to measures calculated to secure perhaps the greatest blessings ever devised by any human systems. Let each man consider, that his liberty and property cannot be secured without forming a common interest with all the other members of the society to which he belongs; that this common interest can only be protected by the co operation of common counsels, and a submission to laws framed to give them effect; and that as each state naturally and properly is the guardian of its own separate and individual interests, so the United States can alone rightfully determine in cases in which not one singly, but all the States have a common and united concern. Providence has designed man for society, and those who either from pride or vanity or any worse motive, refuse to yield to the conditions it indispensably requires, counteract so far as in them lies, the provisions of divine wisdom for the good order and government of mankind.

These principles should be ever present to our minds, and to a large majority I flatter myself they constantly will be, for I am persuaded the more they are attended to, the stronger will be their impression. An enlightened sense of the true interest of each individual, will naturally lead him to a proper estimation of those principles best calculated to secure it. But it is in vain to expect, let us have what form of government we will, that the laws enacted under it, however wise and patriotic, will meet with universal, much less with respectful obedience. In all societies there will be bad men, whom no laws nor any principle can restrain; there will be weak men easily misled by artful and imposing misrepresentations. Attempts may therefore be expected to undermine, if not to destroy the best constructed government which it is possible for human wisdom to form. When therefore a government is formed, one of the first duties incumbent upon it is to provide for its own preservation, by guarding against the machinations of evil men, either for its total destruction, or for any material injury to it in any of its operations. This gives rise to what is usually termed *the Criminal Law*; a law which has for its object the punishment of bad actions, by which the security or welfare of the community is in any essential degree endangered.

This being the true and only proper object of the Criminal Law, it should be calculated to meet this danger, and this alone. At the same time that it is offections, it should be as mild as the nature of the case will admit of. In providing for the detection and punishment of the guilty, it should be careful to secure the safety, and guard the reputation of the innocent. It being one of the most awful concerns of human legislation, and that in which personal liberty and safety are more immediately interested than any other, the utmost attention ought in a very especial manner to be paid in this case, in order to prevent an abuse of authority entrusted for the most sacred purpose for which any authority can be. Every law on such a subject ought to be passed with the most trembling solicitude, lest any unfortunate individual should become the victim of injustice or oppression.

The Constitution of the United States, distinguished as it is in all parts for an inestimable attention to a true and rational spirit of freedom, has not been inattentive to it in this its most important concern. It is not trusted solely to legislative discretion. Restrictions are imposed, in order to render secure beyond the possibility of attack, the personal safety of the people in cases where it might otherwise be sometimes exposed to no small danger. A latitude of discretion, I believe, has been left in no instance where it could be safely avoided.

There is one crime in particular, which it was justly thought proper the Constitution itself should define. That is, the crime of Treason. This undoubtedly is the highest crime known in the law, because it aims at the subversion of the Government, and of course at the destruction of all the private happiness and public security derived from it. But at the same time, it is a crime in the prosecution of which great abuses are liable to be committed, if the government is left altogether without restraint, because usually the whole aim of power is exerted against the person accused, and therefore resentment may be apt to have too powerful an operation. In Monarchies, where the person of the Monarch is apparently if not directly the sole object of attack, a man under trial for this offence, may frequently expect the sympathy of the people, who in such countries often suppose (and sometimes with great truth) that their interest and that of the Monarch are far from being the same.—But in a Republic, where the Government, the subversion of which is aimed at, is truly the Government of the People, there may be great danger of the person accused being the object of a strong popular prejudice, as well as of a legal prosecution. If therefore there be at such a period any inadequacy in the definition of the crime, or the mode of trial be unfavourable to the security of the person exposed to it, there can be no reason to expect a fair and impartial trial. The Constitution has guarded against the first danger, by a plain and exact definition, clearly comprehending real, and not constructive acts of treason. Against the latter, it has not only used the precaution of particularly specifying the evidence which shall alone be sufficient for a conviction; but there is in common with all other crimes, the great and inestimable security of a Trial by Jury.

This excellent method of trial may, in respect to criminal cases, be considered as divided into branches. 1. For the purpose of accusation. 2. For the final decision. You sit, Gentlemen, is the high and important character now devolved on you. No person is to be held to answer any capital or other infamous crime of a civil nature, committed within this district against the laws of the United States, except upon your presentment or indictment. Any person, without distinction, may, upon your authority, be put upon his trial for such. From your impartiality there is the utmost reason to expect that no prosecution will be commenced without grounds, or for some from any undue motive. As members of the society yourselves, you will not fail to consider the necessity of a due maintenance of the laws of it: Amen who may be affected by your own precedents, you will feel the importance of establishing none that may be applied to an oppressive purpose. These circumstances, in themselves so favourable to impartiality, added to the solemn obligation of duty, will naturally inspire the public with confidence, the guilty with terror, and save the innocent from alarm.

But, Gentlemen, how noble is the thought, how consolatory the reflection, that after you have deliberately weighed, and solemnly presented, an accusation against any man, another trial yet remains, a public one, in the face of the accused, a trial by another jury of his fellow citizens, with the full assistance of counsel, with the right and opportunity of summoning witnesses for his defence, with the right also, in capital cases, of peremptorily challenging a large number of the jurors, called upon his trial, (in treason thirty-five, in other capital offences, twenty) accompanied also with other privileges, I believe never granted in the same extent in any other laws, the having delivered not only a copy of the indictment and a list of the Jury, and witnesses in prosecutions for Treason, but a copy of the indictment and a list of the Jury, in other capital prosecutions, a certain time before the trial. In most cases of treason and misprision of treason, all these advantages exist in England, in their fullest extent. But in all other capital cases, (astonishing as it is) at this very day, in that enlightened country, counsel are not allowed to speak to any but questions of law, and it is considered a matter of favor in the court, to permit them even to ask questions for the prisoner. It is indeed a most melancholy consideration, that long after liberty had been contended for, and to a great degree obtained, as to other objects, the personal safety of individuals should have been so little regarded. It was thought to require laws in England, some years after the revolution, in 1688 (one indeed even so late as Queen-Anne) to entitle a prisoner to have witnesses examined on oath, in his defence. According to an iniquitous practice originally introduced, as there is great reason to believe, without any colour of law, prisoners had not only been excluded from this privilege, but also from being allowed a full defence by counsel; and this unprincipled practice had so long prevailed, that it at length acquired the pretext of an unfortunable prescription. Happy are that people whose liberties depend, not on the mercy or discretion of courts, but upon written provisions, too plain to be misunderstood, & protected in the most sacred manner, by guardians too watchful and too powerful to be overcome!

The Constitution itself, together with amendments to it, which have received the requisite consent, secure the invaluable benefits I have mentioned, of a trial by jury, of a public trial in the face of the accused, of having process for witnesses, and the assistance of counsel. The other advantages enumerated, form part of the Criminal Code, derived from the Legislature alone, & partake of that discerning zeal, for the real security & true happiness of all the citizens, which so eminently distinguish a Government, founded on the very basis of freedom and justice.

Another protection, gentlemen, in laws whose spirit of mildness and liberality we cannot too much admire, is a limitation of time for the prosecution of offences. No capital offence (murder or forgery excepted) is to be prosecuted but within three years after the commission of it, nor any prosecution for any offence not capital, or for any fine or forfeitures under any penal statute, but within two years after the commission of the offence, or the incurring of the forfeiture. There is an exception, however, in both instances, of persons fleeing from justice. This also, in its extent, is an improvement, I believe, on former systems.

The crimes, gentlemen, of which you are to enquire, are crimes committed against the United States within this district. These are defined and the punishments prescribed, in certain acts of Congress, passed in virtue of powers contained in the Constitution of the United States. They will be found, I trust, all of them congenial to the spirit of a free people, the principle of whose aim is invariably is, and ought to be, to unite all the energy necessary for the support of Government, with an inflexible attention to the proper security and protection of individuals. It does not appear to me, justice is now to point them out particularly to you, not only because I presume you are acquainted with most if not all of them, and can have early access to them, but because I have reason to hope you have no occasion at this time to present many, if any particular offences.

The very favourable account I have every where heard, since I have had the pleasure of being on this Circuit, of the good order and respectful submission to the laws which universally prevail in it, have given me the utmost satisfaction. In addition to my own personal observations, they have impressed me with the highest respect for a people who have had the good sense so happily to combine an invincible spirit of freedom, with an enlightened regard for such a government and such laws as can alone be adequate to secure it. May this excellent disposition forever prevail! May it be rewarded with as much happiness as it is possible for men to enjoy! And may the true spirit of freedom and order united, actuate all virtuous citizens of the Union, to the end of time!

LYONS, September 15.

In imitation of the example set by the Parisians, the prisons in this city were forc'd open, & the prisoners, tho' defended by the Municipal Officers, were all slaughtered indiscriminately; nothing could exceed the fury of the populace, and the effects it produced are too shocking to relate; several heads were carried through the streets. One of the prisoners had escaped from his murderers, and came to the Hall of the Magistrates, to implore protection; but even the Judges could not save him from the mousters who were in pursuit of him, and who cut him in pieces, with several more unfortunate citizens and prisoners, in the very presence of the officers of Justice.

At night the bloody scene increased—every moment the prisons were opened—a great number of priests were murdered—one of them was disguised in woman's clothes; the slaughter did not cease until the streets were covered with dead bodies. An insurrection has also taken place at *St. Martin*, near Lyons, seven persons, among whom were four priests, were saved from being massacred by a party of National Guards.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
SEPTEMBER 3.

M. Baignoux, member of the commission of general safety, read to the assembly a report made by the commissioners of the community, respecting the events of the preceding night, of which the following is an abstract: The commission assembled during the suspension of the night sitting, being informed by several citizens, that the people were continuing to rush in great numbers towards the different prisons, and were there exercising their vengeance, they thought it necessary to write to the council general of the community, in order that they might learn officially the true state of things. The community sent back word, that they had ordered a deputation to go, and give an account to the commission of what had happened. At two o'clock the deputation consisting of Messrs, Taillion, Trouchon, and Cuirant, were introduced into the hall of the assembly. M. Trouchon then said that the greatest part of the prisons were empty; that about four hundred prisoners had been massacred; that he had thought it prudent to release all prisoners confined for debt at the prison of La Force, and that he had done the same thing at St. Pelagie. That when returned to the community, he recollected that he had forget to visit that part at La Force where the women were confined; that he immediately returned, and set at liberty twenty four. That he and his colleagues had taken under their particular protection, Madame Tourvelle, and Madame Saint Brice, observing that the latter was pregnant, and that they conducted these two ladies to the section (des Droits de l'Homme) of the Rights of Man, to be kept there till they are tried. The mob next proceeded to the Chatelet, where they likewise sacrificed all the prisoners. About midnight they were collected round La Force, to which the commissioners instantly repaired, but were not able to prevail on the people to desist from their sanguinary proceedings. Several deputations were successively sent to try if they could restore tranquility: and orders were given to the commandant general to draw out detachments of the National Guards; but as the service of the barriers required such a great number of men, a sufficiency was not left to repress the audacity of the populace. The Commissioners once more attempted to bring back the ungovernable and infatuated multitude to a sense of justice and humanity; but they could not make the least impression on their minds, or check their ferocity and vengeance.

M. Guirand, a third commissioner, said, "We proceeded to the Bicetre with seven pieces of cannon. The people, though they exercised their vengeance, rendered justice however, to debtors; many of them were released amidst the clashing of arms and shouts of *vive la Nation*. The prisons of the Palais, he added, were all empty, and that very few of those confined in them had escaped death."

M. Guirand mentioned, that the people were searching the bodies on the Pont Neuf, and collecting their money and pocket books, to have them deposited in some place of safety—A man found stealing a handkerchief was instantly put to death. He added, that he forgot to mention one fact, which he said, did honour to the people: "In the different prisons they formed a tribunal, consisting of 12 persons, after examining the gaoler's book, and asking different questions, the jaggers placed their hands upon the head of the prisoner, & said, "do you think that in our consciences we can release this gentleman?" This word *release*, was his condemnation. When they answered *yes*, the accused person was set at liberty in appearance, and immediately dashed upon the pikes of the surrounding people. If they were judged innocent, they were released amidst the shouts of—Vive la Nation."

The Assembly ordered this report to be printed.

The minister for the home-department communicated to the Assembly a letter from Sedan, which announced that the enemy had entered Senay, and that they were preparing to attack Montmedi. The administrators of Sedan added, that the enemy were seizing the grain in the fields, and transporting it behind them to Luxemburg.

BELFAST, September 12.

The very interesting news from France, that came by this day's mail, has induced us to defer several important articles, in order to make room for its insertion. At the same time, that every man of sensibility must shudder at the transactions of the 2d instant at Paris, let it be considered, that the first accounts of all tumults, are apt to be exaggerated, but totally misrepresented, for the first two or three days. No doubt this, as well as every other popular ebullition, will be charged to the account of the Jacobins, altho' it is notorious, that the leading members both of the Assembly, and of the Municipality of Paris, are also the leading members of that Society, and all of them exerted their utmost influence, in vain, to stop the fury of the mob.

(Latest intelligence from France.)
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
SEPTEMBER 4.—Morning.

The assembly charged the community of Paris, to protect the Abbe Sicard, instructor of deaf and dumb, who was arrested without any proper reason.

An address from Marseilles was presented, stating that the place of sitting of the department of Aix was transferred to Marseilles, as they had been informed the enemies of liberty were plotting to make a general massacre of the patriots of that place.

M. Dalbon, commandant of St. Manehold, wrote, complaining that 10,000 men had been sent to him without arms—"We do not want courage, said he, but arms,"—Referred to the executive power.

M. Chabot said, that as reports had been spread that the National Assembly meant to re-establish Louis XVI. on the throne of France, or to place on it the Duke of York, or the Duke of Brunswick, and that as these reports were propagated with a view to make the National Assembly unpopular, it was necessary to contradict them in a public manner, "Let us swear," said he, "that we abhor the doctrine ascribed to us, and let us declare, that we have suffered so much already from the vices of Kings, and from Royalty, that we hate them in detestation."

The whole Assembly then rose, and took the oath proposed by M. Chabot.

M. Dubayt—"Let us swear, that no foreigner shall ever give laws to France."

M. Larivire—"Let us swear, that no Foreigner shall ever be a stain upon our liberty."

The Assembly again rose, and with their hands raised up, took both the proposed oaths.

M. Chabot communicated to the Assembly a letter which he had received from his colleagues, M. Merlin, one of the Commissioners employed for garoling citizens. "My friend," said M. Merlin, "armed men spring up from the earth—Our country is saved—I embrace you."

The Commissioners sent to the army of the South, wrote that every thing there was in the best possible state.

EVENING.—The administrators of the district of Bar-le-duc wrote to the Assembly, confirming the news of the capture of Verdun. The enemy they said were advancing towards Montmedi. They added, that a detachment of Prussian Hussars having entered St. Michael, carried away the public treasure, and had made fruitless attempts to discover M. Sance, who arrested the King at Varennes on the 16th of June, 1791.

M. Lucroix moved, that the Extraordinary Commission should concert measures with the Executive Provisionary Council, for making known to the Legislative body the state of the magazines and arsenals, and for giving such details respecting the plan of the campaign, as might be revealed without detriment to the public.—Decreed.

A courier from general Dumourier, who had brought dispatches to the minister of war, appeared at the bar, and informed the Assembly, that the general had posted himself in some defiles, where he would have great advantage over the enemy. He related, that a woman had destroyed 400 Hulans, by giving them wine, in which she had infused poison.

LONDON, September 8.

The withdrawing of our Ambassador from Paris in the present moment was a matter of mere etiquette; but to order him to deliver such a note on his departure, is viewed by every liberal politician in this country, not merely as an indifferent act, unworthy of a manly people, but as an unwise measure, calculated to involve us dangerously with France—dangerously we mean as to our permanent interests.

It is mentioned at Valenciennes, as a shocking proof of La Fayette's treachery, that his army on his departure was found to have only three days provisions. In the adversity of private men, who have filled eminent situations in the revolution of states, accusations are quickly multiplied.

A gentleman yesterday gave 100 guineas to receive one guinea a day until the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a hostile army, shall arrive at Paris. This is no proof, that much confidence is placed in his operations. The person who gave the money, congratulated himself on having purchased an annuity of 365 guineas for life.

It has been said that the Duke of Brunswick can meet with no serious resistance in his march to Paris.—A whole people united, is but a trifling obstacle then to an invading foe!—The truth is, that tyrants will find that all their boasted discipline must be inefficacious against a nation determined to be free, and that tactics are only good opposed to tactics.——A mere trial of strength and skill, presents no image of the present war in France. It is art against principle—science against the affections—the arm against the soul—and in such a contest victory is not triumph. They may murder one million, but the remaining twenty-three millions will continue unsubdued.

SEPTEMBER 15

Extract of a letter from France, brought by the mail of yesterday.

"Things in the capital remain much as they were last post; the slow approach of the combined armies gives rise to many and various conjectures; their friends attribute the slowness of their advance to prudent well directed caution, while their enemies attribute it to fear of being surrounded, defeated, and cut to pieces; but we have some reason to believe that it will turn out that the wisest councils direct their operations, and that it will appear that measures of consequence are concerting that will occasion an important change in the affairs of France; in fact, the sensible part of the nation, those who neither wish to see despotism re-established nor the reign of anarchy prevail, but who sincerely desire to see a liberal government established, such as will do honour to human nature, are (seconded by a strong party) busily employed in negociation with the Court of Great-Britain, and that of Prussia, in endeavouring to bring about a proposal from those two Courts, to acknowledge the Constitution as accepted, and sworn to by Louis the XVIth, and upon that ground to reinstate that Monarch again upon the throne of France, and to enter into an alliance with the French nation for the formation of a government upon the above principles. It is thought, that should such a proposal be made to the National Assembly, they would not refuse it, as it would be grounded upon such fair principles, that the nation would not suffer so glorious an opportunity of establishing a rational government, to pass by.

SEPTEMBER 20.

The Dutch mail confirms the report of the successful sortie made by the French from Thionville. It says, "the besieged displayed not merely firmness, but thinking themselves out of all danger of being taken, they insult the besiegers, and approach even so near, as particularly to direct their musquetry against the camp of the emigrant French, which is in the centre of the allies. The son of the Count D'Artois was very near being killed by a cannon shot; a person was killed by his side. The artillery is played with great effect. The Austrians have chiefly exerted themselves to lay the town in ashes, instead of attacking it by a regular siege."

The ruling faction in Paris, have intimated in writing to the Duke of Brunswick, that his attempt to approach the capital shall be the signal for murdering the King & Queen of France.

The influence of the Emperour and the King of Prussia over the Diet which is shortly to assemble at Ratisbon, cannot be doubted; and when they declare war against France, they must by their Constitution furnish an army of near 100,000 men. Of these the King of England, as Elector of Hanover supplies 10,000.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Advices received yesterday from France mention, that it was reported that the Duke of Brunswick had encountered the French army under the command of Dumourier in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a decisive victory; near 10,000 of the French being said to be cut to pieces. WAR was declared by Spain against France on the 2d of this month, and Messrs. Rubi, Alvarez and Delafey, are appointed to be his Catholick Majesty's Generals.

SEPTEMBER 25.

DUKE of BRUNSWICK'S ARMY.

From the late delay of the Duke of Brunswick at Verdun, and from some other circumstances, it begin to be believed that he had no intention of marching to Paris, whatever might be his opportunities, or his threats. In contradiction to that opinion are these circumstances; that his invasion into France was made exactly on that part of the frontiers which is nearest to Paris; that he has taken a road, where are the fewest passes: and that he has sent back to Luxemburg his heavy artillery, and whatever might encumber his march.

The Savoyards, it is said, are deserting in great numbers from the King of Sardinia's army. Nine hundred and fifty of them, if the account may be believed, went over to the French in six days.

Kellerman has joined Dumourier, and they at present cover Chalons, but the enemy is pressing close upon them. Thionville still holds out. Luckner writes, that of three battallions whom he ordered to join M. Dumourier, only one obeyed.

The barriers of Paris are guarded, but not shut. Those who pass are searched, to see whether they carry any jewels with them.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 10.

"This country continues to be drenched in blood; and the genius of this once polished people, seems to suffer a gradual deterioration; their cruelty exceeds belief, and they every day give new and shocking proofs of their ingenious barbarity. In my last I had occasion to mention an order of the National Assembly for transferring the State Prisoners from Orleans to Saumur: The banditti of Marseilles, whom the sanguinary chiefs of the capital sent to escort them, received and disobeyed the legislative and municipal mandate, marched on to Versailles, where they arrived yesterday, with their devoted victims—marched them in great pomp through the principal streets, until they came exactly opposite to the War Office, where, dreadful to tell! they put every foul of them to death, without even the formality of a mock trial! The prisoners, fifty three in number, were all either Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, or officers in the army.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, of the fatal 2d of September, the sanguinary mob reached the Temple, where they were met by two of the commissioners from the National Assembly. It was with great difficulty they could be restrained from further acts of violence; they demanded the head of the Queen; the commissioners therefore to prevent a greater mischief, found it necessary to accompany them to the tower of the Temple, one of their leaders carrying on a pole the head of the princess Lamballe.

The commissioners, attended by an officer of the National Guards, and M. Palloi, the manager of the work round the Temple, undertook to inform the King and Queen of what was transacting, and the people insisted on their viewing the spectacle they had brought. The head of the unfortunate victim was displayed on their majesties presenting themselves at a window. The Queen, and her daughter Madame Elizabeth, according to the report of a violent Paris print, displayed, for the first time some sensibility; and the King, who obeyed without any hesitation, said to one of the commissioners—Sir, you are in the right.

[We have noticed this remark, in order to shew the base calumnies that are propagated concerning these August Personages.]

When the mob went to the prison de la Force, where the royal attendants were chiefly confined, the princess de Lambella went down on her knees to implore a suspension of her fate for 24 hours. This was at first granted, until a second mob more ferocious than the first, forced her apartments and decapitated her. The circumstances which attended her death were such as makes humanity shudder, and which decency, forbids us to repeat: Previous to her death, the mob offered her every insult. Her thighs were cut across, and her bowels and her heart torn from her, and for two days her mangled body was dragged through the street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

By the latest—by all accounts, from France, the national troops keep the field, and have been in an astonishing manner impeded the march of the enemy. They are united, like a band of brothers: and, acknowledging no foreign but the national assembly, are determined to defend their country or die in the conflict—Though the whole line of the army not a whisper of complaint is heard against the popular transactions in Paris—and those transactions are every where approved of in the country. Americans, act consistently. The whigs of 1775 were traduced, and their conduct often misrepresented, so that your friends in Europe were sometimes brought to the blush for you. Do not be two ready to harbor unfavourable ideas of Frenchmen. Your enemies propagated, among them, scandalous stories respecting you—they believed them not—but, in the hour of danger, they crossed the Atlantic to your assistance—they fought for you—they fought with you, and conquered.

The scene being now changed; France is what America was. Lawless invaders are in the heart of that country, and the least we can do is to suspend our opinion, with respect to the conduct of our friends—The event will most assuredly show that the patriots of France are right. Heaven smiles on their present exertions—they will—they must be free!

BOSTON, Nov. 10.
FROM CONCORD, Nov. 7.

A quorum of the Legislature has met. The House assemble in the NEW MEETING HOUSE, the Senate at Mr. EMERSON'S inn.

The Governor is accommodated at Mr. RICHARDSON'S tavern. He was met on his journey, at the entrance of this town, by Capt. HOAR'S company of uniformed *Light Infantry*, a number of gentlemen of the town, and the officers of the militia, who escorted him to his residence. After which, the company fired thirteen rounds.

The Reverend Mr. RIPLEY is chosen to act as *Chaplain*.

A number of private petitions, have been read, and committed; and His Excellency, it is supposed, will address the two Houses, to-morrow.

The Members are pretty well accommodated: But the risk of taking the *Small Pox*, is by no means less here than in town—Within two days, two persons have died of the distemper.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
CONCORD, Nov. 8.

A COMMITTEE of the two Houses having waited on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him that a quorum of the two Branches were assembled, his Excellency came to the Meeting-House, where the two Houses were assembled, and addressed them as follows:

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

I Should for my own, as well as for your convenience, have been glad to have met you at the ancient seat of our Government; but as it has pleased the MOST HIGH, to visit that, as well as many other of our towns, with a troublesome and contagious disease, I have, with the advice of the Council, thought it most for your safety and comfort to convene you at this place.

The ordinary business of the Commonwealth might have allowed me to indulge the idea of proroguing the session to *January*, at which time it may be reasonably expected, that the capital will be entirely free from the danger of communicating the infection: But the law having rendered it necessary that the Elections should be determined upon before the first *Wednesday* in *December*, I was obliged to yield to the necessity.

I shall not urge upon you any further business at this time, though I shall be ready to attend to any matter which you may propose as a necessary measure.

Should you be inclined to attend, at this time, to the ordinary business of the Government, I shall beg leave to submit to your attention the propriety of the Commonwealth becoming interested in the UNION BANK. I do this, because, if advantages are to be derived from institutions of this nature, a participation of them, by the State, will be for the interest of all the citizens: And because, it is of great importance to the community to have a proper regulation of the artificial medium current within it, the public safety will be better guarded, by having the Bank more under the eye of the Legislative Power. Should you not have time to attend to this subject at present, you will judge, whether it is expedient to appoint a Committee to consider it in the recess.

GENTLEMEN,

I am urged, by a sense of duty, to communicate to you my mind upon a transaction, which I cannot but consider as an open insult upon the Laws and the Government of the Commonwealth.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, the Legislature of this then province of Massachusetts Bay, passed an act, intitled, "An act to prevent Stage Plays, and other Theatrical Entertainments." The act was temporary, and only for four years. Perhaps the improbability of obtaining the Royal Assent to permanent prohibition of such entertainments, was the reason which induced the Legislature to conduct the business in this manner. The act was continued from time to time, by subsequent acts; and on the second day of July, in the year 1785, it was by an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, continued in force until the year 1797.

The preamble of the Act is in these words, "For preventing and avoiding many great mischiefs which arise from public Stage Plays, Interludes, and other Theatrical Entertainments; which not only occasion great and unnecessary expenses, and discourage industry and frugality; but likewise tend generally to increase immorality, impiety, and a contempt on religion."

Whether the apprehension of the evils which might flow from Theatrical Exhibitions, so fully expressed in the preamble of that act, are well founded or not, may be a proper subject of legislative discussion on a motion for the continuance or the repeal of the law of the Commonwealth; the principles from which it is predicated, have been recognized by, and derive support from the consideration of several Legislatures; and surely it ought to claim the respect and obedience of all persons who live or happen to be, within the Commonwealth. Yet a number of aliens and foreigners, have lately entered the State, and in the metropolis of the Government, under advertisements insulting to the habits and education of the citizens, have been pleased to invite them to and exhibit before such as attended, *Stage Plays, Interludes, and Theatrical Entertainments*, under the title and appellation of "Moral Lectures."—This fact is so notorious, that it is in vain to attempt a concealment of its coming to our knowledge.

Whether the Judicial Departments, whose business it is, have attended to this subject or not, I am unable to determine, but this I am convinced of, that no measures have been taken to punish a most open breach of the Laws, and a most contemptuous insult upon the powers of the Government.

You, Gentlemen, are the guardians of the Commonwealth's dignity and honor; and our Fellow-Citizens rely upon your vigilance and wisdom, for the support of the sovereignty and importance of the Government. I therefore refer the matter to your determination; and cannot but hope that your resolutions and measures will give efficacy to the laws, and be the means of bringing to condign punishment those who dare to treat them with contempt or open opposition.

GENTLEMEN,

The institution of a Grand Jury in a free country, appears to me, to be very essential to the preservation of good morals and the protection of innocency. It is a great bulwark to personal liberty and safety: It ought therefore to have the utmost attention of the people; and to be guarded by the Legislature against every possible corruption. The law of the Commonwealth enacted in the year 1784, appears to have been well adapted to this important purpose: Nevertheless, by the general practice upon it, we may justly doubt whether it is so well secured as it ought to be. Tho' the act provides that Grand Jurors should be elected by the freeholders and legally qualified voters at a regular Town Meeting, yet it is very obvious, that this business is frequently so conducted, that a very few people attend upon it. In this way, men who have their private interest in view, may obtain such elections as may cause the innocent to be arrained and suffer the guilty to escape punishment. If there is any thing which can be done, to support the importance and purity of this Institution, and effectually prevent its being abused, it will be worthy your attention.

I shall be much obliged, by having the Act, you shall see fit to pass laid before me at as early a period as you may find it convenient, and I well do every thing in my power, to render your business pleasant and agreeable.

JOHN HANCOCK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Concord, Nov. 7, 1792.*

NOVEMBER 14.

"*Gallipolis, on the Ohio*, August 31st, 1792.

"I will endeavor to give you some information of the situation of the settlements on this river. On the 13th inst. our scouts which we daily send out (amounting to one corporal and four privates) for the protection of the inhabitants, while at work in the fields, upon their return at 6 o'clock, P. M. were fired upon by a party of Indians within half a mile of the blockade. One soldier was shot through the arm and body, scalped and tomahawked five times—notwithstanding which he made his escape, and came into garrison, and is in a fair way to recover. One other was taken prisoner, and the remainder made their escape, by the loss of clothing and arms. Frequently since we have had alarms, and Indians seen within a quarter of a mile of the garrison, and a camp discovered of about 100 men near the settlement; and they have robbed the inhabitants of a great number of cattle. On the 13th inst. one of the inhabitants was at work in the field, with his servants; they discovered and gave the alarm that Indians were upon them—a party under a Lieutenant of militia, went out, discovered them, and Lieut. Moldon, who commanded the militia, shot one through the body; the party pursued them by the track of the blood some distance, while they got into so great a thicket of brush and woods, that they were obliged to return. In fact the Indians have done damage to a number of settlements on this river. One family of five or six murdered two weeks since; and a great number of horses and cattle taken, and fields robbed of corn.

"It is very sickly at this place, which contains about 500 souls, out of which forty-three are sick of fevers & agues."

Capt. CLARKE, of the sloop Stork, in 45 days from St. Sebastian, (Spain) brings intelligence, that a Spanish army of 20,000 men was expected there in a few days: and that large bodies of men were also to be stationed in the neighbourhood of that place—their object was not generally known, but supposed merely to be in readiness in case of an invasion: He further informs, that great numbers of non-subscribing Priests were daily arriving there—and found protection and support from Spanish inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 21.

In the National Assembly of France, Aug. 26, M. Goudet proposed, and it was decreed, that the title of French Citizens, should be conferred on the following persons, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their love of liberty, viz.—Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestly, De la Paw, Wilberforce, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Maddison, Hamilton, Richard Feldesbert, Malachowski, Palatoski, Poniatowski, and Mackintosh.—"France declares they are her children, since they are those of liberty."

The National Assembly may have been perfectly right in deposing the king, and calling a convention to decide whether France should be governed by a republic or by a monarchy, and La Fayette may not have coincided in opinion with them, and yet not be a traitor.

The constitution as settled by the first assembly formed the limits of his political belief: he may have thought it imprudent to go further,—the National Assembly thought otherwise—La Fayette may have been mistaken, but this does not make him a traitor.

La Fayette through the whole of his political conduct has been consistent. He here fought for our liberties, and in France took the lead in the revolution and in framing a constitution, to which he has uniformly adhered. He was averse to taking a step further and establishing republicanism on the ruins of that constitution. His conduct was firm in the line of his political faith.

The assembly were probably right in adopting decisive measures with respect to him as it was known that he did not approve of the disposition of the King. A different line of conduct would probably have produced a division of the people into two great parties, and eventually have proved the ruin of France. This conjecture will appear extremely probable if we take a view of the proceedings of the municipality of Sedan upon the requisition sent them by M. La Fayette. This part even of La Fayette's political conduct was decided and worthy of himself: His motives were pure, he acted under the impression which a violation of the constitution, in one of its fundamental principles, must have made, he acted up to his principles, to his oath, and not like a traitor.

La Fayette finding the republican party backed by a majority in the National Assembly and army, left his country—not to join the enemy; but to avoid an impending ignominious death: And in this he acted like a man of honor and not the part of a traitor.

(Gen. Adv.)

About the laft of July, a treaty was held at New-Orleans, between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, at which the Spaniards offered them arms and ammunition, to go to war against the United States. They also made them large presents of goods. The Creeks and Cherokees of the lower towns received their talk. It is said, that Gen. M. Gillivray attended the treaty. On the 14th of September, about 1000 Creeks and Cherokees assembled at the Tenessee, and marched against the settlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack was received at Knoxville, the 11th of October.

We hear from Fayetville, North-Carolina, that a fire broke out there on the evening of the 23d of Oct. and was not extinguished until about 60 tenantable dwelling houses and stores were consumed.

*** The Presidents Speech to both Houses of Congress we have received, but too late for this weeks publication.

WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a general assortment of English, India, and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they will sell UNUSUALLY Low for pay in hand.——They have likewise for sale, West-India and N. England Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gino, by the Cask and gallon, Linseed Oil, best Muscavado Sugar, Loaf ditto. Sochong and Bohea Teas of the first Quality, 8, 10-and-20d-Nails, German and English Crawley Steel by the faggot, Russia and Swedish Iron, and Iron Ware, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 Window Glass, Cotton Wool, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, and most kinds of Groceries as usual, best English Cordials.——A good assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Very low. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment.

They, want to purchase a quantity of PORK, the approaching season, for which GOOD PAY will be made; All favours will be thankfully attended to, by the public's humble servants, R. BRECK & SON.

☞ ALL persons indebted, whose Accounts are more than one years standing, are desired to make payment.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE

THE NEGRO'S COMPLAINT.
By the AUTHOR of the TASK.

Copied from him, and addressed to the CHIEF JUSTICE *of the* UNITED STATES, *and the other members of a laudable Society for putting an end to slavery in the Country.*

Equidem credo quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium. VIRG.

FORC'D from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's coast I left forlorn;
To increase a stranger's treasures,
O'er the raging billows borne.
Men from England bought and sold me,
Paid my price in paltry gold;
But tho' theirs they have enroll'd me,
Minds are never to be sold.

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are England's rights I ask;
Me from my delights to sever,
Me to torture, me to task.
Fleecy locks and black complexion,
Cannot forfeit nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.

Why did all creating Nature,
Make the *plant* for which I toil?
Sighs must fan it, tears must water,
Sweat of ours must dress the foil.
Think ye masters iron hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards;
Think how many backs have smarted,
For the Sweets your cane affords.

Is there, as you sometimes tell us,
Is there ONE that reigns on high?
HIS HE bid you buy and sell us,
Speaking from his throne, the sky?
ASK HIM if your knotted scourges,
Fetters, blood extorting screws,
Are the means which duty urges
Agents of his will to use?

Hark! HE answers!—wild tornadoes,
Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
Wasting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice by which he speaks.
HE, forsecing what vexations
Afric's sons should undergo,
Fix'd their tyrants habitations
Where SIRS whirlwinds answer *No!*

By our blood in Afric wasted,
Ere our necks receiv'd the chain;
By the miseries that we tasted,
Crossing in your ships the main;
By our suffering since you brought us
To the man degrading mart;
All sustain'd by patience taught us,
Only by a broken heart.

Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till some reason you shall find,
Worthier of *regard*, and stronger,
Than the colour of our kind.
Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
Tarnish all your boasted powers;
Prove that you have human feelings,
Ere you proudly question OURS.

HOMO.

From the NORWICH PACKET.
The Young FARMER.
On the neglect of Education.

UPON scrutinizing the pursuits and pleasures of some at the present day, it appears, that they are deficient not only in literary accomplishments, but likewise that they have ill cultivated, if not very vitiated tastes; which indeed, we should naturally suppose would follow from the present neglect of education.

Turn the attention, for a moment, on the examples which certain parents lay before their children. We see many, while surrounded with their rising offspring, who will not hesitate to dwell on the most trifling, if not on a base subject. For the slightest offence from a neighbour they will expatiate largely on his foibles, which they are careful to exaggerate into faults, leading him with all the cruel epithets they are capable of bestowing; seeming wholly unmindful, that it is a direct way to create a spirit of hatred and envy, and sour the feelings of their children.

They are so far from teaching a forgiving temper, and benevolent disposition, that they rather urge them to combat, by applauding the courage of the hitter; without considering whether his cause be right or wrong; and will not fail to approve him who lays up the most treasure, rather than him who supplies the necessitous with a liberal hand. And other things are as much inverted. They are taught to consider every sentimental observation from an equal; in age and poverty, (to be sure if his knowledge ranks him above them) to be but a pedantick shew of learning; and every act of politeness and good breeding, as the effect of pride and ostentation. Many of them are (as we must naturally expect) as regardless of things of a serious nature, as they are of things of the world—they despise the christian merely for his being such; disrespect things the most sacred, and practically throw contempt on religion and its votaries.

Thus accomplished, they come into the world, usually at a very early period. They associate together, each one seemingly for his own gratification in sensual pleasure; having never learned this plain truth—That the pleasures arising from the improvement of the mind, as much exceed the enjoyments of sense, as eternity does time, or immortality, annihilation.

In a society, composed of such members, confusion supersedes regularity; discord harmony; excess, prudence; and intemperance, sobriety, in almost every pursuit: The gaining of pleasure being the sole object, which they seem determined to obtain, even at the hazzard of their reputation, the usefulness, or the virtue of both themselves and others.

In their view, every ludicrous expression is a mark of greatness—the greatest rake, the most desirable companion; the greatest buffoon, the brightest genius; the most extravagant, the most brave; and the most lavish, the most generous and noble!

These, my friends, are the fruits of weak, ignorant and vicious minds; and such we always shall have, until we pay the strictest attention to the forming of the morals and manners of our children.

THE BARREL TAPPED.

AN Admiral died on a voyage, whose corpse was put into a puncheon of rum, to preserve it for interment in England. A seaman on board the ship was remarkable, and frequently punished for inebriety; the Captain at length thought the most efficacious method to prevent this growing evil would be to stop his grog. Jack however was not found to be more abstemious, and being again brought to the gangway, the Captain assured him that if he would confess where he got his liquor, for once he should be forgiven. "Well, please your honour," says the Tar, "to own God's truth, I broached the Admiral." "Broached the Admiral!" exclaimed the Captain. "Yes, Sir, (says he) and stuck by him until it was low water." The master of the ship was ordered to see into the circumstance, who reported to the Captain that the old gentleman was really aground! Jack in consequence saved a flogging, and the thirsty Admiral was replenished.

The PARTNERSHIP of
Wright, Stoddard and Wright,
BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons who have contracted accounts with said company are requested immediately to settle the same with
WRIGHT & STODDARD.
CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR SALTS of LYE.
Northampton, Nov. 7, 1792.

TO be sold, a Large New Dwelling House, and one half acre of land, about forty rods south of the Meeting-House, in Ashfield, well calculated for a trader or tradesman; payment made easy for the purchaser; for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers living on the premises.
ELEAZER SMITH.
ISRAEL GUILD.
N. B. There is other lands for sale adjoining the Premises.
Nov. 5, 1792.

Bell Foundery.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to
The public's very humble servant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, October 31, 1792.

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE for sale, per. doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, November 7, 1792.

Levi Shephard,
HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.
HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and SOUCHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
AS USUAL.
DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 10, 10, & 12 Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of
English and India Goods.
A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.
WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.
N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Direct Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.
Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,
Has just received from London, a general assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Also PAINTER'S COLOURS of every kind, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Holland Gin, wife for sale, all kinds of wines, Surriam Spirits, best French Brandy, New-England Rum, Gin, &c. Raisins, Figs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.
Northampton, Nov. 12, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co.
INFORM their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire by which their store was consumed, they have removed to that lately improved by Mr. Seth Wright, where they intend to continue their business in the GROCERY way as usual, and as they are constantly receiving fresh supplies of GOODS, they flatter themselves, those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be duly acknowledged by their humble servant,
In behalf of N. Blake and Co.
SAMUEL LYMAN.
Northampton, November 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Lathrop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their pay of Jesse Smith, who has the accounts.
JESSE SMITH.
BENJ. LATHROP.
N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual.
Worthington, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Curb Bit, and small Buckles and Tips, plated. Whoever has found this Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant,
E. PRICE, Jun.
Hadley, Nov. 8, 1792.

THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Messrs. William and Eleazer Porter, Hadley. Till expired they will pay it by the first of December next.
JOSEPH WHIPPLE.
November 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time past, a Red lined COW, 6 years old, without any artificial mark.
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, at Southampton, on the 4th inst. a BAY MARE, four years old, trots and paces,—about 13½ hands high: Has been galled on each of her buttocks. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.
JUSTUS WILLIAMS.
Amherst, Nov. 14, 1792.

BEES-WAX.
CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.
Northampton, Nov. 1792.

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1792. [NUMB.

☞ THE PRINTER hereof, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least—Those indebted for two years or more, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.
Nov. 21, 1792.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 6.

Mr. Page and Mr. Griffin, from Virginia; Mr. Kittera, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Gordon, from New-York; took their seats this day.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the House, that the Senate are now ready to receive the President of the United States, and that they have provided seats for the accommodation of the Members of the House. The members of the House accordingly repaired to the Senate Chamber—where, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States arrived, attended by his secretary, and aids; and accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War—when he delivered the following SPEECH to both houses of Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IT is some abatement of the satisfaction, with which I meet you on the present occasion, that in resuming you on a continuance of the national prosperity, generally, I am not able to add to it information that the Indian hostilities, which have for some time past, distressed our north western frontier, have terminated.

You will, I am persuaded, learn, with no less concern, the continuance of the hostile appearances, towards effecting a pacification, have hitherto issued only in new and outrageous proofs of preserving hostility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in contest. An earnest desire to procure tranquility to the frontier—to stop the further effusion of blood—to arrest the progress of expence—to forward the prevalent wish of the nation, for peace, has led to strenuous efforts, through various channels, to accomplish these desirable objects:—In making which efforts, I consulted less my own anticipations of the event, or the scruples which some considerations were calculated to inspire, than the wish to find the object attainable; or if not attainable, to ascertain unequivocally, that such is the case.

A detail of the measures which have been pursued, and of their consequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of success, thus far, will I trust, evince that means, as proper and as efficacious, as could have been devised, have been employed. The issue of some of them, indeed, is still depending; but a favourable one, tho' not to be despaired of, is not promised by any thing that has yet happened.

In the course of the attempts which have been made, some valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public service. A function commonly respected, even among savages, has been found in this instance, insufficient to protect from massacre, the emissaries of peace: it will I presume, be duly considered, whether the occasion does not call for an exercise of liberality towards the families of the deceased.

I trust add to your concern, to be informed, that besides the continuation of hostile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, some threatning symptoms have of late been received among some of those south of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamaugs, inhabiting five villages on the Tenessee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring settlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holston, made with the Cherokee nation, in July 1791, would have prevented a repetition of such depredations. But the event has not answered this hope. The Chickamaugs, aided by some banditti of another tribe in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hostilities, upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this subject will be laid before you. Hitherto definitive precautions, only have been strictly enjoined and observed.

It is to be understood that any breach of treaty, or aggression whatever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged, as a pretext for the spirit of hostility in this quarter.

I am reason to believe, that every practicable exertion has been made (pursuant to the provision by law for that purpose) to be prepared for the alternative of a pacific or a vigorous issue of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorized to be raised, have been recruited, though the number is still incomplete. And pains have been taken to discipline, and put them in a condition for the particular kind of service to be performed. A delay of operations (besides being dictated by the measures which were pursuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itself deemed preferable to immature efforts. A Statement, from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raised, and some other points which have been suggested, will afford more specific information, and guide to the legislative consultations; and, among other things, will enable Congress to judge whether some additional measures for the recruiting service may not be advisable.

In looking forward to the future expences of the operations, which may be found necessary, I derive consolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the current year, is likely to superceede the necessity, of additional burthens on the community, for the service of the ensuing year. This however will best be ascertained in the course of the session, and it is premature to say that the information alluded to proceeds from any deficiency of its material extention, or the spirit of misrepresentation.

I cannot dismiss the subject of the Indian affairs, without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provisions, by way of energy, to the laws throughout the Union, for preventing infractions of the peace of the United States, in the Indian intercourse, and for carrying on that intercourse upon terms equal to their wants, and such as may secure them from imposition and extortion, and be influence in cementing their interests with ours, could not but be considerable.

The proper means of effecting this, have been recommended. This would be still more the case, were it not for the impediment which in some places continue to embarrass the collection of the duties on spirits, distilled within the United States. These impediments have lessened, and are lessening in local extent; and as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progressive.

But symptoms of increased opposition having lately manifested themselves in certain quarters: I judged special interposition on my part, proper and advisable, and, under this impression have issued a proclamation, warning against all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object, or tending to obstruct the operation of the law in question, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be strictly put in execution, for bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and securing obedience thereto.

Measures have also been taken for the prosecution of offenders. And Congress may be assured, that nothing within constitutional and legal limits which may depend on me, shall be wanting to assert and maintain the just authority of the laws. In fulfilling this trust, I shall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous support of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legislature, the subject of the revision of a judiciary system. A representation from the judges of the supreme court, which will be laid before you, points out some of the inconveniences that are experienced. In the course of the execution of the laws, considerations rise out of the structure of that system, which, in some cases, tend to relax their efficacy. As connected with this subject, provisions to facilitate the taking of bail upon processes out of the courts of the United States, and supplementary declaration of offences against the constitution and laws of the union, and of the punishment for such offences, will, it is presumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Observations on the value of peace with other nations are unnecessary. It would be wise, however, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our own citizens, which might tend to disturb it, and to put ourselves in a condition to give the satisfaction to foreign nations, which we may sometimes have occasion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions by our own citizens on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the laws of nations, which furnishes just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them. And, in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourse with foreign powers will be protected to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpose, which takes place, if not renewed, at the close of the present session.

In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad, to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home. Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purpose of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes; the want of small coins in circulation, calling the first attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correspondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to their due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not be resumed and completed.

It is contemplated that some provision in the law, which establishes the Post Office, appears to experience respecting the transmission of the newspapers to distant parts of the country. Significant facts, on this subject, be found in the full and correct view of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information, will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The abrogation of a considerable portion of the state of Kentucky, has been without date. The legislature will there with see the first fruits of their states formed great interesting to the interests of the part of the union to which it relates, and conducive to the general welfare.

It is a pleasing thought to hope, that some my half-formed wishes, for the further extension of the arts, especially, under the patronage of the government, may, ere long, be realized. There now remain, of the original interest of loans, three hundred thousand dollars, with an advance of four per cents in lieu of all charges, and the other two at Amsterdam, of the annual interest of four per centum, with an allowance of one and one half per centum in one case, and of two centum in the other, in lieu of all charges.—The extent of stock, from and the circumstances under which they have been made, are contrasted to the high terms of our loans, stated.

Among the objects to which specific funds have been detailed, to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the provision made during the 3d session, has been omitted.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

[illegible] of Congress, [illegible] of [illegible] to enable you to enter upon a systematic and effectual arrangement for the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt according to the right which has been referred to the government—no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinsic importance, or to the general sentiment and wish of the nation.

Provision is likewise requisite for the reimbursement of the loan which has been made for the Bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated. In fulfilling the public stipulations, in this particular, it is expected a valuable saving will be made.

Appropriations for the current service of the ensuing year, and for such extraordinaries as may require provision, will demand and I doubt not will engage your early attention.

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

I content myself with recalling your attention, generally to such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former communications to you.

Various temporary laws expire during the present session. Among these, that which regulates trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The result of your common deliberations hitherto, will I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as, by conciliating more and more their unlimited suffrage, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitution of government, upon which, under Divine Providence, materially depend their union, their safety, and their happiness.

Still further to promote and secure these inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency, than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with due regard to stability in the public councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
November 6, 1792.

After which the President, accompanied as before, retired—and the members of the House returned to their hall, where the Speech was read by the clerk, and ordered to be printed: then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Members arrived since Monday, Messrs. Griffin, Page, Kitchell, Heister, and R. Bland Lee.

Mr. Steele, at this early hour of the present session, called the attention of the House to the report which had been brought in at the close of the last session, by the committee then appointed to enquire into and report on the causes of the defeat of the troops under the command of Major General St. Clair, on the 4th of November, 1791. Several reports having been circulated, reflecting disingenuously upon the conduct of that committee, of which Mr. Steele was a member

tendered it necessary for him to require a speedy consideration of the whole business in order to do away the prejudices which had probably taken place in the minds of many of the citizens of the United States. For these reasons he moved, that the said report should be referred to a committee of the whole. Seconded by Mr. Clarke, ordered that it be taken up accordingly next Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Meridith, Treasurer of the United States, inclosing several accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the public money. Ordered to be printed (100 copies) for the use of the members.

Mr. Goodhue moved for a committee, to bring in a bill for regulating ships and vessels, and those employed in the coasting trade. Ordered, that Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzhimons, and Parker, be the committee on this business.

Mr. White presented a memorial from Joseph Barns, attorney, for James Rumsey, praying the House to take up his former petition, respecting the enacting another law for the encouragement of useful arts, & complaining that the law now in force is altogether insufficient for the purpose of securing authors and inventors of machinery, &c. from the piracy and fraud of pretending impostors. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Lawrance in the Chair, the speech of the President, delivered yesterday to Congress, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. the following resolve was agreed to—"That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a respectful address to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech delivered to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present session; with assurances, that they would take into consideration the important matters therein contained." An amendment was moved for, to strike out the word important;" but it was negatived, as being a word of too much importance to be neglected. The resolution therefore was carried in substance as above, and the committee rose & reported it. The House immediately agreed, and a committee of three; Messrs. Madison, Benson, Murry, were appointed by the Speaker to prepare the answer in conformity with the said resolve.

A message was delivered by Mr. Lear from the President of the United States, communicating to the House, sundry documents referred to by him in his address to both Houses yesterday, viz. a Statement of the appropriation of the funds, certified by the proper officers. A representation from the chief justice and associate justices of the courts of the United States, complaining of the great severity of the duties imposed on them in being obliging to attend the circuit courts which occasioned them to spend a large portion of their lives in the act of travelling, which ought not to be expected from men far advanced in years, unless in cases of necessity. That they were almost constantly forced to be absent from their families, and their health daily impaired by the fatigue and burthen of their offices. And praying that a modification may speedily take place in the judiciary system.

Another memorial, was also among the papers sent with the President's message from the judges of North-Carolina district, containing a detail of the inconveniences to which they were subjected by the law respecting the claims of widows, orphans and invalid pensioners. Both those communications request that Congress may hasten a modification of the judiciary system of the United States, which in some instances, they affirm, to be not only burthensome and unnecessarily severe, but absolutely impossible in the execution.

The next document was the constitution of the state of Kentucky.

The clerk of the House proceeded to read some of the abovementioned papers—and finished that respecting the appropriation of the funds, as ordered by law, to the department of state. These were what had been communicated to the President by Mr. Jefferson, and contained details of monies paid to the persons employed at foreign courts, &c. up to the 31 of November 1791, amounting in the whole to 143,500 Dollars. These sums have been paid principally to Colonel Humphries, at Portugal; Governor Morris at Paris; Mr. Short, at the Hague; Mr. Carmichael at Madrid; &c. &c. Mr. Secretary Jefferson's communication further contains an analysis of the expenses of the department of state from the 1st July 1790, to the 1st July 1791, and from thence to the first July 1792. During the former period the amount was 21,054 dollars 16 cents. The latter is about 23,000 dollars. These papers were referred to a committee, and then the House proceeded to the other parts of the President's message, some of which being of a confidential nature, the galleries were ordered to be cleared.

On Friday, November 9, the Honorable the Senate of the United States, waited on the PRESIDENT with the following Address, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress:

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, our grateful acknowledgments for your Address at the opening of the present session. We participate with you in the satisfaction arising from the continuance of the general prosperity of the nation; but it is not without the most sincere reconcern, that we are informed that the reiterated efforts which have been made to establish peace with the hostile Indians, have hitherto failed to accomplish that desired object: hoping that the measures still depending may prove more successful than those which have preceded them, we shall, nevertheless, concur in every necessary preparation for the alternative; and should the Indians on either side of the Ohio, persist in their hostilities, fidelity to the union, as well as affection for our fellow citizens on the frontiers, will ensure our decided co-operation in every measure, which shall be deemed requisite for their protection and safety.

At the same time that we avow the obligation of the government, to afford its protection to every part of the union, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that even a small portion of our fellow citizens, in any quarter of it, should have combined to oppose the operation of the law for the collection of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States—a law repeatedly sanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the safety and protection of those who oppose it. Should the means already adopted, fail in securing obedience to this law, such further measures as may be thought necessary to carry the same into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legislature, and the support of every patriotic citizen.

It yields us particular pleasure to learn, that the productiveness of the revenue of the present year, will probably supercede the necessity of any additional tax for the service of the next.

The organization of the government of the state of Kentucky being an event peculiarly interesting to a part of our fellow citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us peculiar satisfaction.

We are happy to learn, that the high state of our credit abroad has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negociated.

In the course of the session we shall proceed to take into consideration the several objects, which you have been pleased to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and stability in the public councils, we shall labour to render our decisions conducive to the safety and happiness of our country.

We repeat with pleasure our assurances of confidence in your administration, and our ardent wish that your unabated zeal for the public good, may be rewarded by the durable prosperity of the nation, and every ingredient of personal happiness.

JOHN LANGDON,
President pro tempore,
of the Senate.

To which address the President was pleased to make the following reply.

I DERIVE much pleasure, gentlemen, from your very satisfactory address. The renewed assurances of your confidence in my administration, and the expression of your wish for my personal happiness, claim and receive my particular acknowledgments. In my future endeavours for the public welfare, to which my duty may call me, I shall not cease to count upon the firm, enlightened and patriotic support of the Senate.

G. WASHINGTON.

HAGUE, Sept. 25.

The Stadtholder, ever since the year 1787, when he was raised to greater power than he before engaged, has been perfectly sensible that; this power would not be lasting, unless he gained over to his interest the principal families in the country. As the spirit of patriotism had alienated a great number at that period, he has since employed every possible method to gain their favor; and honors, employments, dignities, and money, he has not been spared. The success of this attempt has, in a great measure, answered his sanguine expectations. There were some, however, who would have resisted the temptation held for them, but the late events in France have brought a kind of disgrace upon the name of liberty. The friends of the stadtholder have taken every advantage of those atrocities, and since the 10th of August the families most attached to the cause of France, both at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, have entirely changed their sentiments. So true it is that undefigned liberty can please none but those who have no property.

The court still continues at Breda, which is most conveniently situated for receiving news; and the present circumstances to receive news from the armies early is of no small importance. We have no certain intelligence yet respecting a battle which is said to have taken place between the armies.

To cure the burthens of the people here, a plan is now in agitation to render saleable the greater part of the places, offices, and employments, formerly in the gift of burgomasters, regents, &c. As there are a vast number of these places in this country, such a measure would bring an immense sum to the public treasury: it would however be very impolitic, as it would prove a temptation to those who purchase these offices to oppress their fellow citizens, in order to indemnify themselves. Many families of the regency oppose this proposal, which was made to the states yesterday.

Several of the officers who accompanied M. La Fayette have passed through this place with an intention of going to England, as they do not wish to take any share in the cause of the emigrant French Princes. Five of them have just now set out for Helvoetsluys.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 8.

A gentleman arrived on Tuesday from Cape-Francois, informs us, that the colony, at the time of his departure, which was the 21st of last month, was in a more distracted state than it had been at any period since the rebellion of the negroes. Discord and confusion seemed to have erected their standard at the Cape—Party spirit is wound up to a pitch that has seldom been equalled, even in the most violent and disastrous revolutions. The common and inveterate enemy to the white people (the rebel negroes) is nearly forgotten—and the colonists are totally absorbed in animosity against each other.

The 19th ult. witnessed a scene as unjust as it was bloody. At some future time perhaps we may have it in our power to relate every minute preceding circumstance that gave birth to the fatal transaction of the 19th. At present we shall content ourselves with relating the leading occurrences of that day—conscious that, however disagreeable the account may be, it is of importance to many respectable inhabitants of this place. The morning of the 19th was ushered in by the beat of the general, at 4 o'clock; the drummers were preceded by fifty fusileers, and followed by as many of the rable, who called themselves patriotic troops. There was then assembled, on the Place d'Armes, and had been under arms the whole night, to the number of about 800. This spread an alarm amongst all the citizens; but, however, few of them joined the party at the Place d'Armes. Those already under arms, feeling the reluctance of the citizens to join them, beat the general a second time, about 7; threatening at the same time to break into the houses of such as did not join them. This had the desired effect; for, at 10 o'clock, they mustered above 2000 horse and foot at the Place d'Armes, all completely armed.

The first step they took, was to send a strong detachment to the artillery park, to seize all the field pieces that were fit for service. This was accordingly immediately executed; for the canoneers, or artillerymen, as soon as the patriotic pretended themselves, instantly delivered up the field pieces, but joined the party, and accompanied the troops to the Place d'Armes. Emboldened by this first success, they sent a deputation to the commissaire-nationaux-civils, acquainting them that the citizens had taken up arms, not with any intentions of disturbing the peace of the colony, or infringing the law, but solely with the determined purpose of sending prisoners to Europe, such of their chiefs as they new were clandestinely supplying the rebel negroes with arms, ammunition, &c. of whom they fear a fall. Among these were Messrs. Cambefort, Touzard, most of the officers of the Regiment of the Cape, Mr. Ponget, Roche Fontaine, &c. &c. to the number of 45—all, persons to whom the colony was under a multitude of obligations. The commissaries returned answer, that whatever was the wish of the people, they would endeavor to satisfy; but at the same time requested they would take no precipitate, no illegal measures; and asked for three days to deliberate on the measure proposed to them. The patriots, dissatisfied with the answer, replied, that they would only allow them one half hour, and then, if their request was not complied with they would themselves take such active steps as would rid them of those persons that were obnoxious to them. Whilst all this was carrying on by the patriots, M. D'Esparbes, the General, had ordered out all the regular troops on the Champ de Mars, and also the battallion de Legne, a patriotic corps. When he received the intelligence that the arsenal had been forced by the patriots, and the field pieces carried off, he made a short harrangue to his troops, acquainting them with what had happened, adding, that as those arms had been entrusted to their care, it was their duty to retake them: he said, he would head them in the attempt, & asked if they would follow him. To this they answered, Oui, oui, vive la General! At this moment a requisition was sent him by the commissaries, insisting on his ordering the troops back to their quarters. His answer was, that the safety of the Cape did not permit him to take such a step, whilst the citizens remained under arms in such numbers, and that, till the citizens were returned to the arsenal, he positively would not do it. The commissioners sent a second requisition with as little effect. By this time the patriots were informed of the proceedings at the Camp de Mars, upon which they were so exasperated, that they were induced to march and attack them. However, they were prevailed upon to wait some time longer, and extend the issue of the endeavours of the commissaries, upon the governor dispersing the regular troops, that were under arms.

To this end, (they the commissioners) sent a proclamation to the troops, by which such as did not retire to the barracks, were declared rebels, and infractors of the law. This immediately induced the battalion de Legne to quitte the Champ de Mars; but instead of quietly to their barracks, they joined the Patriots. The Regiment du Cap, seeing themselves abandoned by those troops, acquainted the General, that they had been informed, that the ferment among the citizens was occasioned by the suspicion they had of a correspondence between their Colonel, their officers, and the rebel Negroes: and rather than spill the blood of the citizens they would accompany their officers to Europe—The Governor immediately went to the Commissaries, and acquainted them with the resolution of the soldiers of the regiment du Cap.—This was immediately communicated to the Patriots, accompanied with the agreeable assurance, that these people should be shipped in the course of three days. But they still insisted in their being sent off that very day. With this the Commissaries at last agreed to comply. In consequence of this, one of them, accompanied by Mons. d'Esparbes went to the barracks, and acquainted Mons. de Cambefort and his officers, that they must prepare to go on board a ship in the afternoon. The Troops were then sent to their quarters, and laid down their arms. A body of volunteers on horseback, called the *Garde Nationale*, composed of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the Cape, who had joined Mons. Cambefort, still refused to consent to his being shipped off. They in consequence, formed a field piece that was in the barracks, which they pointed down a street leading to the place where the patriots were assembled, and bid them defiance during two hours. However, the moment the Commissaries commanded them in the name of the law and the nation, they quitted the field-piece, and surrendered themselves; but the moment they arrived among the rabble, several of them cried out—a la lanterne!—in instance. Upon which, a cannoner laid hold of the bridle of the commanding officer of the Gardes Nationales, (Mr. Gagnon) seized one of his pistols, with which he dashed out his brains:—The rest of the troops was attacked by the patriots; six of them were killed, and several wounded. The others saved themselves by flight. It must not forget to mention that Mons. Gagnon was cut and mangled in a most inhuman manner: his eyes were tored out, his head cut off, thrown up in the air, with the cries of *vive la nation!* and afterwards kicked about like a football. The rabble then tore his cloaths in pieces, dipped them in blood, tied them to their bayonets, and then exultingly paraded the streets with their bloody trophies. In the afternoon Mons. Cambefort, his lady, Mons. Foucard and their officers, were put on board a ship of war (L'America) under a guard. The next day the Governor, Messrs. Roche, Fontaine, Pouget, and several others were also sent on board the same vessel—which we are informed, set sail for France on the 22d. Without any presumions to the spirit of prophecy, we may venture to foretel that they will be murdered by the crew, on their passage to France. For, before they left the Cape, they had implored protection from their very enemies, against the attempts of the ruffians on board. The 20th of the same month was also sullied by the assassination of two more of the Gardes Nationales, and the seizure, or rather the robbery of 40 or 50 horses, belonging to these troops. The rable was determined to pursue them until they exterminated them all, and then to confiscate their property, *for the benefit of the nation!*—the benefited the nation! Rifle tenants! In short the prospect of the Whites in that unfortunate colony, is unpromising and gloomy beyond description. Whilst they are cutting each other's throats for trifles, the grand interest of the colony is left fight for—and they will all perish by the hands of their slaves! Every man of property is endeavouring to collect the small remains of his fortune, and fly a land of anarchy, confusion, democratic tyranny and desolation.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathalan, vice consul of the United States, at Marseilles, to the Secretary of state, dated Marseilles, August 24, 1792.

"I refer to your consideration a very interesting matter, explained in full in a memoire which I have presented to the municipality of Marseilles, of which I send you here inclosed a copy, dated the 19th instant, on the subject of wheat and flour, to which I beg leave to refer to you. We are in the greatest apprehension of being in great need of these, to necessary commodities, and of seeing prices gradually rise from 54 per charge of 18,200 Marseilles wheat (flour the same price per barrel) which they would now obtain, ready money, on the wharf, to 65l. before next month of December, and 70l. before March, on the actual course of foreign exchange and specie, rising again until next crop in July next.

"This memoire was so well received by the municipality, that they have determined to write a letter to Gen. George Washington, President of the United States of America, dated this day, which I have the pleasure of sending you here inclosed, begging you, Sir, to present it to him in the name of the town of Marseilles. I hope that American merchants, on his intimation, will contribute all in their power to supply this town abundantly.

"You may assure them, that brandies will be at moderate terms, about 45l. à 40 per gallon proof of gallo, English, they will make an advantageous remittance. For my part, in the consolate line, as well as in the commercial one, they may rely on all my endeavours to render that voyage and adventure as beneficial as possible."

Tobacco, on the contrary, abounds now and cannot there be at 5l. mark weight; no purchasers.

I shall depart for Boundeaux in two hours, to receive Pendrick, when arrived, I shall have the honor of acquainting you and sending a copy of this and the municipality letter.

(Signed) STEPHEN CATHALAN, jun.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Marseilles, 24th August, 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.

SIR,

Free nations are always in alliance, and alike interested in affording mutual aid and assistance to each other. A common interest has already united the inhabitants of the American States to the interests of regenerated France. Their three coloured flags are displayed upon every tea, proclaiming, that the free Americans and French are brethren. The name of Washington is as much revered here as at Philadelphia. It is to Washington that we address ourselves in order to convey the sentiments of our fellow citizens to a nation for whom he has done and suffered so much.

Commerce is one of the first ties in the fraternity of mankind, and engaged as we are in the destructive trade of war, which unfortunately has become necessary in order to establish the cause of liberty, free citizens ought nevertheless to leave no possible means untried to extend their commercial intercourse, and enlarge the means of subsistence.

But time will arrive, and doubtless it is not far off, when the genius of liberty having crossed the ocean, & hovered over France, will kindle over the whole earth that sacred fire which now animates our breasts. The demon of discord will then be chained up for ever, the world will be rendered virtuous, and the great bond of nations will be confidence and brotherly affection.

We have therefore, to propose to our American brethren, to form some extensive commercial connexions with us than heretofore. Above all, we present to their view an object of speculation, which, while it supplies our wants, offers emoluments to the adventurer by no means contemptible. The article of provisions, for which we have contracted, cannot be supplied during the present year, on account of the indifferent crops, which are disproportionate to the quantities that Marseilles annually lays up, either for the use of her own citizens, for the southern district of France, or for part of Spain or Italy.

Such being our situation, we have petitioned the National Assembly to grant a premium of 50 sous per quintal (mark weight) of grain that shall be imported from abroad into the southern districts of France: and we have reason to believe, that our patriotic legislators will comply with our request.

But this is not the only step we will take in favor of our American brethren. We will petition the executive council, that the American flag be protected by the cruising vessels of War; and we have every reason to believe, that our solicitations on this subject, will not be fruitless.

Exert your influence, then Sir, to engage our American brethren to export to us the superfluity of their crops. Be pleased to inform them, that in exchange for their produce, they will be supplied in our port with oils and wines, besides other articles and commodities which may suit their market. Inform them, Sir, that the citizens of Marseilles will do every thing in their power to encourage an American trade, and that in this instance, in particular, they will consider a compliance with their wishes, as a proof of the fraternal friendship that exists between the two nations.

It is worthy of your character, &c. to cherish such sentiments, the dissemination of which will constitute the happiness of your nation. You have toiled for the liberty of your country, and by meriting the universal esteem of all nations, you have gained that, in particular, of the mayor, municipal officers, and public attorney for the community of Marseilles.

(Signed) MAUREILLE, mayor.

[Here follow also the signatures of the other officers of the municipality of Marseilles.]

BOSTON, Nov. 14.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT at CONCORD.

NOVEMBER 12.

The two branches having convened at the Meeting-house, his Excellency the governor again addressed them as follows:

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

BY the Constitution of the United States of America, each state is to appoint, in such manner as the legislature shall direct, electors of President and Vice-President. The Election are to certify a list of their votes to the President of the Senate of the United States. As the Electors are to be appointed by the respective States; and as their votes could not be received without their appointment being certified, it would clearly follow, that the Supreme Executive of each state ought to see that such Certificates were properly made.

By a late act of Congress, it is enacted, "That the Supreme Executive of each state shall cause three lists "of the names of the Electors of such State to be made "and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors, "on or before the 5th Wednesday in December."

I feel the importance of giving every constitutional support to the General Government: and I also am convinced that the existence and well being of that Government depends upon preventing a confusion of the authority of it with that of the states separately. But that Government applies itself to the people of the United States in their natural, individual capacity, and cannot exert any force upon, or by any means controul the officers of the State Governments as such. Therefore, when an act of Congress uses compulsory words with regard to any Act to be done by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, I shall not feel myself obliged to obey them, because I am not, in my official capacity, amenable to that government.

My duty as Governor, will most certainly oblige me to see that proper and efficient Certificates are made of the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President; and perhaps the mode suggested by the Act above mentioned, may be found to be the most proper. If you Gentlemen, have any mode to propose with respect to the conduct of this business, I shall pay every attention to it.

GENTLEMEN,

I do not address you at this time from a disposition to regard the proceedings of the General Government with a jealous eye, nor do I suppose that Congress could intend that clause in their Act as a compulsory provision: but I wish to prevent any measure to proceed through inattention, which may be drawn into precedents hereafter, to the injury of the people, or to give a constructive power where the Federal Constitution has not expressly given it.

JOHN HANCOCK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Concord, Nov. 12, 1792.

This Speech has been committed to the Hon. Messrs Spooner and Heath, and Messrs. Tudor, Wedgery, and Edwards, of Stockbridge, to report thereon.

By EXPRESS,

CONCORD, Nov. 13.

A Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Bridges, Heath, and Varnum; Messrs. Heathaw, Hathorne, Joslyn and Whitney, waited on His Excellency the Governor with the following

ANSWER

of the Legislature to his Speech at the commencement of the session.

May it please your Excellency,

We have to acknowledge your attention to the safety and comfort of those members of the legislature, who might have been exposed to suffer any remains of infection from the contagious disease which has lately visited the metropolis; and acquiesce in the reasons of your Excellency for convening the General Court in this place.

The necessity which appears, of another session of the legislature in the present year, in order to accomplish the proposed valuation, with the unavoidable inconveniences of our present situation, will probably induce a speedy recess; which we shall request of your Excellency, as soon as the choice of Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, and some measures which may be thought essential to the prosecution of the public business in the ensuing session, shall be completed. We shall be at your Excellency anticipates, thus prevented from attending at this time, to the other important subjects which you have suggested to our consideration.

The prosperity of the Commonwealth becoming interested in the Union Bank, and the advantages which may be derived from that connection, will deserve the attention of the legislature, when an opportunity shall offer for a full discussion of the subject.

We shall ever join with your Excellency in expressing a just indignation at any insult to the laws of the Commonwealth, and in this light we must view the breach which you suggest, of the statute prohibiting against Stage Plays, and other Theatrical Entertainments, a statute which we esteem an important and needful preservation of the prudent habits and morals of the citizens of this Commonwealth. If any defect should be found in that statute, as applied to present circumstances, we shall endeavor to remedy it.

We fully accord with your Excellency in the observations upon the many inestimable advantages of a Grand Jury in a free country, which, both in the protection of innocence, and in the punishment of offences, is the surest bulwark of personal liberty and safety. This important institution will claim the attention of the Legislature at the earliest opportunity; and we would especially endeavor to prevent every possible corruption in the general practice upon it.

It is our intention to expedite, by every means in our power, the public business necessary to be undertaken at this time; and your Excellency's presence with us which we regard with pleasure, as an evidence of your better health, will greatly aid us in this design.

NOVEMBER 10.

We hear that a vessel, arrived at Portsmouth in a short passage from France, brings accounts, that the people, actuated by one spirit, have turned out in vast numbers, to the amount of 500,000, to oppose the Duke of Brunswick, whose progress is thus, we hope, effectually checked.—We have not heard particulars.

The most remarkable pair of young Cattle that were ever seen in this town, were on Saturday last sold in Faneuil Hall Market—they were but five years old, and notwithstanding they were only grass fed, weighed in the Market 3,616lb. They weighed exactly alike, viz. 1808 pounds each. The fat on the ramp of one was three inches and an half thick, and the four quarters weighed 440lb.

PORTLAND, November 12.

A ship has lately arrived, at Wiscasset, in 29 days from England. She brings an account that the Duke of Brunswick had advanced so far towards Paris, as that he had suffered the armies of France to surround him; and it was expected that he would never be able to return *without their leave.*

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 28.

The General Court is adjourned to the last Wednesday in January next.

The following gentlemen are chosen Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for this Commonwealth:—

For the first District—Hon. Azor Orne, Francis Dana, Increase Sumner, Thomas Dawes, and Samuel Holton, Esquires.—*Second District*—Hon. Moses Gill, William Shepherd, Dwight Foster, Thompson J. Skinner, Ebenezer Mattoon jun. Esquires.—*Third District*, Hon. Walter Spooner, Solomon Freeman, and William Sever, Esquires.—*Fourth District*—Hon. Daniel Coney, Peleg Wadsworth, and Nathaniel Wells, Esquires.

REPRESENTATIVES to CONGRESS—Choice,

Suffolk, Esther Ames, Esq.—Essex, Benjamin Goodhue, Esq.—Middlesex, Samuel Dexter, jun.—Worcester, Artemas Ward, Esq.—Berkshire, Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.—Bristol, Peleg Coggeshall, Esq.—Hampshire, Hon. David Cobb, Esq.

RHODE-ISLAND-ELECTORS.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, Esq. George Champlin, Hon. Samuel J. Potter, Esq. and William Greene, Esq.

Thursday the fifth day of December next is appointed as a day of publick Thanksgiving for the State of Vermont.

The PARTNERSHIP of

KING, RUSSELL & HOWE,

Being dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons who contracted accounts, with said company, are requested immediately, to settle the same with

KING & HOWE.

Chesterfield, Nov. 15, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight,

HAS for Sale a Pipe of true Cognac BRANDY, a small quantity of excellent Holland Geneva. A few Kegs of the best Raisins, which he will sell altogether or any part very low—so that the purchaser shall be able to make a handsome profit.

Northampton, Nov 28, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of last October, a Black MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old, no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL BANISTER.

Goshen November 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Oliver Wainwright, in Chesterfield, in June last three yearling creatures, one a deep red Steer; one Heifer, light red, white face'd; one red Heifer, supposed to be marked with a swallow tail on the top of the right ear, and a half penny cut the fore side of the same. Whoever has taken them up, or can give information to the subscriber where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by

ELISHA EDWARDS.

Southampton, Nov. 28, 1792.

STRAYED from Norwich, last summer, two *Steers*, two years old past, very small of their age, mark'd with a swallow's tail in the end of each ear, and a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, one a dark brindle and white face—the other a pale red, white face; his ears frozen off.—Also a HEIFER, the same age, a dark red, lin'd back, slim horns. Whoever has taken up said cattle, or will give information where they may be had, to Elijah Wilson, at Norwich, or the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward, and all charges paid.

ENOCH WHITE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 20, 1792.

A DUBLIN ANECDOTE.

A FEW years ago, a woman who rented a snug house in Dublin, alarmed the neighbourhood with a strange story of a ghost, dressed as a female in black robes, that opened the curtains of her bed, surrounded by an illumination like lightning under some heavy burthen, beckoned the woman to follow her. The person haunted, called in two relations to sleep with her the next night; but they were also equally frightened with groans and an uncommon noise and left the house next Day.

The occupier of the house still persisted, that she was not only haunted but threatened by the ghost; and to this she made the most solemn oaths, as well as imprecations, and accordingly took lodgings in a neighbouring street.

The story having gone abroad, hundreds were daily drawn by curiosity into the street where the haunted house was: and it becoming the subject of conversation every where, Mr. Nolan, so well known for his poetical and political abilities, took up a sporting bet, that he would suffer himself to be locked up in the house one whole night, without the company of any human being. About nine o'clock he went, and was shut up; but for the sake of defence against any improper practices, he took with him a dog, and a case of loaded pistols, and was not released till six o'clock next morning, when he was found by his companion fast asleep.

The following elegant stanzas will best shew the situation of his mind during the time of his visit. Suffice it to say, he saw no ghost, though he heard a great deal of noise, and loudly threatened to shoot the first one who should approach him, whether of this world or of the other. This discreet ghost desisted, and the people got rid of their fears in that neighbourhood.

STANZAS,
WRITTEN IN A HAUNTED ROOM.

"If from the casements of the silent dead
Our long departed friends could rise a new;
Why feel a horror, or conceive a dread,
To see again those friends whom once we knew?

Father of all! thou gav'st not to our ken,
To view beyond the when of our graves;
'Tis not the idle tales of busy men
That can the grand appal.—The truly brave,
Seated on Reason's adamantine throne,
Can place the soul, and scan no ills unknown.

O! if the filmy prison of the grave
Could ope its doors, and let the spirit free,
Why not return the *Wise*, the *Just*, the *Brave*,
And see, once more, the pride of ages free?
Why not restore a *Socrates* again?
Or give thee, Newton, as the first of men?

In this lone room, where now I patient wait,
To try if souls departed can appear,
O could a *Burgh* escape his prison gate,
Or could I think *Lavoisier's* form was near.
Why fear to view the shades which long must be
Sacred to Freedom and to charity?

A little onward in the path of life,
And all must stretch in death their mortal frame;
A few short struggles and the weary strife,
And blot the frail memorial of our name:
Torn from the promontory's lofty brow,
In time, the rooted Oak itself lies low.

Melancholy Tale of a DRUNKARD.

A GENTLEMAN having been drinking in a tavern, till his head was too heavy for his legs to carry, as he was going home, fell down in the street with his sword by his side, not being able to get up again, when a man accidentally coming by, and hearing the voice of another that he had a fight against not far from him, drew out the drunken man's sword, pursued his enemy, and killed him with it. The watch walking their rounds, and finding a man dead, with a sword in his body, and also the drunken man, with a scabbard by his side, without a sword; and, upon trial, finding the sword in the dead man fitted the drunken man's scabbard, they apprehended him for the murder; for which he was condemned and executed.

MONITOR.

COMMUNE with thyself, O Man! and consider wherefore thou wert made.

Contemplate thy power, contemplate thy wants, and thy connections: So shalt thou discover the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to speak or to act, before thou hast weighed thy words and examined the tendency of every step thou shalt take: So shall distrace fly far from thee, and in thy house shall shame be a stranger; repentance shall not visit thee, nor sorrows dwell upon thy cheeks.

The thoughtless man thinketh not his tongue; he speaketh at random, and is entangled in the foolishness of his own words.

As one that runneth in haste and leapeth over a fence, may fall into a pit the other side which he doth not see; so is the man that plungeth suddenly into any action, before he hath considered the consequences thereof.

Hearken therefore unto the voice of consideration: Her word, are the words of wisdom, and her paths shall lead thee to safety and truth.

Oeconomy of Human Life.

Mode of breaking STEERS to the draft in a few days.

LET the farmer carefully yoke his Steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke; so that they will eat their food, when yoked, which will be in the course of the day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them; in which state let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, and the next day, the Steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before them as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old teem before, they will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process, the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.

A FARMER.

Bell-Foundery.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accommodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual.—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, October 31, 1792.

WEBSTER's INSTITUTE

for sale, per doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, November 7, 1792.

WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a general assortment of English, India, and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they will sell UNUSUALLY Low for pay in hand.——They have likewise for sale, West-India and N. England Rum, French Brandy, Holland Ginn, by the Case and gallon, Linseed Oil, best Muscavado Sugar, Loaf ditto, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the first Quality, 8, 10 and 20d Nails, German and English or Crawley Steel by the faggot, Russia and Swedes Iron, and Iron Ware; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 5 by 7 Window Glass, Cotton Wool, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, and most kinds of Groceries as usual, best English Coarse.——A good assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Very low. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment.

They, want to purchase a quantity of PORK, the approaching season, for which GOOD PAY will be made; All favours will be thankfully attended to, by the public's humble servants,

R. BRECK & SON.

☞ ALL persons indebted, whose Accounts are more than one years standing, are desired to make payment.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1792.

THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Messrs William and Eleazer Porter, Hadley. 'Tis expected they will pay it by the first of December next.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

November 9, 1792.

The LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT

FOSELAR AT THIS OFFICE.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 16, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (of other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Dutch Manufacture with greater attention than usual, consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has just received from London, a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Also PAINTER's COLOURS of every kind, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has this wise for sale, all kinds of wines, Surinam Spirits, best French Brandy, New-England Rum, Ginn, &c. Raisins, Figs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co.

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire by which their Shop was consumed, they have removed to that lately occupied by Mr. Seth Wright; where they intend to continue the business in the GROCERY way as usual, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies of GOODS; they flatter themselves, those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be duly acknowledged by their humble servant,

In behalf of N. Blake and Co.

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, November 1, 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Throop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their pay of Jesse Smith, who has the accounts.

JESSE SMITH,
BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual.

Worthington, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Curb Bit, and small Buckles and Tips, plated. Whoever has found the Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant.

E. PRICE, Jun.

Hadley, Nov. 8, 1792.

BEES-WAX,

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time past, a Red lined COW, 6 years old, without any artificial mark.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, [PRICE 9d.]

A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,

By the Rev. MOSES HEMMENWAY, D. D.

Also the *Conversion* and *Death* of JOSEPH,

An affecting Story founded on Fact.

Embellished with two elegant engravings.

OCTOBER 24, 1792.

CASH, and the highest price given for

BEES-WAX,

By JOSEPH CLAPP, Jun.

Easthampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1792. [NUMB. 327.

☞ THE PRINTER hereof, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least.—Those indebted for two years or more, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

Nov. 21, 1792.

Sixth of the Proceedings at Paris, on the memorable 10th of August, 1792.

THE decree of the 8th, which acquitted La Fayette, had excited public indignation: and the general discontent was carried to its height on the morrow, by the tardiness of the national assembly, in examining the question for deposing the king, at a time when there was not a moment to lose, and in neglecting to sit during the night. The fermentation increased every instant in the most alarming manner. Petion had declared to the assembly, that he could answer for the tranquility of the city only till midnight. Besides it was publickly known, that a plan had been formed to sound the alarm at that hour, and to repair to the royal palace which, by an insidious proclamation, and additional hostile precautions, had been more than suspected: for the process verbal, instituted to enquire into the king's conduct, had not added to public confidence. The municipality had published this enquiry, but refused to answer for consequences. It was known that the court had thrown open its doors, at the requisition of the magistrates, merely to conceal its flight; and this flight the people on Friday were determined to prevent. The palace was found full of trunks and preparations for travelling.

The alarm bell was rung and the drums beat at midnight in various sections, and principally in the Fauxbourg Saint Antoine and Sainte Marceau. The men of Bretagne and Marseilles first made their appearance; [illegible] without commotion. Many of the citizens ran to arms, and to the guard houses, while others repaired to the common hall, where the council general was assembled. Petion was absent. The insidious Louis had sent for him to the palace, to provide as he said, for the public safety. But the mayor did not return, and his absence caused uneasiness which the municipal officers found it difficult to calm. Many left this place and went to the national assembly, where various members, awakened by the alarm bell, already were sitting, and messengers were dispatched to the remainder. Petion not yet having left the palace, and a sufficient number of members being present, a decree was obtained to oblige the palace to release its prey. The mayor at length appeared and was conducted to the common hall. The streets were yet calm and almost deserted, except by several strong patroles of Pikemen, and musketeers. A false patrole of more than thirty men, commanded by one Carle, was discovered and surrounded. Eight of the soldiers and their chief were put to the sword and their heads the next morning were borne about on the ends of pikes. Their bodies lay, during the morrow, in the Place Vendome, where they had fallen.

Another false patrole, 2 or 300 strong, with a cannon, lay in the neighbourhood of the French theatre all night; this was to have joined a detachment of the battalion of Henry IV. on the Pont-Neuf, and to have marched and slaughtered Petion, and the men of Marseilles, encamped on the Four St. Michael. The acting Section decreed that the Mayor of Paris should remain in the Council-hall, with a guard of 400 citizens, who should be responsible for the life and liberty of this worthy magistrate.

While these firm and prudent measures were taking, armed citizens of every class assembled in small detachments, and arranged themselves; for their commanders were not present. The insurrection became universal; battalions were formed, preceded by their cannon. The battalion of Henry IV. appeared desirous to quit the common cause, and went so far as to point a part of their artillery on the Rue Dauphine, and the quarters of the men of Marseilles; and so great were the interests that occupied the people, that they were scarcely noticed. The Place du Carousel already was filled, where the Men of Marseilles first arrived, marching through the Rue Sainte Honore.

The court did not think proper to wait till the citizens were all assembled. Louis XVI. whom we no longer call the King of the French, was not gone to bed. The evening before many carriages had been remarked in the palace yard, and the night had apparently been passed in planning some mode of defence, or in their retreat. Petion had been detained from his post as long as possible, so much was his influence over the citizens dreaded. The grenadiers and chasseurs had been commanded to guard the palace. At six in the morning Louis XVI. descended into the court of the princess to harangue the grenadiers, who bore him reluctantly back to his apartment, crying *vive la nat.* but deserted their post two hours afterwards on the arrival of the people of the Fauxbourgs. The gunners passed over with their cannon to the side of the patriots.

Mean while a certain number of new crown pieces, and a quantity of excellent wine were distributed among the Swiss, among whom there was a little fear of desertion. The guard was replaced, the King visited it in person, and was satisfied. But the 20th of June was not yet forgotten, and the court determined not to wait the arrival of the people. The King and his Medicis, their children, with the prue Elizabeth, and Lamballe crossed the gardens of the Thuilleries, which were then shut, in their way to the national assembly, escorted by the national guard and all the Swiss, all crying *vive la nat!* When they had safely conveyed their master and mistress to the house, the Swiss returned to their post; but many of the national volunteers, the grenadiers excepted, did not long continue at their; being offended at a trifling incident, which ought not to be passed over in silence; it is too important, and proves, beyond dispute, that the court, on its part, had a grand design, and was determined "to set all on the hazard of a hazle." Previous to the arrival of the men of Marseilles, and the Fauxbourgs at the Carousel, a large body of citizens had peacably knocked at the gate of the court of the princes, which had been barred up the evening preceding. The Swiss demanded what they wanted.—"To enter."—"You must not enter (replied the Swiss) until you promise to cry *vive le nat*, and then we will give you liberty." This atrocious fact speaks for itself.

Mean while the alarm bell, which kept ringing, the heads of the men decapitated, came through the streets, all Paris in arms, and the presence of the cowardly and perfidious king, who came to throw himself on the mercy of the national assembly, together with the firm carriage of the tribunes, inspired in much awe among the members, that they hastily passed a decree, moved by Mr. Vergniaud, for the suspension of the monarch. It was immoved on the tribune by the Feuillans, at that time full of people, that the king had been deposed; but this was false, he was only suspended. He might be said to be present at the deliberation of this decree, which was soon over, being placed with his family in the box of the news writers, not being permitted to remain at the bar, & still less by the side of the President. But the people were too merciful to ask any thing more, than that he should be dethroned. The firing of cannon was heard at this moment. There was likewise an universal clapping of hands, which, said they, is the rejoicing of the publick, the decree which had been passed.

They were soon undeceived by the sight of a man wounded, and the cry of "To arms! To arms! We are betrayed! The Swiss fire upon the citizens! They have already mowed down a hundred of the men of Marseilles!"

It was but too true. About half past ten, all Paris might be said to be assembled in the Carousel and the adjacent places, the men of Marseilles in front, who demanded that the doors of the Colonies Princes should be opened. This was immediately done; they entered, and advanced eight in rank: the Swiss welcomed them, ranged them lengthways in several files, and even cartridges were given them in token of friendship. They continued to advance, followed by the battalion of confederes. When they were within ten paces of the palace, a rolling fire to the right and left, and even across the palace yard, was made upon them, followed by a discharge of cannon, masked and loaded with chain shot. Near two hundred men fell on this perfidious and unexpected attack. Their comrades retired in good order without disbanding, being sustained by the Bretons; the fire did not cease, to which they alone were exposed for more than an hour; the Parisian battalions not being provided with more than three rounds of powder and ball. The Swiss kept up an incessant firing from their barracks, where they concealed themselves after the grand discharge, that they might load their guns in safety, being but little incommoded by the volunteers. At the same time they fired on the people from every window of the *pavillion de flore*, and from the grand gallery on the quai. Many citizens especially women and children, could only avoid the balls by dropping from the parapets into the river. At the same time they fired on the garden side, the city side of the palace, and from the roofs and ventholes. It appeared as if the word was given to react the massacre of St. Bartholomew: though in reality the 10th of August 1792, was more dreadful than the 24th of August 1572; and Louis XVI. was a very different monster from Charles IX. for Charles, with a blunderbuss, standing on a balcony of the Louvre, while he shot his subjects, exposed himself to reprisals; but Louis, having given money and liquor to the Swiss, reviewed them, and ordered them and his knights of the dagger, bravely to assassinate the people from the windows of his palaces, and then, not less cowardly than perfidious, went to seek safety under the protection of the national assembly, and interested an asylum among the representatives of the nation he had consigned to slaughter. A crime like this is unknown in the history of ages. At length, the men of Marseilles and the Bretons, were not alone exposed to the concealed artillery of the Swiss. The cavalry of the national gendarmes, participating the glory of the day, which had otherwise been much more bloody for the patriots, hastened, without hesitation, to attack the barracks, and set them on fire. Eight horse and five and twenty men were left dead.—A trumpeter of 12 years old had his horse killed under him, and with the utmost coolness cut the traces, took off his portmanteau, and went and placed himself in the ranks of the infantry. We are sorry that we do not know the name of this heroic boy. The pikemen perfectly seconded the gendarmes, braved the artillery, and were highly useful, mingled with the musketeers.

The Swiss were driven from their barracks by the fire, and fled towards the palace. The troops of Marseilles, Brest, and Paris fired on them as they appeared. Could it be believed? Among their men were found many of the national guards, in their uniforms. But the traitors did not escape their just reward. The confusion at first occasioned some unfortunate mistakes. The Swiss had cannon; but ours, perfectly well served by the men of Marseilles, swept away the cannon. The carnage became horrible within the palace, where the cowards that had escaped, joined with the valets of the court, who were likewise armed, and prepared to sustain a combat, which they did not imagine would have become so serious. The vestibule, the grand bar-gate, the chapel, the anti-chamber, the galleries, the hall of the throne, and the council chamber, at once broke in upon by the people, were all tarnished with blood of the Swiss and the king's valets; they were known by their liveries, and guilty, as they were, of the worst of treachery, were treated without pity. The justice of the people displayed itself in all its horror. Every apartment was searched for the discovery of traitors. An Abbe, preceptor to the son of Louis XIV. had concealed eight in his apartment, at the bottom of a large press, of which he had the keys. When they came to search his chamber, his embarrassed air betrayed him, and he, and they were immediately put to the sword by the people. Nor could the Abbe Bonillon escape, nor Clermont Tonnerre, who was overtaken in the Rue de Seves Saint-Germain. The choice purit of the aristocrats; he to whom the queen, that he might reward him for having made her laugh at the expence of the patriots, had given a pension of twenty five thousand livres per annum from the civil list, with the addition of a handsome wife, Sales, in the uniform of a national grenadier, was discovered, and put to death, as he was watching round the palace. The evening before, he had vaunted, that the king might depend on ten thousand men, capable of putting all the Parisians to the root.

Generosity had been lost on the callous hearts of courtiers; with them examples of terror only can prevail. These the people gave; they granted no quarter to the inmates of the palace. The Swiss and others, who had fled to the roof, were hurled headlong down. Some were caught in the houses and some in the kitchens, where all were put to death; accomplices as they were of their master, and estranged from their country. The very cellars were searched, where thousands of torches were found, apparently collected for the conflagration of Paris, when another Nero shall give the signal. Not did they stop here; the fugitives in red were pursued over the garden, into the Elysian fields, on the terrace, into the wood, and through the gardens of the Prince. Nor were the Swiss porters who opened the gates for the massacre of the men of Marseilles, spared: the sanguinary act did but too deeply merit punishment.

Sixty Swiss were tried by a martial law, and executed before the common hall. The people went to the house of Simard Assy, but that courtly Swiss made his escape through the back door of the hotel to the national guards, who with great difficulty conducted him safe to the abbey, where he is imprisoned.

Let us leave the palace for a moment for the garden of the Infanta, which was intrepidly scaled by the battalion of St. Germain l'Auxerrois.—Never was greater ardour beheld. The King's friends, flattered in that part of the Louvre where the war minister keeps his offices, fired upon the people. These savages in black were posted there to make a division, and gain merit in the eyes of Antoinetta and her king. The Swiss of Coubevoie appeared at the end of the Champs Elysees, where they were shewn an order from the King to lay down their arms. They obeyed and returned, having had a view of many of their brethren comrades.

The people divided the spoil of the dead, but not by way of clothing themselves; the sans culotte would have nothing more than each a remnant, as a proof of their victory over the armed valets of the monarch.—They displayed the same moderation, or rather the generosity, relative to the rich effects, with which the palace was filled. Men, with scarcely a coat to cover them, brought purses, filled with gold and silver coin, without opening them; the queen's jewels, the plate

Louis d'On, affignats and letters, and laid them all before the national assembly. Others seized on the treasury of the Swiss, and brought it triumphantly to the same place; while emigrant officers have carried off with them their regimental chests.

Much of the furniture and most of the glasses were broken. The wine was not spared, but the most trifling theft was no sooner discovered than punished. One thief, taken in the fact was executed in the place. A hundred other thieves during that day and night, and the morrow, were executed.

What a spectacle was Paris, and especially the place of action, on the evening of the 10th of August! Labor and trade were interrupted, the workshop and the counter deserted. Amid apparent disorder, there was a st rong mixture of harmony, fraternity, sensibility, vengeance, generosity and barbarity!

Every street was in arms, yet no outrage committed in the streets. But alas! the citizens were grievously and too often afflicted at the sight of patriots dying or wounded, borne home by their comrades, and followed by their weeping family. Every eye, every step was directed to the palace which sent forth volumes of smoke. The Carouzel appeared to be a vast burning furnace. In order to enter the palace it was necessary to cross two of its wings, which were reeking in their ember, and to trample either on burning beams or on bodies not yet cold. The court of the princes was but an other aspect of the same picture; it presented the facade of the palace battered from top to bottom by the national cannon, some of which still seemed to threaten the too long abode of royal vice. Here too the dead lay strewed. But how describe the vestibule, the stair case, the chapel, and the apartments? It was horror not to be exceeded. Yet even this horror might be endured, by recollecting who had been their inhabitants. The walls and floors were stained with blood, covered with broken weapons, and the limbs of men, mingled with torn garments, royal robes velvets worked in gold with fleur-de-lis, furniture broken, shattered vases, bottles distributed to the mercenary executioners of the despot, and dead bodies at every step! The palace gates leading to the terrace was obstructed by heaps of dead, almost naked, and as it still biting the dust, their hands grasped in rage to have fallen by the sword of the people. Every alley of that noble garden, the admiration of foreigners, and the pride of nature and of art, presented nothing but more dead and more; some under the trees, some extended beneath the statues, and others strewed over with grass and the flowers of the garden; and to give the last touch to this fearful scene, the wooden barracks of the Swiss all on fire, and the flames lightning these who were loading numerous carriages brought to take away the dead from the place de Louis XV. By the side of this scene of horror sat Louis XVI. the author of all these lamentable tragedies, at a well replenished table in the room of one of the committees of the national assembly, eating and drinking as usual. In company of his silent and enraged wife; the biting her lips as not having been seconded in dreadful crimes and deplorable guilt.

No part of the palace of the Thuilleries was hurt, save where the cannon struck, and which can be repaired; but the barracks which surrounded it, and which spoiled its appearance, were consigned to flames, and are levelled with the ground. It is most likely that it will be consigned in future to a hall for the assembly, buildings for the national business, and apartments for the minister and President of the Republic.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No. 3.

Fellow Citizens, Men, Brethren and Fathers,

THE peculiar and extraordinary mode of voting for Federal Representatives and Electors, adopted and pointed out by our General Court, is such as demands examination and animadversion.—The more simple the mode had been, the better; the more complicated the worse. It was no very difficult matter to have divided the Commonwealth into as many districts as there were representatives to be chosen; the General Court, had the census of the Commonwealth before them; if a County was too large to chuse one, it might have been divided, if not large enough for two, then annex some towns from another County—and if a county was too small, proceed in the same manner. This would have been a natural and simple manner of proceeding, free from embarrassment, every man of sense and honesty would have been contented and pleased with such a mode. Frivalous is the objection that a few towns detached from one county and annexed to another would consider their privileges curtailed and their votes lost. For per perhaps in one of those very towns the man whom they would chuse may chance to reside: and it matters not to a wise man whether he reside in the centre of a County, in the extremes, or in a part of another County annexed: what we want is a man fit for the business; local attachion don't influence the choice of an honest voter. But the scheme presented to us is the oddest, most unnatural and most embarrassed that could possibly enter the head of a mortal. Yet our representatives say, that, tho' a long time was spent by the general court in that affair, this was the only one thing they could obtain. But why so? This looks like a scheme of some factious Demagogue, who wanted to carry a point, or get into play, but knew that he could not do it by fair and open methods. It resembles or at least bears some of the features of M. Calonne, late Financier in France, with respect to the Assembly of the Notables: that Assembly consisted of 144 Members. But as M. Calonne could not depend upon a majority of this Assembly in his favour, he very ingeniously arraged them in such a manner as to make 84 a majority of 144, by dividing them into 7 committees of 20 each; each question was to be decided by a majority of committees, 4 committees was a majority, and 11 members of each of them would carry the vote.—If this scheme be not exactly similar, yet the plan may be calculated with similar views. It may be imagined that when people have met, and met again, and again, and voted fruitlesly, they will grow fond mode of voting, and then when but few meet, some creature of the Demagogue may, manage matters as finally to carry the vote. It is much against my inclination to find fault with publick men or measures; but it is sometimes necessary. I have waited in expectation to see this matter set in a just light, and the absurdity of it exposed by some abler pen. But as I have not seen it—I would with people to view it well—it is a scheme so intricate as to need explanation, and too absurd to be reduced to practice, without the utmost degree of patience, nor is there any tolerable prospect of an happy issue. Tho' I detest machivelian policy, I comfort myself with expectation of being verified an observation, made many years ago, by a wise man, "the that diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that roleth a stone, it shall return upon him."

Congress of the United States.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. Ash from North-Carolina appeared and took his seat.

A communication was received from the Treasury department made in pursuance of a resolution of the House, being a flatement of the receipts and expenditures from the first establishment of the Treasury department under the new constitution to the end of 1791.

By this it appears that the total amount of expenditures during that period is Dolls 3,797. 436. 68 the total amount of money received 4, 771, 342. 43; leaving a ballance of 973,905. 65 in the Treasury at the expiration of the year 1791.

The memorial of James Warrington was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Giles; Livermore and Eindley.

The House then proceeded to the President's agreeable to appointment, with their answer to the President's address.

Immediately after the return the galleries were cleared.

Answer of the House of Representatives to the President's Address to both Houses, at the opening of the Session.

SIR,

The House of Representatives who always feel satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occasion for mutual feliciation, afforded by the circumstances favorrable to the National Prosperity, should be abated by the continuance of the hostile spirit of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly, that the reiterated efforts of effecting a general pacification with them, should have issued in new proofs of their persevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service. In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be disposed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincerest desire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifesting, by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of those misguided people; and by the duty we feel on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow citizens.

While we regret, we learn, that symptoms of opposition to the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, have manifested themselves, we reflect with consolation, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow citizens. It is not merely essential to the preservation of true liberty, that a government should be always ready to listen to the representations of constituents, and to accommodate its measures to the sentiment and wishes of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole, than it is, that the just authority of the law should be steadfastly maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government, and all good citizens, must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed to execute this part of your trust, with firmness and energy; and be assured, Sir, of every constitutional aid and cooperation which may become requisite on our part. And, we hope, that while the progress of contentment under the law in question is as obvious as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country, by a conduct as irreconcilable to national justice, as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangement for discharging the public debt, as the conditions of it will permit: and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you, of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky, is an event, in which we joint, in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interested, since, besides the immediate benefits resulting from it, is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightned people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the Post-Office, as it relates to the transmission of Newspapers, will merit our particular inquiry and attention; the circulation of political intelligence, thro' these vehicles, being justly reckoned among the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure, to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens

The several other matters which you have communicated, are recommended, with the attention due to them: And on all cases, we trust, be guarded by a proper harmony & stability in the public councils, and conciliate, more and more, the attachment of our fellow citizens to the constitution by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

The President's Reply to the answer from the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction, which your address afforded me. I feel as I desire the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to manage pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws, and the affections which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which embracing a zealous regard for the Principle of true liberty, has guided the deliberation of the House of Representatives;—a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

LONGWY, August 5.

Firing at the King of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty passing by a village near this place, escorted by some dragoons, the inhabitants manifested a great joy on seeing him, but all on a sudden the sound of three or four muskets were heard, and the Majesty and his horses both fell. His suite, furious seeing this treason, fell on to massacre the people and destroy their houses; but the King, recovering his fall, called out to stop their vengeance, saying, I am not wounded, spare the human blood. However, this accident induced the king to send a courier extraordinary away immediately, ordering thirty thousand more of his troops to march towards the frontiers of France.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 15.

"It is said that in the course of last week a subscription, amounting to three millions sterling, was completed among the Roman Catholic gentlemen and merchants of Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing lands in North America.

"The object of this purchase is faid to be two-fold first, That these lands may serve as an asylum to which those people may retire, should they fail in obtaining what they now seem to consider as essential to the being of Freemen—the elective franchise.

The second object is, That they may be a source of profit, should their situation in their native country be made such as to induce them to remain in it.

"This measure of the Catholics, should it be carried into execution, must very deeply interest the national welfare.—Nothing has occurred in Irish politics within the present century, more worthy the attention of the politician and statesman."

We stated in our last that the combined armies encamped before *Thionville*, had taken the height of *St. Michael*, near that place, after an obstinate action in which they lost five hundred men. It now appears, that the Prince of Hohenloe was killed in the contest. He was an experienced General, and the Commander in chief of one of the three great armies, destined to act against France.

It is not certainly known, that the Duke of Brunswick, has yet left Verdun; but a letter has arrived in Paris from the camp of M. Galbot, announcing, that on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock a loud cannonade was heard on the side of Grandpre, M. Dumouriez's post, from which it is probable, that the Prussians had made an attempt to pass that way. The letter, who brought this letter, set out before any thing was known concerning the event of the action. The report, in town yesterday, and with persons who have the best information here, was; that the Prussians have been repulsed with loss.

M. Dumouriez's army is estimated in Parisat 54,000 men, and M. Kelerman was daily expected to join it, when the united army would amount to an hundred thousand men. M. Luckner, it was thought, would shortly have sixty thousand men at Chalons. M. Biron has fifteen thousand men under him at Wissembourg.

The stratagem of General Wimpfen, the commander of Thionville, is much praised. On the 11th instant he made a prodigious fire in the market place, the flames of which were mistaken by the enemy, for fire among the houses, kindled by their bombs. They immediately, made an assault. A detachment from the garrison took them in flank, while the cannon of the place played upon their front, and they were presently routed with the loss of three hundred men, left dead on the spot. Upon the whole, Thionville hath already cost the enemy a thousand men, besides an immense quantity of cannon and bombs sunk in the Moselle.

M. Dumouriez has taken possession of a camp, abandoned with much precipitation, by a large body of Prussians; and has published an address to the departments of Ardennes, and the Meuse, inviting the inhabitants to cover all the roads and open fields with heavy timber; and has appointed places in the forests of Argonne and Marjarin, to which they are to repair upon a signal from him to pray upon the flanks of the enemy. All the roads are now, indeed, nearly covered with trees, so that the superiority of the Prussians in horse is much diminished.

The body of M. Beaurepaire, the late commandant at Verdun, was brought from that place by the national guards of the garrison.—The national assembly have now determined, that his remains shall be interred in the pantheon under the following inscription—

"He preferred death to a capitulation with tyrants."

The funeral of M. Beaurepaire are to enjoy the pension conferred upon him for his services, and the president of the national assembly has written a letter [illegible] section from St. Marchould to Paris, thro' [illegible] of soldiers, with which the road to the frontiers is covered.

PARIS, September 30.

Operation of the Armies.

On Thursday morning the 20th. M. Severn announced to the National Assembly, that he had received a dispatch from M. Dumouriez, stating, that the several detachments expected, had joined his army; that he was, at the moment of writing, equal in force to the enemy. That he had under his command, 70,000 men 12,000 of which were cavalry. He says, that the whole army had demanded the punishment of the runaways; that he had deprived them of their uniforms; he doubts not but there are many in his army sold to the enemy, but that the late executions he has made will keep the rest in their duty. That his army now is ardent to engage; and he concludes, "what may I hope to do now, when I have been able to resist the enemy with inferior forces."

M. Roles writes to the Minister, that the invasion of the French territories in the department of the lower Rhine, is reduced to a mere nothing.

The Austrians remained only a few minutes in the village of Berth. The peasants who favoured that invasion are seized and delivered up to the tribunals.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.

By a letter received yesterday from Abberville, from a gentleman of character and fortune, by his kinsman here, a person of veracity and distinction, we learn that a column of 100,000 national troops, with several trains of artillery, had passed the neighbourhood of that town on its way to the frontiers from the South West Departments of France and that two other columns, equal in number to this one, from the Centre and Eastern Department of the South, were on their march in parallel lines; these enormous armies, the writer adds are inspired with the same enthusiastic design to destroy the invading armies, or perish in the attempt. Such is the quarter, from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its authenticity.

PETERSBURGH, November 8.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this town, dated September 7.

"From an unexpected alteration in our market, we think it proper to advise you of the prospects we have for the sales of wheat and Indian corn.

"Our crops here have turned out far below our expectation, and the greatest part of the foreign grain in our warehouses is in a perishable situation; and upon an ordinary calculation, there is not provision in this city of good grain for the common consumption for more than three months at the most."

Extract of another letter from Lisbon, of the same date.

"The greater part of the wheat at present in our stores is damaged, and the harvest of the country has been but indifferent—the same having been the case in Spain, there will be a considerable demand there for foreign wheat; and Italy which used to furnish a great deal to Spain and Portugal, will this year supply little or nothing, the exportation of Sicily being prohibited; neither do we expect much will come from the north of Europe, the prices there not being very inviting, & many people deterred from venturing on account of the heavy losses suffered for some time past."

On Friday the second inst. was executed in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, Samuel Fuller, of Granville county, for the horrid and unnatural murder of his own son. Mr. Fuller, till within a few years past, has conducted himself as a good and respectable citizen, has raised a family in good repute, and by his industry and frugality, acquired a considerable property. Unfortunately for mankind their passions, in some unguarded moments, get the better of reason and even of human feeling: in the present case we have a striking instance. A man near three score years of age unworthily takes to his bed an abandoned woman; and keeps her in defiance of a faithful wife and a number of children who are pledges of his marriage vow. The unhappy one who fell a victim to his rage, had frequently requested his father to drive this infamous woman from his house, who destroyed the quiet of all the family. On the morning of the fatal catastrophe, this fo-vent with a resolution to drive her off; when high words ensued, and soon after a gun was discharged by the father at his son, loaded with buck-shot, several of which perforated his head and body, which killed him instantly.

On the 26th ultimo, was married, Mr. John Rice, a bachelor of nearly seventy years of age, of a respectable character and fortune, to a young lady of 19—both of Charlotte County.

ALEXANDRIA, November 21.

Extract of a letter from a member of the House of Delegates, to a gentleman in this town, dated Richmond Nov. 16, 1792.

"We have very certain accounts here of a raging Indian war upon our western frontier. Very distressing information has been received by several of the members of the dangerous situation of their families; the most of them for that part of the country have gone home.—Our executive have transmitted accounts that have been sent them, to the President of the United States, and the Assembly passed a law upon the subject, immediately authorizing the Executive to direct such temporary defensive operations as will secure the citizens in that quarter, till their safety can be provided for by the general government. It is generally believed, at this place, that the southern Indians will unite with the northern, in carrying on hostilities against the United States—in that event I apprehend our distresses will be manifold."

HALIFAX, (N. C.) November 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Nashville, we learn that depredations are daily committed by the In-

was collected under General Seiver, who was about to march into the Indian country; and that the people were high in the expectation that so important a blow would be struck, by this intrepid, gallant soldier, as would secure to them the blessings of peace.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

Extract from a London Paper received by the Packet.

An ingenious contrivance has been hit upon to debauch the invading troops. An infinite number of small tin cases have been prepared, in which the rights of man and the last decree offering 100 livres a year, with the benefit of a tomish kissing to 500 livres a year, to all soldiers who shall come over to the side of freedom.

A short intelligible address to the following purport is inclosed:

"Brave man!

"Who art fortunate in finding this paper, France, the land of freedom, where every soldier is a citizen, and all men are equal, invites you to partake in the blessing of a fertile soil, a genial climate, and perfect liberty. At the next municipality you are entitled on presenting this paper, to a present of 50 livres; to an hundred livres the first, and to a gradual increase every year after, during your life; till it shall amount to 500 livres: and you have your free choice either to bear arms in the cause of Freedom, or to live at peace in the interior part of the Kingdom. Brave and happy man who shall find this paper, all this is secured to you by a decree of the national assembly, by the law, by the honor of the French people."

These tin cases, thus loaded, are spread among the standing corn, and scattered in every direction near the advanced posts of the enemy, so that they may fall into the hands of the soldiers.

It is rumoured that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Duke of Brunswick and the Emigrant princes. The latter are constantly urging the combined powers to commence the attack, and proceed with all possible expedition to Paris; but the Prussian Generals are aware, that though they may be probably penetrate into France as far as the capital, that there they must be inevitably repulsed, while every regiment under their command would be cut to pieces.

BENNINGTON, November 9.

We are informed by good authority, that about two months past the Indians at Niagara received from the British commissary 60,000 rations of provisions.

NORTHAMPTON, December 5.

We hear from Belchertown, that the dwelling house of Col. Henry Dwight, of that town, was on Monday morning last, consumed by fire.

Titus & Simeon Goodman,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the publick, that they have just received from New-York, a general assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they are now selling, at their store, a few rods north of the meeting-house in South-Hadley,—among which are the following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS, and	Taboreens,
Forest do.	Chintzes, and Calicoes,
Elastick Cloths, of various figures.	Fustians, Silk and Twist,
	Modes, Shawls, Milanets,
Twill'd & plain Coatings.	Sarcenets, Quality and
Baizes and Flannels, of	Shoe-Binding.
most colours.	Writing Paper, Needles
Thicksets and Lastings,	Flax, Coat and Vest Buttons.
Satinetts, Toilanet,	
Vest Shapes,	A elegant assortment of
Cambricks and Lawns,	Ribbons, Dutch Laces.
Irish Linens, Nuns Thread,	Fur and Wool Hats,
Book Muslins,	Cordans,
Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs.	West-India and New-England Rum.
Barcelona & Bandanno, do.	Wine, Gin, Loaf, Lump,
Cotton Pocket do.	and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Tea Chocolate,
Cotton and Worsted Hose,	Coffee, Ginger, Pepper,
Gentlemens' and Ladies'	Allspice, and an assortment of Hard Ware,
Gloves.	Glass and Crockery Ware,
Striped & plain Cambletts,	7 by 9 windows Glass,
Buckskin, Women's Shoes,	Sole Leather, hollow Ware.
Duffel and Rose Blankets,	
Calimancors, Shalloons,	
Moreen, Durants,	

And many other articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, and most kinds of Country produce, such as beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Grain, Beeswax, Flax, Hatting and Shipping Furs, old Silver, Brass and Pewter, and the highest price for Asher.

South-Hadley, Dec. 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder, in Hadley, on Tuesday the first day of January next, at two o'clock, P.M. the real estate of Jonathan Dickinson, late of Hadley, deceased, viz. a House, Barn, and twelve acres of land, being the Homelot of the deceased, lying in the back street in Hadley:—ALSO, about ninety acres of excellent wood land, in said Hadley, in the first division of the inner Commons—Also, on Wednesday the 2d of January next, at two of the o'clock, P. M. will be sold to likemanner, sundry articles of Household furniture, at the House of the late deceas'd.

LEVI DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Hadley, Nov. 22, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, two HEIFERS, one a black about one year old, the other one year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CHRISTOPHER SLACK.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1792.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, into one he has lately been repairing, where they will find a large assortment of dry

GOODS,

Which he has lately received from New-York, also a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming pans, a general assortment of Hard Ware, and Painter's Colours of his importation, which he will sell nearly at the same price they can be obtained in Boston or New-York, for good pay,—also an assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Earthern Ware, Hollow Iron Ware, Seeds Iron, German Steel, Nails, Glass, Looking Glasses, Corsfans, and the best of warranted Hats, of different kinds, also a Collection of

BOOKS, consisting of	Dr. Hemmenway's discourse to Children.
Large and Small Bibles,	Principles of Politeness,
Tetlaments,	The life of Joseph,
Psalm Books,	The death of Abel,
Psalm and Hymn do.	History of the Bible,
Watt's Lyric Poems,	Carver's Travels,
Rowe's Letters,	Religious Courtship,
do Devout Exercises,	Life of Cromwell,
Edwards on the Will,	Morse's Geography,
do. On Redemption,	Baron Trenck,
Chauncey on Salvation,	Fool of Quality,
Edwards against Chauncey	Pamela,
Paradise regained,	Clarissa Harlowe,
Clio on Taste,	Art of Speaking,
Ladies Library,	The Monitor,
Youngman's best Companion.	Life of Col. Gardiner,
Perry's Dictionary,	Life of Putnam,
Entick's do.	Pope's Essay on man,
Buchan's Domestick medicine.	Young's Dictionary,
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.	Clark's Introduction,
Vicar of Wakefield,	Morse's Latin Grammar,
Concise History of America, with the late revolution.	Conderius,
The life of Gustavus Vasa,	History of Charles 12th.
Benner's Letters,	Life of Frederick 2d King of Prussia.
	Life of Marshal Saxe,
	Conquest of Mexico.

Perry's Spelling book, Webster's 1st and 3 part, Account Books, Primers, and a variety of small children's books.

Also a quantity of DYE STUFFS, consisting of REDWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTICK, CAMWOOD COPPERAS, ALLUM, OIL of VITRIOL, ROMA N, do. VERDIGREASE, and a general assortment in the GROCERY LINE. The above GOODS will be sold very low for cash in hand, or most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1792.

Cabinet Work.

Julius Barnard,

A his shop in Licking-water Street Northampton, makes and has for sale, Desks, and Secretary's, Book-cases, Chest upon Chest of drawers, Bureaus, Side-boards, Breakfast, Dining, and Tea-tables; Also, Card-tables, Beadsteads of all kinds, Clock-cases, Fire-screens, Nightstools, Winecisterns, Wash-hand-stands, Sofa's, Easy Chairs, Compeds, do. framed do. plain do, of all kinds, Crimping boards, Looking Glasses, framed and gilt, do. Bench planes and Moulding Tools. Flutes and Fifes, a variety of other articles made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. The subscriber having worked sometime with the most distinguished workmen in New-York, and being possessed of the latest and most elegant patterns for Chairs and Cabinet work, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B. The subscriber is in immediate want of a quantity of good seasoned Cherry and curl'd Maple Boards; also, a few good Sleigh runners, for which Cash and the highest price will be given, by the

Public's Humble Servant, JULIUS BARNARD.

Northampton, Dec. 5, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 21st inst. a brindle STEER, two years old next spring, a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear, and a slit under side of the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time past, a Red lined COW, 6 years old, without any artificial mark. ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber sometime in October last, Eleven Sheep; some part of them marked with a half crop the under side of both ears and some with a slit in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Nov. 23, 1792.

LOST in Hatfield Woods, about the 16th of October last, a brown HEIFER, two years old past, small of her age, has a bob'd tail; whether she has any artificial mark, is unknown to the owner. Whoever will take up said HEIFER, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

OLIVER SMITH.

Hatfield, November 27. 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE END OF ALL.

IN youth, how blithe, how sweet and gay,
Life's smiling face appears.——
Our pleasures drive and we obey,
Nor think of changing years,
In every flow'ry path we rove
Nor spurn the giddy call,
Till thus reminded from above,
That Death's "*the end of ALL.*"

Love glides within the tender breast
With sweet seducing aim;
The dear idea is caress'd,
And blown into a flame,
But age will mark the furrow'd cheek,
The genius too will fall;
The faultering tongue will faintly speak,
Is this "*the end of ALL?*"

The Syren call of pleasure draws
With merciless controul;
While vanity invites applause,
Ambition warms the soul.
But if pale sickness peeps abroad,
Such comforters are small;
The sweets of life encrease the load;
Such is "*the end of ALL.*"

The glare of riches charms the sense,
And honor's pulse beat high!
The serious thought is driven hence,
And shadowy phantoms fly.
While reason yields to slavish fear,
This thought will take like gall;
Perhaps the next revolving year
May mark "*the end of ALL.*"

O blend these facinating joys,
With those of higher fame;
Let gratitude's melodious voice
Cast on its maker's name.
Religion will her charm display,
And smiles will meet the call;
Terror will yield to hope's bright ray,
Which gilds "*the end of ALL.*"

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN was known by his nearest and dearest friend, his wife, never to lie down at his pillow some years before his death, or raise his head from it in the morning, without repeating the short Hymn annexed to this anecdote; and some times he would inadvertently burst into ejaculations in company, when two or three lines of it were distinctly heard before he recollected himself; the cause at that time was unknown; but after his decease, a paper was found in his bureau to the following purport:—"You will no longer be surprized at my involuntary effusions of feeble gratitude to the Almighty which breaks forth occasionally in gay company, when you shall read, that many years since, the dread of approaching poverty, disgrace, shame, ruin, and desertion of friends, had bro't me to the fatal resolution of putting an end to my existence. Conscious that I had brought misfortune upon a numerous family by my own imprudence, dissipation and pride, I considered my punishment as an act of justice. The destined moment arrived, already had I loaded, primed, cocked—when, strange to relate! though I had not read a page in the Bible for years, a reflection came suddenly across my mind—"Jesus of Nazareth," said I to myself, "was a man" (for I disbelieving his Divinity) "acquainted with sorrows, endured a life of poverty, was exposed to public scorn and derision, suffered pain of body and agony of mind, and had nothing to reproach himself with—yet this Reformer of the morals of mankind, this benefactor to society, this illustrious pattern of fortitude, patience, and humility, was by an unthankful world put to death; he was crucified!—but he crucified not himself!" Repeating these last words a second time with unusual energy, pride, disdain, shame & contempt, of my inability humbly to imitate this striking example of bearing afflictions manfully, produced a passionate conflict of mind, in which perceiving I madly flung the pistol to some distance from me: to add to the affecting scene, it went off, unheard but by my affectionate wife, who religiously kept the secret; her consolations restored me to temporary tranquility, but the work of Providence was not yet completed; not a week had elapsed, and settled melancholy was again taking possession of my soul, when a letter announced the death of a distant relation, and summoned me to the reading of his will, by which he had bequeathed me sufficient not only to clear me of all incumbrances, but to enable me, with the assistance of a considerable surplus, to exert my abilities in the line of my profession, for the genteel support of my family, and even to aim at a moderate independence, which you will find I have at length acquired.

RISE O my soul! the hour review
When, aw'd by guilt and fear,
Thou dost not Heaven for mercy sue,
Nor hope for pity here!

Dry'd are thy tears, thy griefs are fled,
Dispell'd each bitter care:
For Heaven itself did lend its aid,
To snatch thee from despair!

Then hear, O God, I thy work fulfil:
And from thy Mercy's throne
Vouchsafe me strength to do thy will,
And to resist my own.

So shall my soul each power employ,
Thy mercies to adore,
While Heaven itself proclaims with joy
One rescued sinner more!

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { PYAL, MALAGA,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.
DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautifull LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister & STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the strongest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co.

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire by which their store was consumed, they have removed to that lately improved by Mr. Seth Wright, where they intend to continue their business in the GROCERY way as usual, and as they are constantly receiving fresh supplies of GOODS, they flatter themselves, those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be duly acknowledg'd by their humble servant,

In behalf of N. Blake and Co.
SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, November 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Lathrop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their pay of Jesse Smith, who has the accounts.

JESSE SMITH,
BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual.

Worthington, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Curb Bitt, and round Buckles and Tips, plated. Whoever has found said Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant,

E. PRICE, Jun.

Hadley, Nov. 8, 1792.

Bell Foundery.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former station, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accommodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.

October 31, 1792. ASAHEL POMEROY.

WINTER GO

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a general assortment of English, India, and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they will sell UNUSUALLY LOW for pay in hand.——They have likewise for sale, West-India and N. England Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, by the Case and gallon, Linseed Oil, best Muscavado Sugar, Loaf ditto. Souchong and Bohea Teas of the first Quality, 8, 10 and 20d Nails, German and English Crawley Steel by the faggot, Russia and Swedish Iron, and Iron Ware, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 5 by 7 Window Glass, Cotton Wool, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, and most kinds of Groceries as usual, best English Cordials.——A good assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Very low. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment. They want to purchase a quantity of PORK, the approaching season, for which GOOD PAY will be made; All favours will be thankfully attended to, by the public's humble servants, R. BRECK & SON.

☞ ALL persons indebted, whose Accounts are more than one years standing, are desired to make payment.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1792.

THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Mess. William and Eleazer Porter, Hadley. 'Tis expected they will pay it by the first of December next.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

November 9, 1792.

CASH, and the highest price given for

BEES-WAX,

By JOSEPH CLAPP, Jun.

Easthampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

WEBSTER's INSTITUTE

for sale, per. doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, November 7, 1792.

STRAYED from Norwich, last summer, two Steers two years old past, very small of their age, marked with a swallow's tail in the end of each ear, and a slit penny cut the under side of the right ear, one dark brindle and white face—the other a pale red, white face, his ears frozen off—Also a HEIFER, the same age, a dark red, lin'd back, slim horns. Whoever has taken up said cattle, or will give information where they may be had, to Elijah Wilson, at Norwich, or the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward, and all charges paid.

ENOCH WHITE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 20, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of last October, a Black MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old, no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL BANISTER.

Goshen November 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chesterfield, in June last three yearling creatures, one a deep red Steer; one Heifer, light red, white face'd; one red Heifer, supposed to be marked with a swallow tail on the top of the right ear, and a half penny cut the fore side of the same. Whoever has taken them up, or can give information to the subscriber where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by

ELISHA EDWARDS.

Southampton, Nov. 28, 1792.

The PARTNERSHIP of

KING, RUSSELL & HOWE,

Being dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons who are contracted accounts, with said company, are requested immediately, to settle the same with

KING & HOWE.

Chesterfield, Nov. 25, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight,

HAS for Sale a Pipe of true Cognac BRANDY, a small quantity of excellent Holland Gineva. A few Kegs of the best Raisins, which he will sell all together or any part very low—so that the purchaser shall be able to make a handsome profit.

Northampton, Nov 28, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office. [PRICE 2/.]
A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,
By the Rev. MOSES HEMMENWAY, D. D.
Also the *Conversion* and *Death* of JOSEPH,
An affecting Story founded on Fact.
Embellished with two elegant engravings.

OCTOBER 24, 1792.

BEES-WAX.

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1792. [NUMB. 328.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-Two.

AN ACT providing for the establishment of *Hospitals*, for inoculating with the *Small-Pox*, 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 *December*, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of any town or district within this Commonwealth, to establish, erect, or set apart such and so many buildings, within the same town or district, for inoculating with the Small-Pox, as shall at any time be agreed on, by a majority of voters legally qualified to vote in town affairs, in open town or district meeting, legally assembled for that purpose; having first obtained the consent of the owner of such buildings. *Provided*, that no such meeting shall be deemed legal, unless public notice shall be given thereof eight days previous to the meeting. And all such, buildings or Hospitals, together with the Physicians, patients and all other persons and things within the limits or bounds thereof, shall be subject to such rules and regulations, as a majority of the Selectmen of the town or district shall judge most effectual to guard against conveying the infection to such persons as have not had the disease; and it shall be at any time lawful for a majority of the inhabitants of such town, at a legal meeting, to discontinue such Hospital, when they shall think proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the towns or districts in which Hospitals shall be licenced as aforesaid, to prescribe and mark out bounds or limits to which the patients and others shall be confined, and which they shall not transgress; and to cause a red flag to be displayed, and such other precautions to be taken, as shall give notice to the good citizens of this Commonwealth, of the existence of the Small Pox in such place or places, in order that no person may be exposed to take the infection by passing, or otherwise.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each Hospital licenced as aforesaid, shall be provided with a Preparatory House, in which the patients shall reside, until the inoculation shall have taken effect. And shall also be provided with a proper and suitable House or Houses for cleansing, by smoaking, washing and airing all persons, cloathing and baggage, which shall come, or be brought out of said Hospitals. And the Physician attending such Hospitals, shall cause the rules and regulations prescribed by the Selectmen as aforesaid, to be fairly written or printed, and posted up in some conspicuous place within the Hospital, for the information and government of all concerned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each Physician previously to his entering on the business of attending any such Hospital, shall make & execute to the Treasurer of the town or district in which such Hospital may be, a bond with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of *five hundred pounds*, conditioned for the faithful observance of this act, and also such regulations as may be prescribed by the Selectmen as aforesaid, as well by himself, as all other persons by him employed, or under his care: And in case of a breach or breaches of the condition of such bond, the same shall not be liable to be reduced in chancery, below the penalties respectively provided by this act. And every person who may violate this act, or any regulation made in conformity hereto, by the Selectmen as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *fifty pounds*, one half thereof to the use of the town or district, where the offence shall be committed, and the other half thereof to the use of the person who may sue for and recover the same, in any Court proper to try the same. And if any Physician or other person shall presume to inoculate, or suffer him or herself to be inoculated for the Small Pox, in any other place than is, or shall be provided in conformity to this act; the person so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *fifty pounds*, to be sued for and recovered in manner as aforesaid.

Provided always, That in cases where the Small Pox shall unexpectedly break out in any family, whereby the lives of any persons may be exposed by taking the infection in the natural way, and where there is no Hospital to which the persons so infected and exposed can be immediately removed, it shall be lawful for a major part of the Selectmen of the town or district in which they reside, to grant permission for the inoculation of the persons so exposed, until suitable accommodations can be provided in an Hospital.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of any town or district in the neighborhood of the aforesaid Hospitals, who shall conceive themselves in danger of receiving the infection, to erect smoke-houses within the limits of their own towns or districts, for smoaking such persons, together with their cloathing and baggage as may come into their towns or districts, from said Hospitals; provided such smoke-houses shall be agreed upon by a majority of the inhabitants in town or district meeting legally assembled for that purpose.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be in the power of the Selectmen of any town or district, where the Small Pox, may happen to be on any great public road, or where the lives of the neighbors would be greatly endangered, to remove any person infected therewith to some convenient remote place, unless two regular respectable physicians of the vicinity shall certify, that in their opinion, such removal would endanger the life of the patient.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from and after the first day of *December*, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, entitled, "An act impowering Justices of the Court of General Sessions to permit inoculating Hospitals to be erected in said counties," and also an act passed in the same year, entitled, "An act to prevent the continuance of the Small Pox, in the town of Boston, and to license inoculation there for a limited time," together with an act passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, in addition to, and for amendment of the act herein first recited, shall be, and hereby are repealed from and after the first of *December* next: *Provided always*, that any prosecution or suit for any breach of either of said acts already committed, may be sustained and proceeded with to final judgement and execution, notwithstanding the repeal of said acts as aforesaid, if such prosecution or suit shall appear to be prosecuted with by the request of the Selectmen of the town or district, where the offence was committed, and within one year from the first day of *December* next: *Provided also*, that any prosecution now pending may be proceeded with to final judgement and execution, without any request from the Selectmen as aforesaid, if the person charged, shall neglect or refuse to pay the costs that have already arisen by such prosecutions.

In the *House of Representatives*, November 17, 1792.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Nov. 17, 1792.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

By the Governor approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ty.

LUXEMBURGH, Sept. 11.

We are informed from Clermont in Argonne that a detachment of Prussian Hussars, consisting of 100 men, having yesterday attempted to pass through a wood, near that town, was suddenly surrounded by 900 French, who had concealed themselves among the bushes, with 4 pieces of cannon. On the first discharge forty of the Hussars were killed upon the spot, the other 60 cut their way through the enemy with their sabres. A body of troops sufficient to surround the wood, were instantly ordered to march, and succeeded so well in their enterprize, that not one of the French escaped; four hundred being killed, and the rest taken prisoners; the Prussians lost only one man.

Part of the army of the Princes, having Mouricas and the Count d'Artois at their head have quitted the camp of Hersange, near Thionville, to join the army of the Duke of Brunswick, near Verdun. The Prince de Hohenlohe has marched for the same purpose, with a great part of the Austrian army under his command.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.

On the 11th, the army under the command of General Count Clairfayt, having quitted the camp of Romagne, went and took post on the heights which command Baricourt Belancy.—The head quarters were established at Nouatch. A part of the Prussian army, which had been encamped in the environs of Clermes, made a movement almost in parallel direction to that of the army of General Clairfayt.

Next morning the two armies directed their march past Belancy, towards the post occupied by the French troops; a detached body of whom engaged with the Prussian column at the entrance of a wood. The Austrian army having then formed in order of battle, made some movements, during which the enemy disappeared, so that only a few piquets of hussars and chasseurs were able to engage in light skirmishes with the dragoons and advanced posts of the French army. The latter however, attempting towards evening to fall back upon the right of our army, were prevented by a company of chasseurs, supported by cavalry, infantry and artillery. The badness of the weather, and the darkness of the night prevented any further operations.

On the 14th in the morning, M. Dumouriez attacked us at the post of Roux aux Bois, with about 6000 men; but our troops defended themselves with their usual bravery, and that post having been reinforced by two battalions and two squadrons, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, and obliged to pass the river Aisne in the greatest disorder.

The advantage which we have gained by this affair, cannot compensate for the loss we sustained in the death of Prince Charles de Ligne colonel of the engineers, whose excellent character, military talents, intrepidity, and great activity, makes him justly regretted, hurried on by the ardor of his zeal and courage, he marched forward with a few men only; towards the enemy's artillery, and was killed by a bullet (a cartache) which unfortunately struck him.

Our loss besides consists of 4 officers wounded and 30 rank and file either killed or wounded.

LONDON, September 12.

M. de la Fayette has published, in the Leyden Gazette, the following address to the army lately commanded by him.

"At a time, when after having occurred in two great revolutions, I enjoyed in retirement the success of my constant efforts for the cause of the people, the dangers of the country snatched me from a private life; I came in the midst of the applauses of the nation, to command the army which the king had entrusted to me; and the National Assembly designed, by the organ of its President, to say to me, "We oppose to the enemies coalesced against us, the constitution and La Fayette." Since this period you have had the means of judging me.—Your confidence thereof me that you approved my conduct; your friendship answered to the tender attachment which I had vowed to you. Happy to defend in the midst of soldiers dear to my heart, the principles to which my whole life has been consecrated, and the constitution which the national sovereignty gave us, I found in this resistance of a free people to so many efforts reunited against them, every thing that could satisfy my opinions and animate my zeal.

"You will remember, I fear, with uneasiness, that a turbulent faction, whose movement appeared to me to correspond with those of our exterior enemies, endeavoured to deprive us of that which makes the source of a free people, respect for the laws and fidelity to the constitution, which in this moment seemed to me to be our only point for rallying. My conduct was known to, and my opinions were shared by you; my frankness animated more and more against me all the enemies of the constitution; but whatever were their efforts and their menances, the National Assembly, by a majority of two thirds, repealed their absurd accusations heaped up against me. You know the violences offered the next day to the National Assembly; those exercised on the 10th of August against the king; the state of Paris at the moment when the suspension of the king was decreed; the murders, the proscriptions which took place, not only during the battle at the Tuilleries, but even during the following days. I refer in this respect to the decrees of the department of Ardenaes, and of the municipality of Sedan and to the few accounts which were suffered to pass while all the papers devoted to the Jacobin party, were circulated with profusion. It was evident, that the measures taken on the 10th of August were forced from the National Assembly. This conviction guided my conduct. The administrative bodies and the municipalities required you to renew the civick oath; the constitution has determined this oath, and ordered you to obey the requisitions of the constituted authorities. It was with regret that I saw a part of the army so far from the fulfilment of this duty, that I would have spared them the evil of refusing it. The pains taken to calumniate me in your opinion, have succeeded so far as to alienate a part of your confidence. On the other side, the commissioners of the National Assembly, who had accepted, on the 10th of August, the execution of the decrees which violence had snatched from them, deprived me of a part of my command from Dunkirk to Maubeuge; and they proposed equally to destitute me of that which united me to you, and to renew against me those accusations which neither the Assembly, the jurists, or the judges, were any longer free to decide upon, in the state to which violence had reduced them.

"In these circumstances, and when the present faction directs itself principally against the authors of the revolution, against the true friends of the constitution, I cease to be destined to fight at your head, and I could no longer hope for an useful death. What remained for me to do? To remove from you a general, whom you would be forbidden to obey, and to preserve to liberty a defender, whose inflexibility has merited for him, in this moment, the honour of being proscribed. I separate myself, therefore from you; I separate myself with a sentiment of grief, which it is, at least, sweet to pour into the bosom of those of my companions in arms, who have preserved for me their affection. I took, before setting out, all the measures which could answer to me for your safety; and I go

far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies coalesced against us, and whom hoped to combat at your head, to take, in my retreat, the consolation of a pure conscience, and 40 form ardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

This address was certified to the Editor of the Leyden Gazette, by six officers of Mr. de La Fayett's late etat major, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in that fortress with M. M. le Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth, and Bureau Pozy, who appear to be distinguished by thistrigour on account of their having been members of the constituent National Assembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles toLuxembourg, an Austrian officer sat in the carriage with each person, and 30 hussars escorted the party.

The other prisoners remain for further orders, either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

September 25.—Dr. Priestly has declined the office of sitting in the National Convention of France, tho' he has been chosen for three places.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 15.

"Thursday evening a car, with some cotton wefts, woolen and linen yarn, which Mr. Grey, of Francis street, was sending to his factory at Balbriggan, was stopped by an armed body of weavers on the road between Drumcondra, and Santry: The driver, after being struck with a broad sword, was obliged to suffer his horse, car and the goods in his charge, to be taken away by this lawless mob, who triumphantly conveyed it to Marrowbone lane, where they burned the wool, the yarn, and the car.

"Yesterday one of the persons guilty of the above offence, was taken by a party of the police, and on the information of the carman, was committed by Alderman Fleming for trial."

A Court-martial commenced on board the Duke, in Portsmouth Harbor, on Wednesday the 21st inst. on a charge of mutiny on the 28th of April, 1787, on board his majesty's armed vessel Bounty, for running away with the ship and deserting his majesty's service, against Joseph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Martinson, Peter Haywood, Isaac Morris, John Milward, William Muspratt, Thomas Birkett, Thomas Ellison, and Michael Byrn. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday night the 14th instant and the court indulged the prisoners till Monday to give in their defence, and on Tuesday took the whole into their consideration, when they were pleased to pass sentence of death on Haywood, Morris, Millward, Muspratt, Birkett, and Ellison, the two first of whom the Court recommended to mercy. Coleman, Norway Mackintosh, and Byrn, were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Haywood is an accomplished young gentleman, genteely connected, with a fortune of 30,000l. fallen to him since he has been in confinement.

Extract of a letter from Brighton, August 30.

"This place, in its proportion, exhibits as many proofs of the wretched state of our Gallic neighbors, by the number of refugees, as the capital itself; every day bringsover more or less, as their several means of escape afford them opportunity.

"Yesterday, among others, arrived Madame Noailles. This lady, whose celebrated husband is among the emigrants, has gone through incredible hardships with a fortunde almost unparalelled.

"She reached Dieppe about a week ago, with an infant child and its nurse; these got away without much difficulty, the woman passing the infantas her own; but it was not till yesterday the mother could effect her escape.

"During the whole time she was obliged to appear in male and mean attire. She once offered herself to a collier, to work her passage as a sailor, but was refused: at length, however, urged with despair, and disclosing her real situation to theCaptain of one of the Packets, he with much humanity contrived to bring her off, by concealing her under a coil of a cable on the deck (where she was, incredible as it may seem, obliged to lie for 14 hours) and was landed safe here yesterday, exhausted with the fatigue and terrors she had undergone.

"The Prince of Wales, with distinguishable humanity and gallantry, paid every attention to this amiable stranger."

A letter from M. Luckner incloses a note, received by him from M. Dumouriez, Commander in Chief of the French army at Grandpre, in which the letter states, that two principal attacks were made upon his left and right wings on the 13th inst. in both of which the Prussians were repulsed with loss. A detachment of Prussian light troops had entered an abbatis of wood, from which he had sent five battalions to remove them. At the time of his writing, he expected that another attack would be made on the same day, if the weather, which was then very bad, should permit it.

SEPTEMBER 26.

By a letter from a French emigrant at Brussels we are told, "that the Duke of Brunswick has said that he was egregiously led astray, and that the operations of the campaign have been greatly retarded by the false assurances that were given him by the French. M. Calonne in particular had told him that the cities of Metz and Coenville would surrender to the second gun that was fired, and that therefore he had no occasion to encumber himself with heavy artillery. He trusted his unusual disterition, to these reports, and finding them gross falsehoods, he has manifested great indignation. In consequence of this, Mr. de Colonne is about to depart and go to Italy.

"We have a report here, I do not pretend to say on what foundation, that M. la Fayette has been in constant correspondence with the archdutchess, and that it was carried on by M. de la Mark. Assuredly there is to be an interview between the King of Prussia, the archdutchess, and M. la Fayette, forthwith.

"You may be assured, that all the stories about the desertion of the Prussians are untrue. Not one man has yet deserted, and the Duke has perfect confidence in their attachment. They are all picked men, chiefly married men, farmers, and persons comfortably settled, whose anxiety for home will secure their fidelity."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IN every community, it is absolutely necessary, that the public should be accommodated with well regulated Inns. That in every public houseVice of every kind should give place to the strictest morals and obedience to the laws of the land. For Inns being designed for travellers of every denomination, a door by that means is opened for temptations of every kind, whenever those Inns become licentious. The legislature of this Commonwealth, have foreseen the evils, which would enevitably be introduced into society by irregular houses, and have wisely endeavoured to guard against them. For this purpose they have enacted, 1st. That no one shall presume to be an Innholder without licence on pain of £10 fine. 2d. That the Selectmen of every town shall carefully consider the fitness of those who were licensed the preceding year, and certify that they have maintained good order in their houses, and have conformed to the laws respecting licensed houses, &c. 3d. That the Selectmen shall recommend those persons who are licensed, certifying that they are of *sober life and conversation*, and firmly attached to the laws, &c. 4th. That no Innholder shall keep any Cards or implements of gaming in his house, or suffer any to be used in his house on pain of forty shillings fine.

One would imagine that under such restrictions men of bad fame would never be permitted to keep public houses. But however strong the community may appear to be guarded by these laws, yet they are very inadequate to the purpose, so long as many of the Selectmen of this county advance such doctrine as they did, at the last Court of Sessions, viz: That it was the duty of the Selectmen to approbate every applicant. This is directly in face of the law, (yet they were not corrected.) There would be no propriety in any such law, if all were to be approbated. The Court could put no confidence in any such recommendation, and the whole County might as well apply for license without being approbated as to have a recommendation. The Selectmen are presumed to be well acquainted with their Townsmen, and for this principle reason they are commanded to certify in regard to their characters, and when they certify, that a man is of sober life and conversation, &c. we suppose they intend what they say. Nor do we think they are playing children's play & do not intend to be believed. By this means the intention of the statute is entirely defeated. This conduct perhaps has been the cause of introducing men of pernicious habits into public houses, even in those houses where we ought to have men who are the most firmly attached to the laws of our country. A failure in this point has opened the doors of many of our taverns to a band of Gamblers and Tipplers who are countenanced in violation of the laws, by the Landlord. Figure to yourselves my Countrymen, mechanics of every kind quitting their shops for the gaming tables; Alas! what a long train of evils are introduced in consequence of this conduct. The farmer suffers for want of the mechanic, and the mechanic for the farmer, &c. Disappointments thro the whole community, delay of business, idleness, drunkenness, theft, profaneness, lying, hatred, distrust, division of families, diseases of body and mind, rags and poverty, yea a whole army of evils attend them. These are disorders which call for redress, for 'tis a fact that the blacksmith leaves his hammer, the taylor his needle, the shoe-maker his bench, the husband his languishing wife, and ragged children, even for the shuffling of a pack of cards. At midnight, you will find these miserable men (for surely they are to be pitied) at the table half intoxicated, eager to risque the few pence they have left, (for they are all reduced to or will be beggars,) and perhaps by the means snatch from the mouths of their hungry children half of their limited meal. But this is not all; Strange to tell! Even the Landlord himself (the recommended to be a man of saber life and conversation, and firmly attached to the laws) I say even the landlord not only allows of this iniquity, but will himself join the crazy club, and scarcely find time to lay down his cards to entertain a weary traveller that called at his wretched door.

These are facts too notorious to be contradicted, so well known that our Grand Jurors and other officers can never find ther them from the solemnity of an oath. 'Tis earnestly desired that some method may be taken to remedy this growing evil, so that the sleepy traveller (for whom Inns were established) be no longer interrupted in his repose, the landlord no more suffered to entice our young men to idleness and dissipation. But that business of all kinds be pursued with diligence, this cloud of evils be scattered abroad and tavern haunting be eternally forgotten.

DION.

HARRISBURGH, November 19.

A gentleman from Detroit, which place he left the 10th of October, and on whose veracity we may depend, arrived in town last week, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That the vast supplies brought to the garrisons of Detroit and Niagara, indicate a firm determination of the British court to hold those posts in possession, unless compelled to give them up by force; that a constant and regular communication with the Indians is kept up, by which they are supplied with every necessary in abundance for carrying on the war; that the tribes in contest with the United States, understanding the disposition of the Americans, were for peace, were willing to come to terms of reconciliation; for this purpose a council was to have been held on the first of October, at the Maumee towns, about 60 miles from Detroit; but the determination of the council had not arrived when the gentleman left that place.

He further says, that it was the general opinion, that the Indians would make peace on no other terms, than fixing the boundaries of the frontiers along the Ohio. He had several hours conversation with Col. Brandt on the subject, who, with about 30 warriors of the Six Nations, were on their way to the council; but were delayed some time by the indisposition of Col. Brandt. Many of the warriors of the different tribes, he was informed, were willing that the boundary line should run so as to include the town of Galisopolis and Marietta, and the country immediately dependant on them; but it was thought the former opinion would prevail in the council.

On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, a man by the name of William Carpenter, in crossing the river about 2 miles below this place in a canoe, by some accident fell overboard and was drowned.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

When the northern canals, in this state, are completed, says the Albany Register, that part of America which comprehends the five New-England States, and Nova-Scotia, will form one great Island, which can be circumnavigated through the Hudson into Lake Champlain, and down the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantick.

PORTSMOUTH, November 20.

By a gentleman immediately from Canada we are informed, that another battle with the hostile Indians will inevitably take place soon; he has been amongst those peaceably inclined for the purpose of purchasing furs, and by what he can learn from them, they are much exasperated at the insults offered by some of those outlawed vagrants who have fled from justice and took up their abode on the frontiers, and who are constantly doing something to enrage them. Our informant adds, that at the place where he was, several Indians from the hostile tribes came in; they were all painted up for war, and looked more like devils than men—they seemed to be of a morose disposition, and were not pleased at the sight of a white person trading with those of their colour; they belonged to the Shawanese, and he supposed they were in pursuit of horses, as they steered towards the English settlements. Murders and robberies are daily committed by such strolling parties as the abovementioned, *which renders the situation of a traveller very critical.*

BOSTON, December 1.

Our accounts from Europe, are only to October 18. At that time the armies under the Duke of Brunswick were about 100 miles from Paris, in force about 130,000 men. The French armies, equal, if not superior in numbers, were in the vicinity; and almost innumerable bodies of volunteers from all parts of the "Republick," were on their march to meet the enemy, to whom it was supposed they would give battle, as soon as the Duke's armies should have entered the great plains of Champaigne. Intelligence of events, highly interesting to humanity, may therefore be momentarily expected.

The Empress of Russia, joins actively in the war against the French. At the date of our accounts an army of 25,000 of her forces, were said to have arrived in Prussia, on their march towards France.

Six sail of French men of war were in readiness to bombard Nice, in case the Sardinian troops join the confederates against France.

Alas! unhappy Poland! America proffers thee the tribute of unfeigned commiseration. Lately so happy, in a liberal constitution, a patriot King, and a state of tranquil prosperity; the *envy of despots—the pride of Freemen*—with sorrow she sees thee fallen, fallen, fallen, from thy blissful condition, & receiving laws from the imperial and imperious Catharine.

A letter from Philadelphia, by last mails, says, "We have no news, except that the war with the Indians seems fast declining, as the different tribes shew evident marks of a disposition for peace. Some chiefs of the most turbulent nations are daily expected here, to make a treaty with the United States."

Malt Works.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has procured an English Maltster, one who has served a regular apprenticeship at that business, flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction—is now ready to receive Barley, those who with Malt in exchange, shall be supplied as fast as it can be made, and in general on delivery of the Barley. Grain and other Pay to the satisfaction of the Seller will be given to those who wish to dispose of their Barley, by the Public's Humble Servant.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

A CHILD LOST.

I LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on business. And now, on my return, find that said Williams is moved away, with my child, to some place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any person who can give account where the said Williams now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hagar's town, (Vir.) will thereby confer a most lasting obligation on a poor disconsolate Mother, thus bereaved of her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silversmith, but mostly follows peddling; and I am told, that he and his Wife (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.

☞ The different Printers in the United States, who possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleased to publish the above.

Octo. 17, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 22d inst. a last spring Heifer CALF, pale red, marked with a hole in the near ear, some white under her belly—hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

BOSTON, December 5.

[Capt. Wardrobe, of Portsmouth, who arrived in this town yesterday, from Dunkirk, in France, via New-Bedford, has favoured us with the Paris Papers, to October 2, and with other Papers to the 5th.]

COMPENDIUM.

The papers and accounts from Paris, state, that the account of M. Demoriez's army being surrounded by the Duke of Brunswick's and taken prisoners, is erroneous; and that it originated in the false clamor of some strolling waggoners and sutlers: But that instead of a successful Austrian *sortie*, they had disappeared; satisfied with having reapedthe fruits of a momentary error. That camp Marshal Omeran has nearly driven the enemy from his part of the frontiers—That M. Luckner, was ordered to Paris by the executive power, to give an account of his conduct—That a misunderstanding, of a serious nature, had taken place between the King of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick—That bills had been stuck up in several parts of London, written in the following words—"*Peace with France, or a Revolution in London*"—That M. Dumouriez, has under his command 70,000 men; 30,000 of which are cavalry—That the Minister for foreign affairs informed the convention, that the King of Prussia has proposed conditions of peace to the northern and central Germans; but the council answered, "*That the nation would not listen to his proposition, so long as his army was in the country.*"—That all France is in arms, marching to join the different armies in defence of their country—that the Convention daily received donations, from friends to the rights of man; to aid in defraying the expense of war—that the enemy on the frontiers of Brabant were repulsed—and that St. Amand and the camp of Maulde were retaken.—Do you wish to know? exclaimed M. Rouyer, in the National Convention, to how desperate a state the Prussians are at present—*they live on the horses our soldiers kill.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 30.

The Minister at War communicated the following: M. President, I have received two letters from the Army, one from Gen. Dumouriez, and the other from Gen. *Montesquiou*, M. Dumouriez informs, that he is to make a movement on the left. He has established a direct communication with Chalons. As to the letter of General Montesquiou, I thought proper to send the literal copy.

A letter from General Montesquiou, to the Minister at War, dated Chamberry.

"I have promised you, that my next letter would be dated at Chamberry; you see I keep my word. I made myself master of the entire country, from the banks of the Isere, to the shores of the lake of Geneva. The people crowd from all parts to pay homage to the nation, and implore its protection. The flight of the enemy has been so sudden and rapid, that it was impossible to overtake them: But the booty they left behind them is as considerable as if a complete victory took place. I send you a succinct account of the army, provisions, and ammunitions of all kinds, that fell into our hands; and I shall send you a statement in full as soon as it is drawn up.

"I had only twelve battalions under my command; but they forced 13,000 men to fly before them, and to seek the country of Vosges. I do not expect from them the least resistance; I shall advance to the hospital with 8000, and my vanguard, command by M. Casaka, has penetrated into the mountains. I have taken possession of Annecy, Carouge, Toron, &c. Hope that in 8 days I shall become maller of the entire country, from Geneva to Mount Cenis. The people crown the French with benedictions; they have taken the three-coloured cockade with extacy. A deputation from the Municipality of Chamberry waited on me at the gate of the town-house, and delivered into my hands the keys of the city with rapturous transport. All the army was invited to a feast which was prepared for them. I cannot praise sufficiently my soldiers—their conduct would not have been more cordial in their own country. The tree of Liberty was planted in the public squares; the taxes are raised in the name of the French Nation. The people seem disposed to make a Revolution on the same footing with ours. I have already heard them speak of making Savoy an 84th department of France, or at least to form themselves into a Republic, under the protection of our nation."

"I have promised, in the name of the French Nation, the free exercise of the laws of the country, until the people of Savoy, assembled in Convention, judge fit to change them, I have issued out a proclamation expressed in the following terms: "*Peace and Liberty to the People—War with Kings.*" I solicit you to impart to me, if I should hold forth a different language.

It would be perhaps, necessary to name a civil governor, for I can give only military orders."

NEWPORT, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in this town, Octo. 4.

"It is this day reported that the King of Prussia offers to treat with us and to return home: but no terms will be accepted, until he leaves the kingdom."

Translation from the Gazette Nationale; printed at Paris, September 28.

"The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that overtures had been made them on the part of the King of Prussia, manifesting his desire to enter into a negociation.—The Council resolved that the French Republic will hear no propositions until the Prussian troops shall first evacuate the French territories."

Yesterday arrived here Brig Hibernia, Capt. Robinson, in 50 days from Belfast, by whom we have received the following very important intelligence, viz.

BELFAST, Octo. 10.

Letter from General DUMOURIER.

Saint Manehould, Octo. 1.

"At length, my dear Servan, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Prussians are in full retreat. The brave Bournonville, who has been stiled, "*The Fire-Eater*," has taken from them during the two last days, *more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses.* All the prisoners and deserters agree, that this army is exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery. I have sent a reinforcement to Bournonville, who has more than 20,000 men, and who will never quit them till he has exterminated them. To give the finishing stroke to this business I shall join him in person. I have sent you some copies of my negociation, which I have caused to be printed, because the commander of an army of freemen ought to suffer no suspicions to exist respecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the present circumstances will deliver us from the scourge of war; and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to establish my winter quarters, at Brussels. You may therefore assure the august Assembly of the foreign people, that I shall never seek for repose, until it shall be put out of the power of tyrants to do anyhart.—I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIEZ."

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

IS opening a very extensive and beautiful assortment of English and India

GOODS,

consisting of

Superfine, and second Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours.
Forest and Elastick do.
Swansskins and Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Rose Blankets,
Thicksetts and Velvets,
Royal Rib,
Satinetts and Lastings,
Plain and figur'd Toilanetts,
Satin Beaver,
Swansdown, Vest Shapes,
Scarlet Longlife for trimming Ladies Cloaks,
Callimancoes,
Shalloons, Durants, and Tammies, of all colours,
Moreens and Cambletts,
Linnens, and Brown Holland.
Satin and Modes,
Plain and Striped Muslins,
Blue, White, Pink, and Green Sarcenetts,
Lawn and Cambricks,
Shawls of various kinds,
Callicoes and Chintzes,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Black and Figur'd Ribbons.
Black Lace,
Barcelona and other handkerchiefs.
White Edging,
Ladies Black Beaver Hats,
do. Hermit do. do.
Men's white Lamb Gloves,
do. Woodhock, do.
do. Beaver do.
do. Venetian do.
do. Habit, do.
Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Worsted Hose.

HARD WARE.

Smith's Anvils, and Vices,
Cross Cut Saws,
Hand and Tenant do.
Sash and Compass do.
Sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades.
Sad Irons, Screw Augers,
Files and Rasps, from 4 to 16 inches.
A complete assortment of Buckles and Buttons,
Hand HL Hinges,
Patent Hinges, Brass do.
Butts and Screws,
Covered and other Escutcheons.
Penknives,
Razors, do in cases,
Razor Straps and cases,
Locks of all kinds,
Plated and other Spurs,
Taylor's Shears,
Common do. Sheep do.
Scissars,
Led Pots, and Crucibles,
Brass Locks, Knobs, and Thumb Latches.
Center and Pod Bits,
A large assortment of Case Knives.
Carving do.
Brass headed Shovels and Tongs, Common do.
Bolts of various kinds,
Slates and Pencils.
Sleigh Bells, Curry Combs,
Candle Sticks of different kinds.
Steel Snuffers, Spike and other Gimblets.
Steel and other Tobacco Boxes.
Temple and other Spectacles.
Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Shoe-Makers, do.
Chapel Needles of all numbers.
An assortment of Tea Trays
Wine Waiters, and Snuffer Trays.
Writing and Letter Paper,
Dutch Quills,
Sealing Wax, and Wafers,
Pound and other Pins,
8 by 6 and 7 by 9 window Glass.
Weaver's brushes, do.
Hearth, do. Dusting, do.
Shoe, do. House, do.
Bath, do. Wax, do.
Buckle, and Tooth, do.

ALSO

An assortment of GLASS, CROCKERY and SONE WARE—WOOL and COTTON CARDS, wholesale and retail.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

WRIGHT and STODDARD,

HAVE just received at their Stores in Northampton and Westampton, a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which they will sell as reasonable as at any Store in this County.

They receive most kinds of Country produce in payment.

N. B. Cash, and the highest price given for SALTS of LYE.

Northampton, December 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the subscriber the Summer past, a yearling STEER, a Brownish color, with some white about him, marked with a crop in the left ear, two holes through the same.—Whoever will give information of said Steer, or bring him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

HARES CLARK.

Northampton, Decemb. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

WHEREAS LOVICE, wife of me the subscriber, has for sook my house without any just cause; All persons are warned against harboring or trusting her on my account, for I declare that I will pay no debt which she may Contract after this date.

JOHN TUTTLE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 27, 1792.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just commenced the business of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly opposite the new School-House, where he purposes to carry it on in all its various Branches; having been regularly bred to the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice: Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, all parts, by the dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought for in Hartford,—Writing Paper, Account Books of different sizes.' Ink-Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Testaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-Books—A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange for Rags.

For sale by the Printer hereof, and by

SIMEON BUTLER,

nearly opposite the new School House, Northampton.

2s. per doz. and 4d single.

Beer's Almanac for 1793.

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, rising and setting of the Planets, length of Days and Nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts, Tide Table, Table of Interest at 6 per Cent. —The Anatomy of Man's Body as governed by the Twelve Constellations—The names and Characters of the seven Planets—The five Aspects, &c.

ALSO,

The remarkable Adventures of JACKSON JOHONNOT, of Massachusetts, who served as a soldier in the western Army, in the Massachusetts line, in the expedition under General Harmar, and the unfortunate General St. Clair; containing an account of his captivity, sufferings and escape from the Kickapoo Indians; written by himself.—Thoughts on Marriage, by a Sailor.—A new Song on BUNKLING, never before published.—The old Maid's Apology.—On an Old Maid at Church. —Epitaph on a Tombstone, where a man and his wife are buried together, and are represented as quarreling in their graves.—A Farmer's advice to his wife on his death bed,—A curious Welsh Sermon.—An uncommon story of a Sleep Walker.—Original Letter from an Irish Criminal to his wife.—A curious Advertisement.—Anecdote of a Medical Gentleman.—Of a late Governor of Massachusetts.—Of Sir William Johnson. —Of a Lawyer and a Doctor.—Of an ignorant Lawyer. —Of Chief Justice Hale.—Of a Clergyman and Chimney Sweeper. Of the celebrated Whitefield.—Of a Quaker.—Of an intoxicated old Man.—Of Mr. Hastings.—Of a Clergyman and Sailor.—Of Col. E. Allen.—Of Dr. Franklin.—Of two Sailors.—Of the Vice Chancellor of Trinity Dublin.—Of a person engaged in a Lawsuit in a Court in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A curious Advertisement, &c. &c.

NORTHAMPTON, DEC. 12, 1792.

ELEAZAR, & W. PORTER,

HAVE now received a large and useful assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash and most kinds of Produce.

They have likewise for sale,

Painter's Colours, Dying Drugs, and Drugs and Medicines. Want still to purchase, Pork and Beef, for which good Pay will be made.

ALL Persons indebted to

the subscribers whose accounts and obligations are of more than one years standing are desired to make immediate payment.

ELEAZAR and Wm. PORTER.

Hadley, Dec. 4, 1792.

THE Members of the corporation called the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, That a meeting of said corporation will be holden at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, Innholder, in Northampton, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of December current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

To receive reports from any agents or committees, appointed to procure further advice and information on the business of canalling, and to procure further surveys of the places proposed for making such canals.

To determine whether the Corporation will take any further measures at present for obtaining further information from any persons supposed to be experienced in such business.

To consider the expediency of making any speedy provision of Timbers, tools, implements, and other articles necessary for carrying on the business in the next spring and summer, and to appoint agents or committees, to procure the same, and to raise monies to defray the charges thereof, and to raise any further monies, that may be needed for any other purposes relative to the said general design—And to make any other votes, orders and resolutions on the said business, that may be then thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
J. DWIGHT,
J. WILLIAMS,
B. PRESCOTT.

December 10, 1792.

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, into one he has lately been repairing, where they will find a large assortment of dry

GOODS,

Which he has lately received from New-York, also a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming pans, a general assorment of Hard Ware, and Painter's Colours of his importation, which he will sell nearly at the same price they can be obtained in Boston or New-York, for good pay,—also an assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Earthern Ware, Hollow iron Ware, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, Nails, Glass, Looking Glasses, Cordsans, and the best of warranted Hats, of different kinds, also a Collection of

BOOKS, consisting of
Large and Small Bibles,
Testaments,
Psalm Books,
Psalm and Hymn do.
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Rowe's Letters,
do Devout Exercises,
Edwards on the Will,
do. On Redemption,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Paradise regained,
Clio on Taste,
Ladies Library,
Youngman's best Companion.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Buchan's Domestick medicine.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Concise History of America, with the late revolution.
The life of Gustavus Vassa,
Bennet's Letters,

Dr. Hemmenway's discourse to Children.
Principles of Politeness,
The life of Joseph,
The death of Abel,
History of the Bible,
Carver's Travels,
Religious Courtship,
Life of Cromwell,
Morse's Geography,
Baron Trenck,
Fool of Quality,
Pamela,
Clarissa Harlowe,
Art of Speaking,
The Monitor,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Putnam,
Pope's Essay on man,
Young's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Rose's Latin Grammar,
Corderius,
History of Charles 12th.
Life of Frederick 3d King of Prussia.
Life of Marshal Saxe,
Conquest of Mexico.

Perry's Spelling book, Webster's 1st and 3 part, Account Books, Primers, and a variety of small children's books.

Also a quantity of DYE STUFFS, consisting of REDWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTICK, CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, OIL of VITRIOL, ROMA N, do. VERDUGRESE, and a general assortment in the GROCERY LINE. The above GOODS will be sold very low for cash in hand, or most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1792.

Cabinet Work.

Julius Barnard,

AT his shop in Licking-water Street Northampton, makes and has for sale, Desks, and Secretary's, Book-cases, Chest upon Chest of drawers, Bureaus, Side boards, Breakfast, Dining, and Tea tables; Also, Card-tables, Bedsteads of all kinds, Clock-cases, Fireferecens, Nightstools, Winecisterns, Wash-hand-stands, Sofa's, Easy Chairs, Compass do. framed do. plain do, of all kinds, Crimping boards, Looking Glasses, framed and gilt, do. Bench planes and Moulding Tools, Flutes and Fifes, a variety of other articles made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. The subscriber having worked sometime with the most distinguished workmen in New-York, and being possessed of the latest and most elegant patterns for Chairs and Cabinet work, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B. The subscriber is in immediate want of a quantity of good seasoned Cherry and curl'd Maple Boards; also, a few good Sleigh runners, for which Cash and the highest price will be given, by the

Public's Humble Servant,
JULIUS BARNARD.

Northampton, Dec. 5. 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 21st inst. a brindle STEER, two years old next spring, a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear, and a slit under side of the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time past, a Red lined COW, 6 years old, without any artificial mark. ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Nov. 14. 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber sometime in October last, Eleven Sheep, some part of them marked with a half crop the under side of both ears and some with a slit in the off year. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Nov. 23. 1792.

LOST in Hatfield Woods, about the 16th of October last, a brown HEIFER, two years old past, small of her age, has a bob'd tail, whether she has any artificial mark, is unknown to the owner. Whoever will take up said HEIFER, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.
OLIVER SMITH.

Hatfield, November 27, 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Titus & Simeon Goodman,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the publick, that they have just received from New-York, a general assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their Store, a few rods north of the meeting house in South-Hadley,—among which are the following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS, and Fancy do.
Elastick Cloths, of various figures.
Twill'd & plain Coatings.
Baizes and Flannels, of most colours.
Thickfetts and Lastings,
Sattinetts, Toilanet,
Veft Shapes,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Irish Linens, Nuns Thread,
Book Muslins,
Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Barcelona & Bandanno, do.
Cotton Pocket do.
Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Gloves.
Striped & plain Cambletts,
Bockram, Women's Shoes,
Dutch and Rose Blankets,
Calimancoes, Shalloons,
Moreen, Durants,

Taboreens,
Chintzes, and Calicoes,
Fustians, Silk and Twift,
Modes, Shawls, Mitonets,
Sarcenets, Quality and Shoe-Binding.
Writing Paper, Needles
Pins, Coat and Veft Buttons.
An elegant assortment of Ribbons, Dutch Laces.
Fur and Wool Hats,
Cornfans,
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wine, Gin, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Tea Chocolate, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, and an assortment of Hard Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, 7 by 9 windows Glass, Scall-leather, hollow Ware.

And many other articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, and most kinds of Country produce, such as beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Grain, Bees-Wax, Flax, Hating and Shipping Furs, old Silver, Brass and Pewter, and the highest price for Ashes.

South-Hadley, Dec. 3, 1792.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY EGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a general assortment of English, India, and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they will sell UNUSUALLY LOW for pay in hand.——They have likewise for sale, West-India and N. England Rum, French Brandy, Holland Ginn, by the Cafe and gallon, Linseed Oil, best Mufcavado Sugar, Loaf ditto. Sochong and Bohea Teas of the first Quality, 8, 10 and 20d Nails, German and English or Crawley Steel by the faggot, Russia and Sweds Iron, and Iron Ware, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 5 by 7 Window Glass, Cotton Wool, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, and most kinds of Groceries as usual, best English Cordsans.——A good assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Very low. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment.

They want to purchase a quantity of PORK, the approaching season, for which CORN PAY will be made; All favours will be thankfully attended to, by the public's humble servants, R. BRECK & SON.

☞ ALL persons indebted, whose Accounts are more than one years standing, are desired to make payment.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, two HEIFERS, one a black about one year old, the other one year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
CHRISTOPHER SLACK.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1792.

☞ THE PRINTER hereof, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least—Those indebted for two years or more, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

Nov. 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue at the house of ELISHA COOL, innholder, in Hadley, on Tuesday the first day of January next, at two o'clock, P.M. the real estate of Jonathan Dickinson, late of Hadley, deceased, viz. a House, Barn, and twelve acres of land, being the Homelot of the deceased, lying in the back street in Hadley:—ALSO, about ninety acres of excellent wood land, in said Hadley, in the first division of the inner Common—Also, on Wednesday the 2d of January next, at two of the o'clock, P. M. will be sold in like manner, sundry articles of Household furniture, at the House of the late deceas'd.

LEVI DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Hadley, Nov. 22, 1792.

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE

for sale, per. doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by
DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, November 7. 1792.

STRAYED from Norwich, last summer, two *Steers*, two years old past, *very small* of their age, marked with a swallow's tail in the end of each ear, and a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, one a dark brindle and white face—the other a pale red, white face, his ears frozen off—Also a HEIFER, the same age, a dark red, lin'd back, slim horns. Whoever has taken up said cattle, or will give information where they may be had, to Elijah Wilson, at Norwich, or the subscriber, shall have a reasonable reward, and all charges paid. ENOCH WHITE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 20, 1792.

Bell Foundery.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY in HARTFORD, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TIMOTHY MATHER a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.

October 31, 1792. ASAHEL POMEROY.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of last October, a Black MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old, no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
LEMUEL BANISTER.

Goshen November 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chesterfield, in June last three yearling creatures, one a deep red Steer; one Heifer, light red, white face'd; one red Heifer, supposed to be marked with a swallow tail on the top of the right ear, and a half penny cut the fore side of the same. Whoever has taken them up, or can give information to the subscriber where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by
ELISHA EDWARDS.

Southampton, Nov. 28, 1792.

The PARTNERSHIP of
KING, RUSSELL & HOWE,
Being dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons who contracted accounts, with said company, are requested, immediately, to settle the same with
KING & HOWE.

Chesterfield, Nov. 25, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight,

HAS for Sale a Pipe of true Conjac BRANDY, a small quantity of excellent Holland Ginn, A few Keggs of the best Raisins, which he will sell altogether or any part very low—so that the purchaser shall be able to make a handsome profit.

Northampton, Nov 28, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, [PRICE 9d.]
A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,
By the Rev. MOSES HEMMENWAY, D. D.
Also the *Conversion* and *Death* of JOSEPH,
An affecting Story founded on Fact.
Embellished with two elegant engravings.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1792. [NUMB. 329.

For sale by the Printer hereof, and by
SIMEON BUTLER,
nearly opposite the new School House, Northampton.
A few Sets, and Single.

Beer's Almanac for 1793.

CONTAINING,

The Ebullitions, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, rising and setting of the Planets, length of Days and Nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts, Tide Table, Table of Interest at 6 per Cent. The Anatomy of Man's Body as governed by the Twelve Constellations—The times and Chargeds of the Seven Planets—The five Aspects, &c.

ALSO,

The remarkable Adventures of Hacker Johnson, of Massachusetts, who served as a soldier in the western Army, in the Massachusetts line, in the expedition under the General Harmar, and the unfortunate General St. Clair; containing an account of his captivity, sufferings and escape from the Kickapoo Indians; written by himself.—Thoughts on Marriage, by a Sailor.—A new Song on Burning Law, never before published.—The old Man's Apology.—On an Old Maid at Church.—Epitaph on a Tombstone, where a man and his wife are buried together, and are represented as quarrelling in their graves.—A Farmer's advice to his wife on his death bed.—A curious Welsh Sermon.—An affectionate story of a Sleep Walker.—Original Letter from an Irish Criminal to his wife.—A curious Advertisement.—Anecdote of a Medical Gentleman.—Of a late Governor of Massachusetts.—Of Sir William Johnson.—Of a Lawyer and a Doctor.—Of an ingenious Lawyer.—Of Chief Justice Holt.—Of a Clergyman and Chimney Sweeper.—Of the celebrated Whitefield.—Of a Quaker.—Of an intoxicated old Man.—Of Mr. Hastings.—Of a Clergyman and Sailor.—Of Col. E. Allen.—Of Dr. Franklin.—Of two Sailors.—Of the Vice Chancellor of Trinity Dublin.—Of a person engaged in a Lawsuit in a Court in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A curious Advertisement, &c. &c.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 11, 1792.

A CHILD LOST.

LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on business. And now, on my return, find that said Williams is moved away, with my child, to some place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any person who can give account where the said Williams now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hayst'n-town, (Ver.) will thereby confer a most lasting obligation on a poor disconsolate Mother, who bereaved of her Child; and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silver-smith, but mostly follows peddling; and Lam told, that he and his Wife (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.

☞ The different Printers in the United States, who retain a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleased to publish the above.

Oct. 17, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has procured an English Maltster, one who has served a regular apprenticeship at that business, flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction—he now ready to receive Barley, those who with Malt in exchange, shall be supplied as fast as it can be made and in general on delivery of the Barley. Grain and other Pay to the satisfaction of the Seller will be given to those who wish to dispose of their Barley, by the Public's Humble Servant,
E. PRESCOTT.

N. B. One thousand bushels of CHARCOAL, free from brands, is wanted, in the course of this the next month.

Northampton, Dec. 11, 1792.

ELEAZAR, & W. PORTER,

HAVE now received a large and useful assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash and all kinds of Produce.

They have likewise for sale,

Painter's Colours, Dying Drugs, and Drugs and Medicines. Want to purchase, Pork and Beef, for which good Pay will be made.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers whose accounts and obligations are of more than one years standing are desired to make immediate payment.

ELEAZAR and Wm. PORTER.

Hadley, Dec. 4, 1792.

Proceedings of Congress.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

MR. Murray renewed his motion respecting a revision of the Militia Law. He offered a resolution in the following words "That a committee be appointed to bring in a full supplementary to the Militia Law, called the last session."

This resolution was seconded on motion of Mr. Williamson, and by consent of Mr. Murray, to read, "a bill to amend the Militia Law." Some debate ensued on the question to agree to the resolution. Mr. Murray, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Moore, supported the motion; Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hillhouse, and Mr. Fitzsimons, opposed it. On taking the question, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Militia Law as relates to the arming of the Militia."

In consideration of the whole on the President's speech, after the House had adopted them, were referred to select committees, to prepare and report bills in conformity thereto, viz.—That respecting a provision for the widows of those persons who fell under the hands of the Indians, while in the actual discharge of their duty as militia men, or peace, and under the sanction of a flag of truce, was referred to Messrs. Parker, Mason and Hepiker; and that for providing the means for supporting an intercourse with foreign nations, was referred to Messrs. Sedgwick, Dayton, and Leonard. The two other resolutions respecting a plan for the redemption of the public debt, and for reimbursing the loan made at the Bank of the United States, were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by their secretary, which on motion of the supplementary arrangements made by him for carrying into execution the law for collecting the duties imposed on spirits distilled from foreign and domestick materials within the United States; also respecting the subdivisions of the surveys, and an estimate of the amount of compensations and contingent expenses. Ordered to be printed together with the documents accompanying the same, for the use of the Members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing statements of the public accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the revenue of the United States, was made the order to be taken up in committee of the whole for Monday next.

The petition of Captain William Mackey was referred to the secretary of War.

Mr. Boudinot renewed his motion for going into committee of the whole in order to pass a resolve expressive of their approbation of the repeated and judicious measures which had been pursued by the executive for accomplishing a peace with the Indian tribes, as contained in the communications from the war department.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished that some other mode than this should be adopted.

Mr. White thought that the public would be better satisfied to see a publication of the facts, than the opinion of the house; and a committee might be appointed to extract such facts from the documents communicated as would be proper for publication, without including those which were either improper or dangerous to be exposed.

Mr. Hillhouse said the motion was premature, for the legislature might as well call on the executive to approbate their measures, as the former inquire to be approbated by the executive. If the executive were desirous to publish facts for the information of the public, they were in possession of the means, and might do it themselves. Mr. Boudinot withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ames called the attention of the house to the claims of General Lincoln, Mr. Griffin, and Colonel Humphries, for extra expenses, while they were employed as commissioners to treat peace with the southern Indians. A bill had been reported last session for this purpose, and was made the order of the day for the last day of the session, but had not been taken up. Ordered that Messrs. Ames, Tucker, and I. Smith be a committee to prepare and report another bill.

A letter to the Speaker from the Secretary of the Treasury, was read, accompanying sundry reports on a great number of petitions which had been referred to him in the last session, &c. *Adjourned.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Murray "called up the motion made yesterday, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal that clause in the Militia Law, which relates to the arming of the Militia," upon which a debate arose, and the question being put, the yeas and nays were called for, and the motion was negatived, fifty against it, and six for the appointment.

The petition of T. Faulkner, and Edward Faulkner, citizens of Nova Scotia before the revolution, praying compensation for the loss they sustained for their attachment to the United States during the late war, and requesting some land in the western country, was read and referred to the secretary of War.

A motion which lay on the table being called for, "that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." Messrs. W. Smith, Boudinot, Lawrance, White and Gerry, were appointed.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Milledge, a Representative from the State of Georgia, appeared and produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

The resolutions agreed to by the committee of the whole on the President's speech, after the House had adopted them, were referred to select committees, to prepare and report bills in conformity thereto, viz.—That respecting a provision for the widows of those persons who fell under the hands of the Indians, while in the actual discharge of their duty as militia men, or peace, and under the sanction of a flag of truce, was referred to Messrs. Parker, Mason and Hepiker; and that for providing the means for supporting an intercourse with foreign nations, was referred to Messrs. Sedgwick, Dayton, and Leonard. The two other resolutions respecting a plan for the redemption of the public debt, and for reimbursing the loan made at the Bank of the United States, were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

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A letter to the Speaker from the Secretary of the Treasury, was read, accompanying sundry reports on a great number of petitions which had been referred to him in the last session, &c. *Adjourned.*

MAXIM.

A man ought to speak to himself, before he speaks to others.

REFLECTION.

WHEN we speak to others without a serious pause to think of what we are by to them, we run a great hazard of repeating of it. How often does it happen, that when a conversation is over, we chide

ourselves for the fault we have committed there? for want of thinking? Then a man finds that he has a great deal more wit than he shewed when he spoke; because after he has spoken to others without any previous attention, he speaks to himself, having his mind taken up with the reflections which he should have made. In the mean time he leaves behind him an ill opinion of him which will last a long time; for though words pass away very fast, yet they make such impressions as cannot be easily defaced, because most men being extremely jealous of their merit, are glad to find some fault in those, who might with some pretence of reason contend with them for it. I find it certainly better for me to speak much to myself, than to speak much to others. If I speak much to myself for my instruction, I shall acquire the capacity which great talkers are desirous to shew, and which they seldom have; for great talkers are not commonly men of great parts.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I OBSERVE in one of your late papers, that you announce us the decease of General Burgoyne and Lord North; one the planner, and the other one of the chief executive agents in the warfare of late carried on by Britain against the United States.—*Sic transit gloria mundi*—So pass away the statesman and the hero! without living long to witness the consequences of their useless efforts against us! But surely it may be collected at their tomb, how much more glorious it is to assist, than to depress a country—to save than to occasion the effusion of human blood.

Considering how short is human life—and the authority of that command which teaches, to do to others as we with them to do to us—it is surely strange, that any part of the great family of mankind should be so divided from the other; but much more so, that they should seek to subjugate and destroy each other, when the victor and the vanquished must in soon quit the field and lie down together, in one common mass of perishing mortality! Let us learn from these examples, to shun the narrow policy of a short sighted view of things, and never to consider, in fame, any thing as tempting, but what is solidly, substantially just and useful to mankind.

Happy Washington! the friend the guardian of thy country! Thine was the warfare only of defence;—thy cause the just, the useful one of an honourable independence!—Providence accordingly smiles upon thy days, and adds to their return, a still increasing glory. Long may'st thou live, the venerable pattern of dignity unassumed, and of a grandeur that is all thine own!

RUSSEL.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. DION,

EVERY man must live by his trade—if he can live honestly, and provide for the support of his family, within the limits of the rules prescribed by law for the exercise of his particular employment, it is well, and what the public certainly have a right to expect; but, if in the course of his business he fails of this, shall he not, may he not, trip a little, without exciting the honest zeal ye indignation of Mr. Dion? Do you suppose Sir, that a man may not be of sober life & conversation, & at the same time, give a little indulgence to that class of people, you have animadverted upon? If this is true, our whole craft is in danger, we may as well take down our signs, bid adieu to generous living, and return to our former humble occupations again—this would be a death wound indeed, and clothe the whole brotherhood in sable, thro' the country. Do you suppose, Sir, the little profits arising from our travelling customers, would furnish our houses with good liquors, and provisions, and put it in our power to live in a manner becoming our rank in society? Certainly not—there are secrets in all trades, and perquisites peculiar to every office, and occupation—you Sir, are laying the ax at the root of the tree, and blasting all our hopes of gain, at one stroke. If you had been content with only giving your own opinion, & had not called upon all the authority of the county, I should have had no fears on the subject; but you have founded an alarm, and I am seriously afraid that you will make the Selectmen believe, that a man cannot be of sober life and conversation, who makes any money in my way of business. This is not all, ten to one, but we shall have the Tythingmen, and Grand Jurors, peaking into our private rooms, and spoiling all our profits. Why did you single out the case of a poor weary traveller, exposed to the broke of his staff, by the mirth and good humour of the gambling and flip drinking Club? was it not Sir, to excite the indignation of the sober, and well ordered citizens, against the whole tribe of Innkeepers, within the county? Tell me, who does not wait upon his bell, and most profitable customers first?—we are glad to see the poor traveller, and the sober part of the community, at our houses, not because we get much money by them; (altho every little helps) but, because it gives a kind of reputation & currency to our business. *(I wot very sorry you hinted, that some of my Brethren join with the Gambling Clubs; for I believe the instances are very rare, unless in cases, where they would break up too soon, and not be so profitable to the Landlord—and in that case I believe even Mrs. Dion, with all his zeal, would think three excusable.)*

But why this unprovoked attack upon the Tavern-keepers? We must live, as well as other people—If we did not indulge the several classes of people you describe, who would?—Your doctrine Sir, would confine all the drinking and gambling to private families, and in that way destroy one of the best businesses in the county——Is it not best Sir, that all of that description, should have some place of resort, and not practice those immoralities before their families, lest they partake of the same good humour, and contract the same bad habits?

There are various modes and places of enjoyment, and it will not do to destroy people, because they will not *all* drink at home. If you succeed in your design, I am ruined—Why sir, I sometimes make thirty mugs of flip and toddy in one evening, and 'tis better than all my other custom. I have some customers who call several times in the day, often awake me in the morning, never fail to spend the evening, and always appear unhappy, when the hour arrives to depart,—these people must have some place for enjoyment—they cannot have it at home; it is true they cannot all pay down, but they can work, and was it not for this resource, I might work myself to death, and never do all my business. If your doctrine is established, we shall have no lazy, idle or drinking people among us, every man would be in easy circumstances, and then I ask who would go out to day labour? (have you tho't of that?) Would not every man be obliged to do his own business? and what a situation would that throw us into?

I hope Sir, you will more seriously contemplate the subject before you write again, and oblige your humble servant,

A TAVERN KEEPER.

LONDON, Sept. 20,

A NATURAL PHENOMENON.

Within the last three weeks a most wonderful event has occurred in the county of Kilkenney.

A bog of a very large extent has been agitated in a manner something resembling water when it boils. The noise it makes is tremendious, and may be heard at the distance of 40 miles. Nor is this all, it has emitted with violent force, large pines which have been buried in its bosom several centuries. It sends them upwards in an oblique direction, more than a mile in height, and they descend with such force as to bury part of their stem several feet in the earth, leaving the remainder in an erect position.

Some of the pines, in their descent, have crushed some peasants and damaged many cottages.

The bog still continues to be violently agitated, and to discharge about thirty pines daily!!!

Rather more than an hundred years ago, a phenomenon of a similar nature happened in the county of Cavan.

SEPTEMBER 23.

The benevolent action of the King at Dorchester, has been highly extolled at Amsterdam, translated from the English papers into Dutch, and stuck up in the different coffee houses round the change, together with an account of the confluence of the French Refugee priests, arrived in London—None of them have yet sought an asylum in Holland; the Belgic dominions which divide these provinces from France, affording them a more certain refuge.

Parliament was assured meet for business the 20th November. A further considerable reduction of taxes will then take place.

In the account of the robbery of the French king's Diamond, mention is made of the great Diamond, called in England Pitt's Dimond, and in France the Regent. The circumstance is explained in the Anecdote of Lord, Chatham's life, chap. 28; it is said, Thomas Pitt, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, brought from thence this celebrated Diamond, which being refused by the British Sovereign, was purchased by the Regent of France, for one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling. And among the documents, at the end of the work there is an account written by governor Pitt himself, of the manner in which he obtained this diamond, which he calls a large rough stone. He gave 47,500 pagodas for it; and the National Assembly has estimated it at twelve millions of livres.

The following atrocious actions, lately practised at Paris, it would be criminal to conceal; they are given on the credit of an immediate eye witness:

"The Countess de Chevre, with her five children, the eldest not eleven years of age, were massacred at her house, Rue de Bacq, on the third, and their bodies exposed before the door. The children were first assassinated before the eyes of their parent. She bore this infernal sight with a fortitude supernatural, she embraced the bleeding head of the youngest, and met her fate with the most heroick contempt. The wretches first cut off the arms that sustained her last sad comfort, and then severed her head from her body.

In the same street, an old Swiss gentleman, M. d'Aubet about 70, who before the revolution had some place under Government, was thrown alive into a fire kindled of the furniture belonging to different hotels of the emigrants. Three he ran from the flames, and as often was driven back; at last with their pikes, the sanguinary monsters pinned him there, and, insultingly, demanded him to sing *Ca ira*, danced around the fire singing, themselves, in the true spirit of North-American savages.

"One Grosnale and his wife lived in the Rue Jacob, he was a Grocer—the mob assassinated them both. Provident of their children, though hopeless of their own safety, they had sent them to a friend's house in their neighbourhood, that if possible they might be saved. They were met, however, by 30 or 40 children who were going, as they said, to dispatch all the young aristocrats. They attacked the servant who was going with them, beat the poor children with their sticks, and finally with their pen knives cut off their heads. The poor murdered children were four and six years old, and no one of the little fiends who dispatched them, I am confident, was above twelve.

"Nor the slightest expression of concern, much less horror, appeared in the faces of the populace, at these unaccountable villanies; and the women even encouraged these infant furies.

"Many, with courage, surely pitiable, almost justifiable, gave themselves a death that approached more terrible in the garb of these assassins. Hundreds placed themselves upon three bridges, and when the mob appeared, threw themselves into the Seine."

A Gentleman who left Paris on Wednesday week, assures us that the terrible accounts detailed in the London papers of the dreadful cruelties transacted in that unfortunate capital, so far from being exaggerated, come very short of the truth. That 6000 people were absolutely murdered by one pretended jury of twelve, sitting in one of the prisons. That three large wagons were employed without intermission for six and thirty hours, in carrying the dead bodies out of Paris, and throwing them promiscuously into a pit dug for the purpose. The stench caused by the putrefaction of the heads and limbs scattered through the streets, was become intolerable; and plague, pestilence, and famine seemed stalking on with tremendous strides to put an end to those persons whom fire and sword have hitherto spared.

During the massacre on Monday fortnight in Paris, an old man was brought into the hall, where a sort of tribunal was held in one of the prisons, accompanied by a young lady, who had not quitted him for eight days. The man who officiated as Judge, upon seeing him, said to the people, "Innocent or guilty, it will be unworthy of us to sully our hands with the blood of this old man." A cry of "Grace, Grace," immediately arose: His young attendant fell upon his bosom, and they were carried home in the arms of the populace.

PARIS, October 2.

General Kellerman's Camp, September 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in sight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two roads of Chalons and Reims, and have blocked up both of these communications. They ravage all the neighboring villages, but they will soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with Generals Kellerman and Dumourier. M. Heyman, an emigrant officer, at present a Major-General in the service of Prussia, was among that number. There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Emigrants are, that the King should be re-established. You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the King of Prussia's first aid de camp dined with General Dumourier. His name is Manstein, when the nation, and the health of the King of Prussia were given as toasts.

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that Royalty had been abolished in France, by a Decree of the National Convention.

"All that I can say is, that the Prussians are in a deplorable situation—the army of the 20th has seen that the soldiers of liberty are superior to those of despots.

"There is a division subsisting between the Prussians, the Austrians, and the Emigrants: The latter are despised by the two former. The day before yesterday our chasseurs took three of them; they threw themselves on their knees, and in vain requested to be set at liberty. Several letters were found upon them which shewed their criminal intentions, and a great number of Louis, which the captors divided among them.

"We hem them in on all sides, and in a few days their situation will be still more distressing. Our sentinels converse with theirs, and offer them bread, which they devour. The decree inviting them to desert, and promising them an establishment in France, is at the same time circulating among them, and has already produced a great effect; for five or six Prussians came over to us almost every day.

"The adjutant general of Prince Hohenloe has just now arrived with a trumpeter. He has gone to visit Gen. Kellerman."

POLAND.

The sentiment of liberty is felt once more; and the despotism of Russia unveils its terrors and weakness by the very pains it takes to establish its power. The general confederacy of Poland, united to that of Lithuania, destroys, under the protection of the Russian soldiery, the many institutions created by the revolution of the third of May; removes from every charge all those who were devoted to the freedom of their country; receives, or rather forces the adhesions of all the Palatinates to the new order of things, and binds the Poles by oath to respect their bondage, and never to shake off the yoke. The armies of Poland are to be commanded by Russian officers. No Pole can travel at present without a passport, signed by the Minister of Russia. All those who fought gloriously for the cause of liberty, and who would fain die in its defence, the Marshal Malachowski, the Prince Joseph Poniatowski, are delivered over into the hands of justice, if justice can confide at a tribunal created by the general conference, where no law will be heard but the vengeance and resentment of Catharine the second. In fine, as the moment approaches for the opening of the Diet, the Russian troops arrive from every quarter. It is amidst the bayonets of the northern hirelings that Catharine pretends to issue out the free will of the Republick of Poland; and Stanislaus Augustus, the pretended King of this pretended Republick, consents to live on a throne which exposes his shameful life to the eyes of Europe. They dictated to him the act of his submission, and of eternal degradation, in the most abject terms; and he signed it as it was presented to him.

October 3.

A letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the National Convention, dated Paris, Oct. 1, 1792.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"I announced to the National Convention that adventures for a negociation had been made in the name of the King of Prussia, to Gen. Dumourier, and mentioned at the same time, the decision of the Executive power, which ordered the Generals to listen to no proposals, until the armies of despots had first evacuated the land of liberty. The proposals of the King of Prussia, were however remarkable; as they contained a precise acknowledgment of the national authority, of the quality of representative of the nation in general relations which had been attached formerly to the political existence of the constitutional King. Such an acknowledgment, no less remarkable, was that of an ancient order of things, destroyed by the will of the nation since 1789, was contrary to the happiness of the people.

"Such an unexpected acknowledgment spontaneously made without any previous negociation, might induce us to think that the enemies are in the greatest difficulty. There are, however, other motives equally pressing, which make them think of peace; a kind of truce is agreed upon, Gen. Dumourier, took advantage of it, to collect and properly dispose the different bodies which were to be joined to his army. He made, in the interval, and with silence, all those movements which were necessary to give him a superiority, by his situation, and confine the enemy in theirs. While he was preparing for his military plans, frequent communications which could not but be advantageous to liberty, were established between the two armies. Generals Dumourier embraced the opportunity of exchanging prisoners of war—The cartel agreed on with the Prussian General, was formed according to the laws decreed by the National Assembly. The emigrant prisoners were not included in it, and the Duke of Brunswick did not even persist in a remonstrance, which he made in their favor.

"A conference on this occasion took place between the Duke of Brunswick, Count de Luchetini, Minister of the King of Prussia, and Lieut. Colonel Adjutant General Thouvenot, who was charged with conducting the exchange of prisoners. In this conference the Duke of Brunswick expressed himself almost in the following terms:

"Our nations are not formed to be enemies; might not some means be devised for accommodating matters in a amicable manner. We are in your country; it is desolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itself laws, and from tracing out its internal government; we do not with it—we are only interested for the fate of the King. Assure us, that a place will be assigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, will return to his own States, and become your ally.

"The moderation of this language from a man who figured the manifestoes already published, and to which the contempt of the French nation has done ample justice, must be surprizing.

"Lieut. Colonel Thouvenot, replied 'That the will of the French Republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the Representatives of the nation to whom the valuable deposit of its honor and glory was particularly intrusted, would continually persist in maintaining decrees which had been sanctioned by general opinion."

"The Duke of Brunswick terminated the conference, by saying, that he would transmit to General Dumourier, a memorial upon the subject. This memorial is a third manifesto, worthy in every thing of the two former; General Dumourier received it with indignation, in which, we shared, and which must also be excited in the National Convention, and in all France.

"It was immediately announced that the truce was broken, and letters from the General, written in a stile suited to a man honoured with the noble employment of conducting Frenchmen to victory, produced an answer from the King of Prussia's Aid-de-Camp, stating, that the intentions of the King, and of the Duke of Brunswick, had been misunderstood: That a new conference was demanded; and that the Royal and Imperial armies would not be the first to break the truce. Gen. Dumourier, refused to consent to any new conference, or any delay in the operations of the campaign, unless the memorial of the Duke of Brunswick would be first annulled. Such is the actual state of things—What passed during that circumstance, will shew the French Nation in that respectable point of view, which belongs to it. All our proceedings have been marked with candor and firmness. We have abandoned stratagem, and weakness of our enemies, and all Europe must perceive in our conduct, a people who set a just value on peace, but who are not afraid of war.

LEBRUN."

After reading the above detail,

M. Brissot reading the memorial of the Duke of Brunswick, which runs in a similar strain with his two former manifestoes. The reading of it was frequently interrupted with murmurs; and when that part was read, which insults on the restoration of Louis XVI. to the Royal Dignity, the assembly burst into a fit of laughter—M. Brissot requested the silence of pity.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

Yesterday the Methodist Conference ended, which began in this town the First day of this month. The regular rules of the Conference for each day was as follows: A sermon preached at Six o'clock in the morning, the preachers met at nine o'clock, and sat till one o'clock; met again at three o'clock and sat till five o'clock, and then preached at night. They had preaching four times on Sabbath days. Last night Bishop Coke preached his farewell sermon, and intends to return to England. This day Bishop Ashbury set off on his southern tour. The Rev. Mr. Black has prevailed on three ministers to go to Nowascotia, and Mr. Lee has engaged three more to go to Boston.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.

Judge Hofmer of Ontario county, arrived in this city, on Saturday last from the Genesee country, and has been so obliging as to communicate to us the important and highly interesting intelligence, of a truce having been concluded between the hostile Indians and the United States.

He says, the chiefs of the six nations, lately deputed and commissioned by the President of the United States on a million to the hostile tribes, assembled in council at the Miami village, are returned home, having happily succeeded in bringing about a cessation of arms between the said Indians and the United States, to continue until the spring of 1793; and that, in the interim, they are ready and willing to enter into negociations with commissioners, on the part of Congress, for bringing about and establishing a firm and lasting peace with the United States.

The said chiefs add, that the Indians at the council, contrary to their most sanguine expectations, received them with a great deal of cordiality, styling them their elder brothers, and treating them as such in the most courteous and friendly manner, and that they paid every possible degree of respect and attention to the talks which were delivered them from the President of the United States.

WINDSOR, December 10.

Wednesday last the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, (except Samuel Hitchcock, Esq. prevented by sickness) met in this town, and unanimously gave in their ballots for

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, President—and

JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, Vice-President.

On the 20th ult. seven young men, of the town of Milton, in this state, being divesting themselves in a canoe, on the river La Moille, the canoe was unfortunately overset, and four likely youths, just entered into manhood (being about 20 and 21 years of age) were drowned—the other three swam to the shore.

NORWICH, Dec. 4.

On Thursday evening last, a young man by the name of Cook, aged 19, was instantly killed in this town by the bursting of a Swivel. The circumstances as near as we can recollect were as follows:—In celebration of the day (being Thanksgiving) a large number of boys had assembled, and by pillaging dry casks from the stores, wharves, &c. had erected a bonafire on the hill back of the Landing, and to make their rejoicing more honorous, fired a swivel several times; at last a foolish foundess for a loud report induced them to be pretty lavish of their powder, and then filled the swivel with part—the deceased touched fire to the powder—the explosion burst the swivel into a multitude of pieces, the largest of which weighing about seven pounds, passed thro' the body of the deceased, carrying with it his heart and was afterwards found in the street 30 or 40 rods from the place where it was fired.—While the serious lament the unhappy accident, they entertain a hope that good may come of evil, that the savage practice of making bonfires on the evening of Thanksgiving may be exchanged, for some other mode of rejoicing, more consistent with the genuine spirit of christianity.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 8.

On Wednesday last the Electors for this State, of President and Vice President of the United States, met at the Court House in this City, and unanimously voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. President, and JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Vice President.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

The Electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, on the part of this Commonwealth, met at the Senate Chamber, agreeably to law, on Wednesday last; and gave their suffrages as follows: For President, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 16 votes. For Vice president, JOHN ADAMS, 16 votes. Which is the whole number of votes this Commonwealth has a right to give. This instance of unanimity does the state much credit, and designates the genuineness of its federalism.

Major John Tyler, is appointed by the Electors to carry their votes for president and vice President, to Philadelphia.

The Hon. Paine Wingate is chosen the 4th Representative to Congress, for the State of New-Hampshire.

December 13.

Confirmation of the agreeable French News.

By the arrival of Capt. Thomas Putnam, at Salem, on Saturday last, from Gottenburg, the accounts published in the last Chronicle, respecting the Duke of Brunswick's flying precipately before the National Troops of France, is confirmed; and it was supposed he would not make a stand, until he was out of the French territories; that in an action, some time in October, the despotic army lost 8000 men; and that the most signal success was attending the arms of France.

WORCESTER, December 13.

The last Boston papers inform us, that the exhibition of a "Moral Lecture," entitled "The School for Scandal," was interrupted on Wednesday evening last week, by the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, who, just after the close of the first "part" of the "Lecture," entered the exhibition room, and executed a warrant, issued by two Justices of the Peace, on the complaint of the Attorney General, for apprehending one of the Lecturers for a breach of the law of this Commonwealth against "Stage Plays, and other Theatrical Exhibitions." The complaint was entered, and the prosecution commenced, by a special order from the Supreme Executive. On trial it appeared that the complaint had not been made upon oath, and consequently that the warrant was illegal. The prisoner was therefore set at liberty.

It is observed in one of the Boston Papers that upon the Sheriff's executing his warrant, "Much agitation ensued, and the resentment of the citizens at what they conceived to be a violent and untimely measure, discovered itself in several proceedings, and a loud call for the performance to go on: But, *at the particular request of the Performers*, the audience dispersed with the entertainment of the evening and peacably retired."

It is much to be regretted that it should ever have become necessary to use coercive measures in order to enforce the law before mentioned.—But while it continues to be a standing law of the Commonwealth, whether its existence is expedientor not, the friends of order and good government can hardly with that it should be treated with open contempt, and violated with impunity.

NORTHAMPTON, December 18.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIV

Published by Authority.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For a Representative for the County of Hampshire.

Number of Voters,	4049
Make a choice,	2025 No choice

PERSONS VOTED FOR.

Hon. S. Lyman,	1632	Thomas Dwight, Esq.	23
Wm. Lyman, Esq.	1419	Eben. Mattoon,	4
Jonathan Hastings,	13	Henry Dwight, Esq.	7
Simeon Strong, Esq.	99	Hon. Caleb Strong,	8
Hon. Wm. Shephard,	36	Hon. Samuel Fowler,	137
S. Henshaw, Esq.	204	Justin Ely, Esq.	4
John Williams, Esq.	156	Ebenezer Hunt, Esq.	15

For Representative for the County of Worcester.

Number of Voters,	4245
Make a choice,	2073

Hon. ARTEMAS WARD, has 2663, and is chosen.

For a Representative for the County of Berkshire.

Number of Voters,	4093
Make a choice,	2047

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. has 2303, and is chosen.

For a Representative for the District.

Number of Voters,	3805
Make a choice,	1903 No choice.

PERSONS VOTED FOR.

Hon. Jona. Warner,	44	Hon. S. Fowler,	51
Hon. S. Lyman,	1353	Hon. J. T. Skinner	18
Hon. T. Sedgwick,	1249	Hon. John Bacon,	44
Simeon Strong, Esq.	147	Thomas Dwight, Esq.	26
Hon. Artemas Ward,	26	Eben. Hunt, Esq.	15
Dwight Foster, Esq.	113	Hon. Caleb Strong,	15
Hon. Moses Gill,	53	John Williams, Esq.	25
Hon. Abel Wilder,	1	Hon. John Hastings,	1
Hon. Jona. Grout,	5	Hon. Levi Lincoln,	43
Timothy Paine, Esq.	12	Nathaniel Bishop, Esq.	1
Wm. Lyman, Esq.	218	Warham Parks, Esq.	1
Hon. Timothy Newell,	5	Martin Kinsley, Esq.	2
Charles Jarvis, Esq.	1	Nathaniel Paine, Esq.	10
S. Henshaw, Esq.	202	Daniel Bigelow, Esq.	37
Hon. Wm Shephard,	60		

The 14th of January next is appointed for the choice of the Members of Congress, of this Commonwealth not yet chosen.

DIED, at Southampton, on the 3d inst. Mr. *Elijah Pomeroy*, in the 67th year of his age.

—On the 4th inst. Miss LUCY POMEROY, daughter of Mr. Daniel Pomeroy, of this town, in the 10th year of her age.

—In Virginia, Col. GEORGE MASON, *Æt* 67. In his will he says,—"I recommend it to my sons, from my experience in life, to prefer the happiness and independence of a private station, to the trouble and vexation of public business; but if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them on a father's blessing, never to let the motive of private interest or ambition, induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger or death deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavouring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just commenced the business of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly opposite the new School-House, where he purposes to carry it on in all its various Branches; having been regularly bred to the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice: Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, all parts, by the dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought for in Hartford,—Writing Paper, Account Books of different sizes. Ink-Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Testaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-Books—A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange for Rags.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

HAMPSHIRE LODGE.

THE Brethren of the Hampshire Lodge, No. 21, are hereby notified that the feast of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated at the house of Brother ASAHEL POMEROY, in Northampton, on the 27th December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is expected.

By order of the Master and Wardens:

LEVI LYMAN, Sec.

Northampton, Dec. 19, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Oliver Partridge*, Esq. late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, that their accounts may be adjusted.

SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, 2d. Executor.

Hatfield, Dec. 17, 1792.

WANTED to Purchase,

A QUANTITY OF LEAF

TOBACCO,

For which good pay will be made by

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Easthampton, Dec. 19, 1792.

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, into one he has lately been repairing, where they will find a large assortment of dry

GOODS,

Which he has lately received from New-York, also a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming-pans, a general assortment of Hard Ware, and Painter's Colours of his importation, which he will sell nearly at the same price they can be obtained in Boston or New-York, for good pay,—also an assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Earthern Ware, Hollow iron Ware, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, Nails, Glass, Looking Glasses, Corrfans, and the best of warranted Hats, of different kinds, also a Collection of

BOOKS, consisting of
Large and Small Bibles,
Testaments,
Psalm Books,
Psalm and Hymn do.
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Rowe's Letters,
do Devout Exercises,
Edwards on the Will,
do. On Redemption,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Paradise regained,
Clio on Taste,
Ladies Library,
Youngman's best Companion,
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Buchan's Domestick medicine,
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Concise History of America, with the late revolution,
The life of Gustavus Vasa,
Bennet's Letters,
Dr. Hommenway's discourse to Children,
Principles of Politeness,
The life of Joseph,
The death of Abel,
History of the Bible,
Carver's Travels,
Religious Courtship,
Life of Cromwell,
Morse's Geography,
Baron Trenck,
Fool of Quality,
Pamela,
Clarissa Harlowe,
Art of Speaking,
The Monitor,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Putnam,
Pope's Essay on man,
Young's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Rose's Latin Grammar,
Corderius,
History of Charles 12th.
Life of Frederick 3d King of Prussia.
Life of Mauthal Saxe,
Conquest of Mexico.

Perry's Spelling book, Webster's 1st and 3 part, Account Books, Primers, and a variety of small children's books.

Also a quantity of DYE STUFFS, consisting of REDWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTICK, CAMWOOD COPPERAS, ALLUM, OIL of VITRIOL, ROMAN, do. VERDUGRESE, a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and a general assortment in the GROCERY LINE. The above GOODS will be sold very low for cash in hand, or most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1792.

Cabinet Work.

Julius Barnard,

AT his shop in Licking-water Street Northampton, makes and has for sale, Desks, and Secretary's, Book-cases, Chest upon Chest of drawers, Bureaus, Side-boards, Breakfast, Dining, and Tea-tables; Also, Card-tables, Bedsteads of all kinds, Clock-cases, Fire-screens, Nightstools, Winecisterns, Wash-hand-stands, Sofa's, Easy Chairs, Compass do. framed do. plain do, of all kinds, Crimping boards, Looking Glasses, framed and gilt, do. Bench-planes and Moulding Tools. Flutes and Fifes, a variety of other articles made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. The subscriber having worked sometime with the most distinguished workmen in New-York, and being possessed of the latest and most elegant patterns for Chairs and Cabinet work, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B. The subscriber is in immediate want of a quantity of good seasoned Cherry and curl'd Maple Boards; also, a few good Sleigh runners, for which Cash and the highest price will be given, by the

Public's Humble Servant, JULIUS BARNARD.

Northampton, Dec. 5, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber sometime in October last, Eleven Sheep, some part of them marked with a half crop the under side of both ears and some with a slit in the off year. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Nov. 23, 1792.

LOST in Hatfield Woods, about the 16th of October last, a brown HEIFER, two years old past, small of her age, has a bob'd tail, whether she has any artificial mark, is unknown to the owner. Whoever will take up said HEIFER, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

OLIVER SMITH,

Hatfield, November 27, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

WHEREAS LOVICE, wife of me the subscriber, has forsook my house without any just cause; All persons are warned against harboring or trusting her on my account, for I declare that I will pay no debt which she may Contract after this date.

JOSEPH TUTTLE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 27, 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ THE PRINTER hereof, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least—Those indebted for two years or more, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

Nov. 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder, in Hadley, on Tuesday the first day of January next, at two o'clock, P.M. the real estate of Jonathan Dickinson, late of Hadley, deceased, viz. a House, Barn, and twelve acres of land, being the Homelot of the deceased, lying in the back street in Hadley:—ALSO, about ninety acres of excellent wood land, in said Hadley, in the first division of the inner Commons—Also, on Wednesday the 2d of January next, at two of the o'clock, P. M. will be sold in like manner, sundry articles of Honsehold furniture, at the House of the late decea'd.

LEVI DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Hadley, Nov. 22, 1792.

WEBSTER's INSTITUTE

for sale, per doz. at the same price they are sold by Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN in Hartford, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, November 7, 1792.

Titus & Simeon Goodman,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the publick, that they have just received from New-York, a general assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their Store, a few rods north of the meeting house in South-Hadley,—among which are the following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS, and Forest do.
Elastick Cloths, of various figures.
Twill'd & plain Coatings.
Baizes and Flannels, of most colours.
Thicksetts and Lastings,
Sattinetts, Toilanet,
Vest Shapes,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Irish Linens, Nuns Thread,
Book Muslins,
Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Barcelona & Bandanna, do.
Cotton Pocket do.
Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Gloves.
Striped & plain Camblets,
Beckram, Women's Shoes,
Dutch and Rose Blankets,
Calimancos, Shalloons,
Moreens, Durants,
Taborems,
Chintzes, and Calicoes,
Fustians, Silk and Twill,
Modes, Shawls, Milonets,
Sarcenets, Quality and Shoe-Binding.
Writing Paper, Needles
Pins, Coat and Vest Buttons.
An elegant assortment of Ribbons, Dutch Laces.
For and Wool Hats,
Cinnamon,
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wine, Gin, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Tea Chocolate, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, and an assortment of Hard Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, 7 by 9 windows Glass, Sole Leather, hollow Ware.

And many other articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, and most kinds of Country produce, such as beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Grain, Bees-Wax, Flax, Hazing and Shipping Furrs, old Silver, Brass and Pewter, and the highest price for Ashes.

South-Hadley, Dec. 3, 1792.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED, a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

IS now opening a very extensive and beautiful assortment of English and India

GOODS,

consisting of

Superfine, and second Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours.
Forest and Elastick do.
Swansskins and Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Rose Blankets,
Thicksetts and Velvets,
Royal Rib,
Sattinetts and Lastings,
Plain and figur'd Toilanets,
Satin Beaver,
Swansdown, Vest Shapes,
Scarlet Longsile for trimming Ladies Cloaks,
Callimancoes,
Shalloons, Durants, and Tammies, of all colours,
Moreens and Camblets,
Linnens, and Brown Holland.
Satin and Modes,
Plain and Striped Muslins,
Blue, White, Pink, and Green Sarcenets,
Lawn and Cambricks,
Shawls of various kinds,
Callicoes and Chintzes,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Black and Figur'd Ribbons.
Black Lace,
Barcelona and other handkerchiefs.
White Edgings,
Ladies Black Beaver Hats,
do. Hermit do. do.
Men's white Lamb Gloves,
do. Woodstock, do.
do. Beaver do.
do. Venetian do.
do. Habit, do.
Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Worsted Hose.

HARD WARE.

Smith's Anvils, and Vices,
Cross Cut Saws,
Hand and Tenanant do.
Sash and Compass do.
Sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades.
Sad Iron, Screw Augers,
Files and Rasps, from 4 to 16 inches.
A complete assortment of Buckles and Buttons.
Hand HL Hinges,
Patent Hinges, Bright do.
Butts and Screws,
Covered and other Strap cheons.
Penknives,
Razors, do in cases,
Razor Straps and strops,
Locks of all kinds,
Plated and other Spurs,
Taylor's Shears,
Common do. Sheep do.
Scissars,
Led Pots, and Crucibles,
Brass Locks, Knobs, and Thumb Latches,
Center and Pod Bits,
A large assortment of Knives.
Carving do.
Brass headed Shovels and Tongs, Common do.
Bolts of various kinds,
Slates and Pencils,
Sleigh Bells, Carry Combs,
Candle Sticks of different kinds,
Steel Snuffers, Spike and other Gimlets,
Steel and other Tobacco Boxes,
Temple and other Spectacles,
Carpenters and Joiners Tools,
Shoe-Makers, do.
Chapel Needles of all numbers.
An assortment of Tea Trays,
Wine Waiters, and Waiters for Trays.
Writing and Letter Paper,
Dutch Quills,
Sealing Wax, and Wafers,
Pound and other Flints,
8 by 6 and 7 by 9 window Glass.
Weaver's heddles, do. Hearth, do. Dusting do.
Shoe, do. Nails, do. Flints, do. Wire, do. Buckle, and Tacks.

ALSO

An assortment of GLASS, CROCKERY and STONE WARE—WOOL and COTTON CARDS, wholesale and retail.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

WRIGHT and STODDARD,

HAVE just received at their Stores in Northampton and Westhampton, a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which they will sell as reasonable as at any Store in this County.

They receive most kinds of Country produce in payment.

N. B. Cash, and the highest price given for SALTS of LYE.

Northampton, December 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the subscriber the Summer past, a yearling STEER, a Brownish color, with some white about him, marked with a crop in the left ear, two holes through the same.—Whoever will give information of said Steer, or bring him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

PHARES CLARK.

Northampton, Decemb. 12, 1792.

THE Members of the corporation called the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, That a meeting of said corporation will be holden at the House of Capt. Samuel Clark, Innholder, in Northampton, on Monday the twenty-first day of December current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

To receive reports from any agents or committees appointed to procure further advice and information on the business of canalling, and to procure further surveys of the places proposed for making such canals.

To determine whether the Corporation will take any further measures at present for obtaining further information from any persons supposed to be experienced in such business.

To consider the expediency of making any speedy provision of timbers, tools, implements, and other articles necessary for carrying on the business in the ensuing spring and summer, and to appoint agents or committees, to procure the same, and to raise monies to defray the charges thereof, and to raise any further monies that may be needed for any other purposes relative to the said general design—and to make any other votes, orders and resolutions on the said business, that may be then thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
J. DWIGHT, J. WILLIAMS, B. PRESCOTT. } Directors.

December 10, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1792. [NUMB. 330.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD two thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

An Act in addition to an Act for the due regulation of Licensed Houses.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That the Justices of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in the several counties in this Commonwealth, be, and are hereby authorized and directed to grant licence as the law directs, for keeping a tavern, or for retailing spirituous liquors, to any persons applying for such licence, within their respective counties, who may be an inhabitant or resident in any plantation or other place, not within the limit(s) of any incorporated town or district, on such person taking the oath required by law to be taken by persons, previous to their receiving licence, and producing satisfactory evidence to the court to which he shall apply, that he is firmly attached to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and well qualified and provided for the exercise of such an employment; and that such licence will be subservient to the public good.

(This Act passed Nov. 17, 1792.)

A true Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

An Act for altering an Act of this Commonwealth entitled "an Act directing the manner in which Money shall be raised and levied to defray the Charges which may arise within the several Counties in this Commonwealth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the first paragraph of the aforementioned Act, be, and hereby is so far altered, as that the Justices of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, may at any Court of Sessions, when it shall appear necessary, make an estimate of the sum or sums of money requisite to defray the charges of the County; any thing in the said paragraph to the contrary notwithstanding.

(This Act passed Nov. 17, 1792.)

A true Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

THE bill for reimbursing extra expenses of the commissioners to the southern Indians, was read the first time.

According to the order of the day, the House, in committee of the whole, took into consideration the bill received from the Senate, for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—After agreeing to several amendments, the committee arose and reported progress.

A petition, praying the renewal of lost certificates, was read, and referred to the committee on that subject.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

A memorial was read from Capt. John Maple, late of the navy; referred to the Secretary of War. Several petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill for compensating the former commissioners, Messrs. Griffin, Lincoln and Humphreys, to the Creek Indians, was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A petition was read from Warner Mifflin, on the subject of negro slavery, and recommending its abolition. Ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made, that the Clerk of the House be directed to purchase, for the use of the House of Representatives, separate maps of the United States, and the individual states—Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, a resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, report the time when they will be ready to make a final report; and whether any obstructions remain to prevent such final report.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. W. Smith of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported.

A bill to ascertain the fees demandable in the admiralty courts of the United States, and to amend in part, the act for the government of seamen in merchants' service—which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The clerk began the third reading of the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes—but, at the request of Mr. Page, the reading was suspended, & the bill laid on the table until tomorrow, for further consideration.

A communication from the Governor N. W. of the Ohio, enclosing a petition of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes on the Wabash, praying to be exempted from the charges of survey, was read, and referred to Messrs. Livermore, Mohlenberg, and Leonard.

Mr. Murray called up his motion empowering the clerk to purchase maps for the use of the House—which being taken into consideration, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting lost or destroyed certificates—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

Mr. Lee after some preliminary remarks on the subject, proposed and moved sundry resolutions, which he read and submitted to the committee, as a basis for further proceedings in the business.

The motion being seconded, the resolutions were taken into consideration—after some debate, the question being taken on the first resolution, it was disagreed to.

A motion was then made, that the committee rise; the committee accordingly rose and the chairman reported that they had come to no resolution on the subject of the report: A motion was then made that the committee should be discharged from any further consideration of the business: This motion was negatived—and the committee had leave to sit again.

Mr. Giles moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill granting further compensation to certain receivers of confiscated estates: laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of the executors of Edward Carter, deceased, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole—House to sit Friday next.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition from Ludwick Kuhn, respecting supplies by him furnished during the war; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth gave in the petition of Abigail Hart, widow of Jonathan Hart, an officer who was killed by the Indians in the action of the 4th of November, 1791, praying to have the same allowance as was granted to the widows of officers of equal rank in the British war—referred to a select committee, Messrs. Wadsworth, Gordon, and Millledge.

A report was made by the committee to whom were referred the message of the President some days since, concerning the boundary lines between Virginia and North-Carolina; referred to the same committee to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto.

Mr. Parker, of the committee appointed to report a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those persons who were killed by the Indians whilst acting under flags of truce, brought in a bill, which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Steele moved that the clerk of the House be directed to return to Warner Mifflin, the paper purporting to be a memorial, which was presented by Mr. Ames on Monday last, respecting the abolition of Slavery, and also that the entry thereof on the Journals be expunged.

In support of this motion, Mr. Steele, Mr. Smith of S. C. Mr. Dayton, and several other members rose, and declared their opinions that the application was unconstitutional and of mischievous consequence, as it would only tend to render the negroes unhappy, and excite them to insurrections in those states, where they were most necessary to be retained; even the publication of a fanatical memorial in the newspapers, might have a fatal effect in disturbing the present excellent harmony of the Union; for the people in the southern States may be led thereby to suppose that this memorial is before Congress, and will be discussed during the present session; it is therefore the more necessary to undeceive them by publishing the contrary, and by expunging the entry from the journals.

After some further conversation, the latter part of the motion, for expunging, was withdrawn; and the first part for ordering the memorial to be returned, was agreed to unanimously.

The bill for regulating foreign coins and for other purposes was taken up, and after some consideration, was recommitted to a committee of the whole, on the first Monday in January next.

Mr. Sedgwick laid a motion on the table for a select committee to be appointed to report a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and servants from their masters.

Mr. Giles reported a bill for making further compensation to the collectors of continental taxes, which was twice read and committed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the bill for reimbursing the commissioners who were appointed to treat with the Creek Indians, for extra expenses attending their embassy in going to and returning from the Indian country;—the blank was filled with 1200 dollars. The committee rose and reported, and the bill is to be taken up in the House tomorrow. Adjourned.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.

We learn by letters from Semlin, dated the 4th inst. that the Turkish inhabitants of Belgrade, who had withdrawn from thence during the war, after having assembled to the number of 2000 men near Semendria, and provided themselves in their route with cannon, on the 31st of last month marched under the command of Ali-Pacha before Belgrade, where they summoned the Pacha to grant them a free entrance into the city, and to reestablish them in their former possessions. This demand having been refused, they prepared to obtain it by force. During the morning of the 3d of this month they assaulted the city, and obliged the Pacha to retire with his garrison into the citadel, which, at the departure of the courier, was menaced by the rebels.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

SEPTEMBER 30.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

The following is a copy of the memorial delivered on last night by the minister of foreign affairs, concerning the situation of the principal European Powers, as to us respects France.

Russia.—It has been announced, that a Russian fleet is to pass the Dardanelles, and enter the Mediterranean; but as there is not yet equipped.

"It has also been said, that 20,000 Russians have left Poland, and are now on their march towards our frontiers; but no one doubt are still wanting, in order to subjugate this country.

Denmark.—"It is too poor and too wise not to remain neutral.

Sweden.—"Has been enlightened by a great domestic example, which has exposed the dangers with which despots and strangers are constantly surrounded; and its Regent possesses too many virtues, not to see, that a people determined to obey the laws only, which are in many written virtues.

Prussia and Austria.—"At Berlin, the greatest fermentation reigns among the people of asking why it wishes to attack our rights. They adore that liberty which the Brabanters and compatriots, for ever overturn.

The Princes of Brandenburgh.—"Rights which can never be united but by means of criminal passions, and nearly divided by those very passions, and the King of Prussia is actually desirous of making peace with France.

Spain.—"It is not to declare war against us; the Wanderer, [illegible] and notwithstanding her possessions in the two worlds.

Great Britain.—"In England the king desires war, but the people esteem us; and although the constitution permits the king to declare war, he dare not do it without the consent of his subjects.

Switzerland.—"These brave mountaineers are irritated against us; but they will never be such parricides as to turn their arms against a people who wish to be the brothers of all the nations upon earth."

This was ordered to be printed, and transmitted to the 83 departments.

On the motion of M. Cambon, who stated that they should have no French Princes in a Republic, and that the nation paid an annuity of three millions, as the *appanage* of the gentlemen.

"The National Convention no longer acknowledging French Princes, suppresses their salaries of *appanage*."

M. Leonard Bourbon observed, that the Legislative Assembly had fixed the salary of the ci-devant King at five hundred thousand livres, he observed that no prisoner had ever such a salary; and therefore proposed that it be suppressed, and the municipality of Paris charged to supply the wants of the prisoners.

After a few observations from M. Tallier, it was referred to the Committee of Finance, and the Convention rose at five o'clock.

LEYDEN, September 28.

THE precaution taken by the French government of sending commissioners to the commercial cities of foreign nations, for the purpose of registering the names of stockholders, has had a very good effect here, and the funds have consequently risen. The commissioner sent to Amsterdam, M. de Baignous, has met with a very favourable reception.

The fears at first conceived by the friends of the French revolution here, on the report of the army of Dumourier being defeated, have entirely subsided; as the intelligence is now proved to have been false. It is at present reported that Rheims and Chalons are in the hands of the enemy, and that Lille and Valenciennes are taken: But this appears to be equally unfounded. It is, however, certain, that both these places are besieged.

A number of papers are now circulated here, which assert, that the principal promoters of the revolution in France are providing a retreat in one of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago, which they mean to purchase from the Turks, in case any misfortune should happen; and that their design is to fit out every vessel belonging to the state which may be in condition to put to sea, and to carry all the gold and silver out of the kingdom. They have already, as is represented, seized on all the crowned jewels, and their endeavours to discover the robbers are only a mere deception, to deceive the publick.

Many people believe these reports, and they are even mentioned in the Publick Journals. It is prob-

rule, however, that these accounts are printed and dispersed with a view to alarm the holders of French stock, and to bring disgrace upon the Revolution.'

M. La Fayette was openly insulted by the people in passing through Cologne, and had it not been for his guard, he would perhaps have been massacred. He will be immediately carried from Wesel to Sandau, a state prison which is well known.

Extract from the CRITICAL REVIEW.
(FOR AUGUST 1792.)

"WITHIN a few years only have the resources and natural riches of America been known, and this knowledge is still so confined, that Europe may be yet said to be ignorant of the western continent. There is scarcely a natural advantage that America does not possess, and which may not, in time, render it a successful rival to the most favoured spots, or perhaps the whole of Europe. This ought not, however, to inspire disgust and uneasiness in a political view. Conquest can never be the aim of the inhabitants of this continent, or at least conquest beyond their own seas. What should they wish to acquire? Lands?—They have already too much. Mines of precious metals? The illusion is vanished, and it is now known that industry and national spirit are richer mines than the earth affords. Commercial colonies and more numerous subjects? Each is to them useless, for lands are not wanting; and where people can live, population must increase. While, therefore, their own constitution prevents the ambitious designs of individuals, they can have no inducement to carry their arms into distant countries from other views. One circumstance can only give alarm: the progressive population to the west has already reached the Ohio, and even the Mississippi. Within a very few years, it must pass on the Spanish territories of Louisiana to the south, and on the northern Mexicans. If no encroaching spirit excites a quarrel all will be well; but if a war with Spain commences, Spanish America must fall, and our own West-India Islands can only be retained by a powerful fleet, at an expence perhaps inadequate to their value. Our colonies on the north will not excite their jealousy or their envy: they already possess as much as they can desire from thence, by the free navigation of the lakes; and the whole of their commercial ambition must be fully gratified by the oppression of California. From this view of the state of facts, England has her choice of two measures: the first, and preferable, is a close & intimate federal Union with America, offensive and defensive. She wants only the fleets of Great Britain to reign supreme in the west, and will in return furnish, chearfully, ample markets to our manufactures for many ages, since population *must* encrease faster than manufactures can supply them. The second measure is a similar alliance with Spain, to guarantee the possession of each in America: but to this there are numerous objections; it will not be equally secure; it will not be equally efficacious.

But we must turn from these speculations, suggested by the work before us, and give some account of its contents. The American Geography is a work of curious and extensive information. Through the whole, we perceive a studied exaggeration of the advantages, both natural and political, of the United States; but, through this medium, after making every allowance for its effects, we can easily see that America, though not a rival kingdom, will consist of powerful states, whose alliance will be valuable. The whole of the volume offers so many subjects of novelty and importance, that it is impossible to follow the author in detail. We would recommend very strongly the work to our readers, with the limitations mentioned, as containing the most correct and comprehensive account of America in general that probably exists."

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. TAVERN KEEPER,

YOU appear to be much alarmed at my publication respecting your irregularities. You supposed before I wrote, that we were all blind, and no one observed you, nor your townsmen's horses, when they stood at your door six and thirty hours at a time. You felt very secure, seeing the Selectmen had recommended you to be a person of sober life and conversation. I suppose they made you believe that you was really a strict observer of the laws because they told you so; and might therefore commit as many irregularities as you pleased. But Sir, our eyes with silent sorrow have long beheld your vices and greatly regretted the indifference of our officers—You say, I have founded an alarm and by exposing some of your vices have endeavoured to raise the indignation of the sober and well regulated part of the community. To these men I appeal. On these men do I depend for a reform if it ever is effected.——You further express your fears, that the Selectmen will believe they have not performed their duty. I hope, Sir, your fears are well grounded. 'Tis high time, they were alarmed, that the Selectmen & other officers were convinced of their neglects. I know it is very mortifying to you to have it made known to the sober and well regulated part of the Community. All crimes detest the light. We are not surprised that you are alarmed. In justification of your conduct you say, that there is not travelling custom enough to support you in such taste as becomes your rank among men.—In answer to this I tell you as I did before, that taverns were established particularly for the travellers, and if you have not custom sufficient for your support, it is because taverns are too numerous. There ought to be no more, than are necessary, for the accommodation of those who are passing and repassing, and if there is a greater number they are a charge, damage and expense to society. In some towns in this County there are fixteen or eighteen taverns. Let twelve of these turn their attention to agriculture or some other employment, useful to the community, and the remaining part would not be dependent on the follies of their neighbours for a support. Tavern keepers would then have some encouragement to keep good houses, tho' County would not suffer the disgrace of so many irregular and half-furnished Inns. Better would it be that one hundred of our Landlords were following the plough, than laying plans to catch the unwary youth and day labourer, and for a little flip in the evening rob him of his hard earned wages. I do not mean by this, that so large a number of them are irregular, but I would that the number should be lessened, for this surplusage of taverns, is a great temptation both to the landlord and his neighbours, for the former must defend to low practices for support, while the latter has a tavern on either side, and perhaps a mug of flip at each elbow, and *who of that class of men would not drink in this case?*

For this reason the number ought to be curtailed, that the temptation be less. The very number of taverns that are yearly licensed, are a sufficient proof of their degeneracy. For we know (as you say Sir) that such a number cannot be supported by the travelling custom, but they must unavoidably obtain it, by countenancing their neighbours in a continued round of applications at their bar. If too of our inn keepers, were employed in some other business, there would not only be a saving to the County of ten thousand dollars annually; but it would shut so many alluring doors that are now open to the giddy club of gamblers and tipplers. It is rare (you say) that the landlord sits down at the card table, unless, to keep his company there, who are about breaking up. Happy should I have been, to have droped the certain here and recent some other of their vices from the light. For 'tis a fact, which I believe can be proved, that some of your brethren not only join the band of gamblers, but will crowd in the liquor on the table and increase his company to such a degree, that he can (while more regular himself,) cheat them out of their money in a few aiggardly games.—The man who thus endeavours to keep such company in his house (instead of driving them from it) and gets away their money by such vile means, is not fit for a member of society, much less for an Innholder. If I succeed in my design (you say) you are ruined, because your custom is principally of your to a number, for whom you make twenty or thirty mugs of flip in an evening, at your house day and night, and altho' they can't pay down, yet they can work it out. Are you, Sir, thus contended to live on the sins of the people? Will you take for one mug of flip, what the poor labourer toils for through a cold winter day? Do you wish that this idle, lazy drinking club should always continue, that you may get a handsome living from them? That there may be always such men, so that you may hire day labourers cheap, who are reduced to that necessity by your extravagant tavern bills? If these are your principles & such your practice, I would to God your sign were this day levelled to the earth, and your licence torn from your hands.

DION.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to insert the following in your impartial Paper.

To the ELECTORS of the Second District, comprehending the counties of *Hampshire, Worcester* and *Berkshire*.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

YOU have had one trial for the choice of four Representatives to serve the district in the Congress of the United States. The poll is at length closed, and you are officially informed that you have chosen the Hon. Messrs. Ward and Sedgwick, to represent the counties in which they respectively live;—but you find yourselves afresh called upon to assemble and bring in your votes for a member to represent the county of Hampshire—and also another to represent the district.

It is a circumstance much to be regretted that the elections could not have been compleated in the first instance; and, tho' other causes may have contributed to this failure, we conceive the principal reason to be, that the public attention was not early enough turned to Gentlemen deservedly possessing the greatest share of the public confidence. If this, in fact, is the case, it will of course, immediately become matter of anxious enquiry among the wise and patriotic in the district, who are, and who are not, the persons possessing this confidence; and this enquiry, properly pursued, cannot fail to lead the great body of the Electors, to the choice of the Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. to represent the County of HAMPSHIRE. In holding up this gentleman for this important office, we feel no disposition to disparage any who have, in the late Election, been considered as candidates, and whose praises have been sung in the public ear in the most mellifluous strains;—far be it from us—they have their respective merits: but if any regard is to be paid to strict integrity in a series of important, honorable & hazardous services for the good of his country;—if an undaunted perseverance in the discharge of his duty in a variety of trying circumstances;—if an unbounded love for the country which gave him birth, witnessed by the voluntary sacrifice of near twenty years of the best part of his life in defence of her dearest rights—if these things and many others highly honorary to his character—(which might easily be mentioned) can have any merit with a free, enlightened and grateful people; Gen. SHEPHARD, moves as much above his competitors for this office, as *Saul* did above his brethren, the Israelites; or, *Turnus* above his countrymen in general; and if there be yet remaining one spark of virtue—if there be any praise, this *Man of the People* will no tbe forgotten in the ensuing election.

To represent the district, we recommend DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. of Brookfield. This gentleman has the character of an honest Man, and an able statesman; and we trust he will meet with the suffrages of the Electors in general.

THE PEOPLE.

BEERS's ALMANAC,
for 1793, for sale at this office,

FRANKFORT, September 24.

ASSASSINATION of the KING of PRUSSIA.

A circumstance has occurred here, which has occasioned much alarm. On application from the Prince of Conde, a person of the name of L'Evecque, who is by profession a dentist, and it is established at Strasbourg, has been apprehended, in consequence of a discovery having been made that he was engaged to assassinate the King of Prussia.

This person had been employed professionally in the family of the Duke of Wurtemburg, and attended the Duchess in her late visit to the Princess Ferdinand of Prussia. After he was taken into custody, he confessed the truth of the charge; and added, that he had already received 50,000 livres, in part of the reward which had been promised him for the perpetration of this horrid crime.

From the measures which are now taking, it is probable that many additional particulars of this business will soon be known. It may in the mean time be considered as an additional evidence of the principles by which those abandoned persons are actuated, who have usurped the conduct of affairs in France.

LONDON, September 28.

POLISH SUBSCRIPTION.

At a general meeting of the Subscribers towards a Fund for the succour of the People of Poland, held at the mansion house of London, on Tuesday the 25th of September, the Right Hon. John Hopkins, Lord Mayor, in the chair;

It was resolved unanimously, to publish the following declaration of the sentiments of this meeting, on the event of the fall of Poland under a foreign yoke:

DECLARATION:

We had hopes of being able to contribute, in some degree to the assistance of the People of Poland. These hopes have been defeated by the successful operations of a superior force, which the Polish nation, exerting their utmost unassisted efforts in defence of their country, had no power to resist. Our only duty now is to declare our opinion of these transactions. The only consolation left us into reflect, that we have done every thing that depended on individuals, to rescue the character of the British nation from the scandal and dishonour of affecting a base neutrality, or of looking on with indifference, while the dependence of a great kingdom, and the freedom of a considerable portion of mankind, were sacrificed to lawless violence, and crushed under the dominion of a foreign tyranny. The fact is atrocious; but the precedent is alarming. In the ruin of one helpless inoffensive nation, the other States of Europe, and this country in particular, ought to see an example and warning of the principles and practice of ambition which they may experience in their turn.

We cannot be persuaded, that the rapid progress and approach of military power, that the apparent resolution of a great confederacy to divide the continent of Europe among them, are objects and events in which the nation has no concern. It is a thing not to be believed, that the king of Poland would have been deposed, as he has been, by the natural enemies and rivals of Russia, if this conquest had not made part of a more extensive system, concerted among them, of which Poland is only the first victim, and which is to furnish the means of equal aggrandizement to the other contracting parties. We may rely on our internal strength, or we may confide in our situation. But, what solid security have we, that this powerful confederacy may not be able to create, or collect a maritime force, sufficient to contend with the navy of Great-Britain? If that should ever happen, a single event might lay this island open to the same armies of disciplined Barbarians, to which the rest of Europe may have been compelled to submit. When that force is sufficient, the pretences never fail. In the case of Poland there was none. All we have heard is, that it did not suit the views of Russia, that a limited monarchy, an hereditary crown, or a reasonable constitution of any kind, should exist in that country, that the mass of the people should have a law to appeal to, or a government to protect them.

We submit these reflections to the wisdom and generosity of the nation, with a thorough conviction, that on this subject, their wisdom and their generosity will lead them to the same conclusion.

We have no doubt of the success of our former addresses to the publick, and that a sum would have been collected, which it would have been honourable in us to offer, and to the Polish nation to accept. But the object is gone. We have therefore determined, that the several sums subscribed shall be returned to the subscribers, deducting a small percentage to defray the expenses incurred.

In consequence of this resolution, the accounts were examined by which it appeared—

That the subscription (which was open but a few days when the intelligence of the unfortunate issue of the struggle of Poland for liberty was received in England) amounts to 4016l. 1s.

(Measures were then taken to refund the money subscribed, and to defray the expenses incurred. Thanks were returned to the chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.)

LEWES.

In the course of last week, about one hundred and fifty Frenchmen landed on this coast: One cargo at Eastbourne; another at Brighthelmstone, and a third at Shoreham.

Among the distressed emigrants who have lately landed on our coast, there are few whose escape from more wonderful than that of madam la Viscomtesse de Sefmaifon, who on Tuesday, with four children, their preceptor, and two servants, landed at Eastbourne from an open boat. The Comtesse (whose husband left Paris with the French Princes) remained in France as long as it was possible; but, being well assured that she and her children were marked for destruction, they set down at Dieppe, meaning to make her escape in a packet; but, being well known, and actually contrived to get her as far as Havre-de-Grace, she was there stopped, and actually contrived to get her children off, and herself was conveyed on board a vessel bound for Newhaven. The sailors engaged in this service told her she was noticed by the people, and if she did not immediately put off in a small boat, they certainly would be stopped; secondingly she embarked in the boat, supposing she should be soon put on board the Packet; but was shortly informed that she had no prospect of escape but by trusting herself and children to the Hand of Providence, whose immediate interposition seemed requisite to preserve them in a dark and tempestuous night, exposed to the elements in their rude vessel, and in a boat scarcely big enough to contain them. These little barks was borne in safety over a tremendous sea; and in 24 hours this interesting group arrived off Eastbourne, where hoisting a signal of distress, they were with much difficulty brought on shore.

Their debarkation was rendered truly affecting by the deportment of each individual around them. The anxious cares of the mother were strongly displayed, and could be equalled only by the tender assiduity of the elder of her children towards her; while the two youngest, insensible of the actual peril of their situation, were with equal assiduity, endeavouring to shelter from the wind and rain their two *dolls*, which they had with much care rolled up in their frocks. The Comtesse is in her person pleasing, and of a delicate habit. Her two youngest children are remarkably pretty.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

We learn that the measures taken by the Supreme Executive of the United States, to bring the hostile Indians to a conference, in which all subsisting differences should be adjusted, have issued in a proposal of the said Indians to meet commissioners of the United States at the Au Glaize, on the Miami River, which runs into Lake Erie, the next spring, at the time the leaves shall be fully out. That in the mean time they will lay aside the bloody tomahawk.

The six nations have invited Governor Simcoe to be present at the proposed conference.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, December 8.

"*We hear from Logonville, the encampment of our troops that the Indians with whom General Putnam has made a treaty, have arrived there on their way to Congress.*

"*We also learn that major M'Mahon, who had been out with a party, of men on an excursion into the Indian country, has returned with four Indian scalps—and he also took three horses which the Indians had stolen from one of the frontier inhabitants.*"

By Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser of Saturday last, we learn that the account of the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, caused a grand exultation over the city of Philadelphia, and the rejoicing bells were rung, in testimony of the exquisite pleasure which the free Citizens of America feel, from the glorious retreat of the retreat of the combined armies, who had inhumanly invaded the freedom of France.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.

Col. Cornelius Wynkoop, of Kingston, was, on Monday night last, murdered by one of his slaves. Col. Wynkoop was a respectable citizen of Ulster County, and his death is greatly regretted by a very distressed family, and a numerous acquaintance.

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 4.

A correspondent most sincerely hopes that the Connecticut "ECHO" will take *proper* notice of his Excellency's late "*SHALL Speech.*"—In order that so *remarkably wise, so unparalleledly illustrious* and *patriotic* a watchful sentry over the *sovereign rights* of *perfectly free, independent,* and totally *unincumbered* and *unaccountable* State Majesty, may be transmitted to posterity, adorned with that brightness of genius, that true and well directed wit, which has been almost universally, as well as justly, ascribed to the author or authors of the "Echo."—And if a stranger might be allowed to offer a hint on the occasion, he would suggest the following by way of preface.

"Again shall Echo rise—and sing
"The praise of Massachusetts' *King*:
"Pals by the deeds of *John Monier*,
"And give the" *other* JOHN "a cheer."

BOSTON, DECEMBER 20.

[By the arrival of Capt. PRIOR at the Vineyard, from London, we have received a London Paper of the 28th of October, from which we have extracted the following.]

PARIS, October 6.

AN OFFICIAL LETTER

FROM Gen. DUMOURIER to L. G. SPARRE, Commandant at *Chalons*

"Sainte Menehould, Oct. 1.

"My dear General, the cannon you have heard in the quarter in which General *D'Harville* is posted, does not announce great danger. It is possible that a band of Emigrants may have been scouring a-way Petit-Saint-Hilaire; but certainly if the position of *D'Harville*, who is a good officer has been well taken, the enemy will not think of making a serious attack. In short, I declare to you, that they are in full retreat, and I may even say flight.—They have pursued the course after having vainly attempted a negociation, as you will see by the pieces which I have transmitted to you. I request that you will cause them to be printed and dispersed in abundance at Chalons.

"With regard to the Prussians, be assured, that I shall never leave them, and that I shall expel them from Champagne in the course of a few days. You know, my dear comrade, that I struggled alone against universal opinion—had I yielded, France would have been lost, whereas it is now saved.

"Retain your camp still at Notre-Dame de l'Epigne, which is of infinite importance, not only as a defence to the country, but as a centre of union for forming new bodies of troops.—Send frequent couriers to *D'Harville*—if he has fallen back on Rheims in consequence of the Emigrants having attempted to force his camp at Petit-Saint-Hilaire; in such an event you know he must retreat to Rheims.—But we are not yet in that situation. In the Prussian army there are 25,000 sick; it is therefore not in a condition to attempt any thing.

"For three days past I have taken more than 400 prisoners, and at this moment I am in full pursuit of the enemy. I embrace you with all my heart.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

Extract of a letter from the Citizen CARRÈ, one of the Commissioners of the National Convention, at the Camp of Chalons, addressed to one of his friends, as it appeared in a Paris Print.

"Sainte Menehould, Oct. 2.

"Yesterday in the morning, we went over on horseback a part of the camp abandoned by the Prussians; it was covered with the carcasses of more than 400 dead horses, and a great number of dead bodies. This retreat is as I told you, a shameful flight. From thence we went to visit our advanced guard, which marches on from post to post in pursuit of the enemy, and is commanded by brave *Bournonville*, the Ajax of the army. I shall relate to you his wonderful expeditions, which fill us with joy every half hour; as every half hour, since the 30th of last September, he sends us prisoners, horses, emigrants, waggons loaded with bread, brandy, arms, & cloathing, which he takes every where, accompanied with letters in a most charming stile of wit and gaiety. Since the 30th of September Ajax Bournonville has addressed to us, at the head quarters, near six hundred prisoners, Prussians, Austrians, and Emigrants, eighty waggons, twelve hundred sheep, and more than a hundred oxen. Yesterday, in the evening, we made some of those miserable Emigrants appear before us; they entreated us to have pity on them, with their wounted hatiness; Dumourier answered them, that their fate would be decided by the nation.

"Let us return to the flight of the Prussians. They march on very slowly, in columns, towards the opening of Grandpre, in order to cross the Meuse again, and to get out of our frontiers; there is no doubt of this, for the reports of all the prisoners, deserters, and spies, continue to confirm it; and information as every moment, that numbers of the sick die on the roads, and that the order of the retreat continues every morning from five o'clock to twelve: but the opening of Grandpre, Argemonnon Dumourier, Ajax Bournonville, and Dionned Duval, will go to bid them adieu. Bournonville with twenty thousand men, is marching already at this moment, to begin the great opera ball that the King of Prussia was so desirous to see at Paris.

"The joy of our soldiers on hearing that they were going to pursue the enemy is not to be conceived. All our camps in the environs of Sainte-Menehould, which form near 120,000 men, will begin to move to morrow to be present at this grand ball.—I shall be there also with my Colleagues, not to fight, but to see the dancing, of which we are all three very curious.

"Without being with *Dumouriez*, it is not possible to conceive the extent of his genius, patriotism and activity.—He reckons, he says in a letter to *Servan*, to be at Brussels by Christmas.—I am half with him in the wager.—His further dispositions, which he has communicated to us, are admirable; we cannot speak of them at present to any body, nor even in our correspondence with the National Convention.

NORTHAMPTON, December 26.

State of Votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, so far as have come to our knowledge.

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, unanimous for George Washington, and John Adams, Esqrs.—New-York and Virginia, unanimous for George Washington and George Clinton, Esqrs.—Pennsylvania, unanimous for George Washington, Esq. and all but one for John Adams, Esq.

DIED]—On the 18th inst. Capt. MOSES MONTAGUE, of South-Hadley, with a cancer on the face, in the 69th year of his age—his remains were decently interred on the 20th after a Sermon suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. JOEL HAYS, from Eccles. vii. 1. "*A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of once birth.*"

Published by Desire.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL

Mr. RUSSELL,

BLESSED are the people whose Magistrates are *wise* and *good*—They may be *good* but not *wise*—in that case, they may mean well but do ill; they may have a good share of wisdom, but not be very good—in that case, they may sometimes mean ill, but do well: They are, indeed very excuseable, when they do well, in as much as they did not intend it.

We are, in this Commonwealth, of all people the most happy—We have a First Magistrate, both wise, and good—these two qualities unite in him in a most eminent degree, not only in his public character, but in private life; indeed it was in consequence of these qualities shining forth with so much lustre in every part of his conduct, in every character he has sustained in private life, that he became the object of public attention, and the most grateful affection and profound veneration of the people at large; but though it must be a very bulky volume that would contain a detail of the virtuous deeds performed by this great man, in the many years that he has been fedulously employed in doing good; yet no part of his life reflects more honor on his character, than his late conduct respecting the Theatre.

First, how conspicuous his piety! His righteous soul was long pained in secret, by hearing that a Company of irreligious Men and Women came from that part of this Continent, never famous for true religion, to introduce among us the vile and profligate writings of one *Shakespeare*, and others, for the purpose of making the people of this town laugh and cry. Long, I say, did his righteous soul sigh in secret, in the dread of this species of iniquity prevailing. In this we discover a palpable proof of the piety of our beloved Chief Magistrate; but his piety was not more conspicuous here, than his wisdom, in the methods he hath adopted to suppress this growing evil: He wisely waited until the Representatives of the people were assembled—there the fire of his zeal for the welfare of his people kindled, and he spake with his tongue—he called on them with all the fervor of devotion, to exert themselves to put a speedy stop to this daring impiety.

But the fervor of his zeal for the happiness of the people was so great, and the fear that if these vile practices were suffered to go on, that the people would prefer them to other amusements of less evil tendency, that he determined to exert himself before the legislature could attend thereto; but here again I must take note of his wisdom—he called his council together—in the multitude of council there is security—and he had wisdom enough to make it *their* act and deed, he himself only acting by their direction; and now, this truly pious, and upright Magistrate, verily has his reward—the Players must play no more—no more shall a number of people, raised by blind Fortune above the level of the common people assemble together, and not having the fear of God, or his Representative, our Chief Magistrate, before their eyes, attend to those vile performances, that the wicked in so many parts of Europe, and, to the disgrace of this country, in some parts of it, attended to.

But the wisdom and piety of our beloved Governor is above all, conspicuous in the tender regard he has for the laws; He would rather, I am persuaded, at any time run the risk of breaking his neck, than even connive at the breach of any law of the Commonwealth he is so deservedly at the head of. And as one of the multitude who feel impelled to love and reverence this truly great man, I dare any of his enemies (for good and great as he is, enemies he has, to the disgrace of that part of human nature he is spoken)—yes, there are some who dare to speak lightly of him, though he is continually spending his fortune and himself, to promote the happiness of the people—yes, of these very people who are opposed to him, & in every instance, where his wisdom and piety hath obliged him to act counter to their foolish inclinations: it has been from no other motive than that which a kind parent feels for the children, by providence committed to his charge, to cross them for their good; yet this faithful friend to the public, this upright Magistrate, this father of his people, has enemies; yes, so great the degeneracy of the times, this *great, this good* man, has enemies; but again, I say, I dare any of his enemies to bring forward a single instance of any law of this Commonwealth, that during his administration has been violated: No! His days and nights have been spent for the good of the people—blessed then are the people with such a Magistrate, for (as I once read in part of an old book I met with, speaking of some great character) *take him for all in all, you shall not find his like.*

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has Just opened for sale, at the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton.

A general Assortment of Winter

GOODS.

ALSO, a good assortment at his Store in *Williamsburgh*—All of which will be offered for sale at a small advance for pay in hand.

WANTED—100 15 head of Beef Cattle, suitable for barreling,—and Pork, for which part cash will be paid, & the highest price given—Peas, White Beans, Cheese, Woolen Shirting, &c.

December 26, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight.

HAS a few articles of simple Medicine, of an excellent quality, (well calculated for a Country Physician) which he will dispose of much cheaper, than they can be bought in the county, if applied for soon.

N. B. Said Dwight wants to purchase a likely HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, fit to perform a considerable journey immediately, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Deacon *Samuel Knight*, late of *Norwich*, deceased: (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of the deceased, in Norwich, on the first Mondays in February and May next coming, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after that term.

DANIEL KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM FOBES, } Com'rs.
AARON KIRKLAND,

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call on the subscribers and settle the same.—

BETSEY KNIGHT,
RODOLPHUS KNIGHT, } Adm'rs.

Norwich, Dec. 24, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 29th of November last, two COLTS, one of them a Mare, two years old past, a light forrel; the other a Horse colt, one year old past, a bay, with a white spot on his nose, one white eye, and both hind feet white.—The owner is requested to pay charges & take his property.

WILLARD SMITH.

Westhampton, December 17, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.