Fight Co o n'u s. thand round, ye (Fains, and ye maident draw near ; ord's atom'd, and the winnelles here. Here, here, bere, here !

uity, condemn him, if innocent, forre, nymohi who are wrong d, let them hither r Here, here, here, bere!

Bring then the charge, who have cause to complain. Are the parties all ready ? Where, where is the fwain ;

So w G.
What for printy things both 19 night and by day,
Was it not your fond enthous to promise and fay?
You print me,
Careft me;
Thandly was able to answer you, nay.

Bit then you could go, and to others be kind, Try to bring other maidens at much to your mind a Carell them,
And prefit them;
I faw ner your falshood, for love made me blind.

But now all my founders; is new d into hate.

Levils have my revener, you shall feel dis from Race s

I'll hanny es

To deant yes

May hums and sufficient through life be your face!

Yo court at our time, three young realds, ye hold elf?
How well you mult think of the creame, younfel?
Doe of us. I fary, y might very well do;
You i find me enough, of all confeience, for you.

What would to have done, if all three had comply d.)
The law fays, one shepherd can have but one bride.
If had been rated the third of a wife,
In my rage I had made you been my'd for your, life, If once we could do without force and the men.
We thould not be comen'd again and again.
But love is cuterrand, and trains freak their mind;
If they were more sheepash, we might be use kind.

SONG.

When you kelt at my feer,
And you kill dine for iveet,
What was to whink or to do!

With my and with pains,
I fav any deer youn!
Oh! I had not been in love but for you.

Was inwarth to much art,
To win a poor heart,
And leave in young wyner to grieve!
The adding to goor charms,
I am the from youn arths,
And the up gue hat was made to deserte

Get you gene, you faile lout,
For you'ru'reks are found one;
Be housed for this of the plain :
My the Anymh use or be true,
Who is coursed by you;
Hay you love, and be loy d nor again.

SONG.

I'm not to be finned to love.
Now yet to be finned in ladies;
I though I tould buil like a dove;
And coarting my pleasure and trade is. I lik'd one for the charms of her face a-For wit and for widdom another a The third, for a nameless fost grace a Then why is sa mights a patter?

Pur all thefe perfections in one;
To one, only one: I'd be fleady;
En friely the fwaip you we've shut,
Who for three at a time could be ready?

Who for intree at a time count of error.

Oh! fpare we, and think of my youth!
You're a feel both to wirms and truth.
I never hid done to before.
You have you think of my youth!
You're a feel both to wirms and truth.
I never hid done for before.
You have you it into my head.
You're believe put a word you have faile.
A mark shallbe fet on the fyrain, i
Left he cheat and deceive us again.

Left he cheat and deceive us again.

Laft C R O R G S.

Let fweet low the fill the paffion,
Let not faithood be the fashion 1.
One for one, if five introded;
And the rate cannot be mended;
One's enough in any reation,
When dear Hymen as in featon:
Love for love with make us jolly;
Love for over with make us jolly;
Love for others is crime and faily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New York, September 9, 1786. THE United States in Congress-affem-bled having authorifed the Post-Mafter General to contract for the carriage of the Public Mails, for the year 1787, 2 viz. from Portland in the flate of Malfachufetts, to Savannah in Georgia, by Stage

Carriages, if practicable.

NO FICE is hereby given to the proprietors of stage carriages (and any other persons who may have it in contemplation eter to Portsmouth,

to eftablifh fuch) that proposals for the From Springfield, in the flate of Maffe. transportation of the mail will be receive chusetts, to the city of Albany, in the flate ed by the Post-Master General, at his of- of New York. fice No. 58, Broad-way, New-York, at any time before the first day of November ry, in the state of Connecticut, and from next; and that persons inclining to form thence, by the way of Litchfield, to Har. a contract may be enabled to make their, ford. calculations with great accuracy, they are informed that

From May 1ft to November 1ft the mail must be carried three time in each town of Vienna, in the state of Maryland week, and from November 1st to May 1st twice in each week to and from each polls office.

It is to be delivered at, and taken from each office at flated hours, convenient for the tranfaction of mercantile bufinels, by a person who shall travel constantly with the mail, and whose business it shall be to take care of it. This person shall be employed by either of the contracting par- and Fort Comberland, to Bedford in Penties, as may be agreed, and shall carry a sylvania. way-bill (to be returned to the general From post-office) on which each Post-master burgh, shall note, in writing the time of the mail's arrival at and departure from his office.

In cale of accidents happening to the by the rout of Elizabeth Town. ftage, the mail is to be forwarded to as to reach each office at the flated hour, at the expence of the proprietor of the flage.

the mail by the post-master, is to be allow-bia, to Augusta in the state of Georgia ed for receiving letters and making up a-By order of the Post-Master General, nother mail to be forwarded.

JAMES BRYSON, Affistan.

A fecure and convenient place in each carriage must be set apart for the recepthat purpose; —this place to be well-fecured against rain and snow, and have a good lock and key.

The proprietors of the stages and their drivers, as well as the person having the charge of the mail, are to be under outh not to carry, or knowingly fuffer to be carried in their stages, any letters or newspapers but what they fhall deliver into a post-office : the oaths of the faid persons respectively to be returned to the postmafter general before the contracts com-

Bond, with two fufficient fureties, to be given for the fulfilment, and penalties annexed to each violation of the contracts.

No joint contracts will be admitted; but each proprietor must contract separately for the distance his stage travels.

-, Portmanteaus and bags for containing the letters to be furnished at the expence of the United States.

The fums agreed upon for carrying the mails, to be paid in four equal quarterly payments; each payment to be made punctually at the expiration of each quar-

The contract to commence January Ift, 1787, and continue in force for one year. And whereas the post-master general is authorised to form the exclusive right of conveying the mail upon certain crofs roads to any person or persons giving sufficient security for the faithful transportation of the lame, for a term not exceeding feven

CROSS ROADS.

years. The following

Are now offered, for the above term, to all persons inclining to engage in such a speculation, from whom proposals will be received until the 1st of December next.

From Portland, to Pownalborough in the Rate of Maffachuletts.

From Botton, in the frate of Malfachufetts, to the town of Concord in New-Hampshire, and from thence through Ex-

From the city of New York, to Danhi.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the ciry of Philadelphia, to the From the city of Philadelphia, to Bed. ford in Pennsylvania.

From the town of Baltimore, to the city of Annapolis in Maryland, and from thence to Leonard's town in St. Mary's county, by the rout of Upper Malborough Pifcatraway and Port Tobacco.

From the town of Alexandria in Virgin ia, by the rout of Leefburgh, Winchester,

From Bedford to the town of Pin-

From the town of Wilmington in North Carolina, to Fayetteville in the fame flate,

From Fayetteville in North Carolina to Camden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleflown ; and from Camden A reasonable time after the receipt of in South-Carolina, by the rout of Colum-

ITTSBURGH, Aug. ig.

Capt. Hutchins beginning at the point where the west boundary line to Penniyle vania croffes the Ohio, and running a dewest course, has proceeded near twelve miles, and one diffrict is laid off, which Capt. Martin has begun to furvey : From the cloleness of the wood, the progress of furveying is flow at this feating of the week. as a fight cannot be taken longer than two or three perches. It is supposed that it will be next October before all the diffriets are laid off. No favageshave yet appeared

nor is there any apprehention of danger. From the 6th of July last to the 10th instant, the following peltry was bought up by one trader of this place, from the Indians, and mostly paid for in whifky and Hour :

	fummer deer	
74	fall do.	do.
48	fawn .	do.
94	bear.	da.
37	elk	do.
84	beaver	do
278	rackoon	do.
29	fox	do.
419	mulkrat	do.
29	fishers	do.
14.	marting	do-
. 15	wild cat	do.
- 17	wolves	do.
16	panthers .	do.
6-	pair of moole	100

Query. What must the whole Indian trade of this place amount to during that time, or for one year : what the advantages of the Indian trade to this town and the country adjacent.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing Office in Northampton, The First, Second, and Third Part of Webster's Institute.

Watt's Pfalms -- Primers -- Blacks of most kinds, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem. Cath or any of the above Books, given for Rage and old Fift Net.

OCTOBER 1786.

THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

WEDNES DAY, OCTOBER 18, 1786.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

not only be highly fraudulent, but it would grind the faces of the poor and needy; of many who are the original creditors. Such a refutal of pay-

grievance thus to apply the excise and impost,

yet it is impolitic; we had better pay our fore-ign debt. To this I reply, that the obligations were confolicated upon the declared purpose of the legislature to pay the interest by impost and

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETIE

Sinitures upon County Conventions in general, and the late meeting holden at Hatfield in particular; addrefted to the Freeholders of the County of Hampshire.

NUMBER V.

My Countrymen,

My third number promited a diffind: confideration of the convention's complaints
in their 7th, 8th and 10th articles of grievance. in their Millouis and folia articles of grievance. I now japply myriel to prove those complaints to be groundleds. I shall change their order and take up their 8th grievance; which is; 8th. "The unreasonable grants made to some of the officers of government."

Had they informed us in particular what offi-Had they intormed us in particular what offi-cers of government received unreadonable grants, the fubject would have flood fairly open to en-quiry. But this might not answer their purpose to well as to fend abroad a vague and uncertain complaint. Had they been circumstantial, their falsey might have been detected and the minds of their conflictments cally disabufed, and their or their confidences causy anaputed, and their cause would have been materially weakened: And would not that have been an impositio step? But we must take things as me find them. One complaint which they made while together was the grant to the Attorney general of 1100l.
which appeared to be made for more than fix
years fervice in the common bufiness of the ofher, and for managing for the government the conficated effectes of the absences. I the conficated effactes of the absences. I call not affront common sense by an attempt to prove, that the grant was moderate and fragal, not exceeding the worth of the service. The convention generally allowed, that the grant of gool annually to each of the Justices of the superme judicial court was sindicently sparing. The principal cry was raised against the Governor's latery. This matter has been treated very easility. People who did, or might know between here affected that the Governor's salary was stool, annually and cool, as capatin of the castle. Iteal anually and gool as captain of the caftle, with other priquidities to a large amount. The fall is, that the Lieur. Governor with a falary of 1501 is captain of the caftle; and the Governor has a grant of 1,100l. annually, and is cautiously reliabled from all other perquities of office.—
Under the British government the Governor had Under the Britin government the Governor nau-izol. falary, 4001. in perquifites, and an exem-non from taxes, which rendered his falary near-tly double the value of the prefent Governor. Confidering the extent of the government, and the ucceffary expences of that bofpitality and their debt to the public for impoît and excite, and it would immediately derange the business of those on whom the public motify depend for payment.—Many uffers public institutions are lounded upon the credit of the fecurities: the effacts of many widows and orphans confit of them, and to frop the payment of interest would be the payment of interest would conditioned which is require in a governor, I continue energy that the regulature made any ma-terial error in their grant. Men of liberal len-tionents will not think that the expense could be confiderably deminified, without effential in-ray to the commonwealth. At least, it may be provide commonwealth. He lean, it may be learly, whether a faving of 200 or 300l. yearly, buld be equal to the hazard and expence of

ng a new conflicution, as our convention pru-Our next bufinels is to fcan the 7th article. ph. "The present mode of appropriating the impost and excise," is a grievance.

ly propose:

veribrowing the prefent government and mak-

the faces of the poor and needy; of many who are the original creditors. Such a refutal of payment would defiroy all faith in public promifes, and at one blow cut the finewest of public defence. If that was, not the influential motive which originated the attack upon public fecurities and the payment of their intereft, I have been leinto a most blundering augury. Were the public to die to-misrow and uvere want trust again, it would not be for material an injury; but if the public hope to live, it is important that they teach the worldthat their faith may be telled on. The attempt it defiroy their credit by deliroying their feculities, argues a mind peculiarly fraudulent and wholly unitiently to American independence and national happiness. If such measures should be further vindicated, those the field will be open to an impartial dictustion. For the present, and to protract this number to an unduc fize, and free to fay, that to me it appears a proof of ignorance or fraud to call the appropriation of impost and excise to pay the interest upon our governmental securities a grievance,—unless its a grievance for the public homestly to pay their debts. If the public cannot pay, let them like other homest debtors go in to juil and forear out. But it will be alledged, that if it is not a grievance thus to apply the excise and impost, set its immediate, we had better, pay our fore-The impost and excise are appropriated to pay a interest of our governmental securities. nojecture, that the presended grievance confiles a their not being appropriated to pay the interest of the foreign debt. The impost and excite are a temporary grant to continue until the fave are a temporary grant to continue until the fave per cent. impoft, &c. inall by all the ftates be granted to Congress. Until this laft measure thall obtain, the avails of impoft and excile are deligned as a method of paying the interest of our particular debt. And, why is it not just and wife for government to take care of their own fubiects in reference of those who belong to the other flates? while the other flates especially rere backward in making the necessary provision or paying the general debt; it was the duty of his tlate to pay attention to their own debt, and not to fuffer their own fecunities to fall, in value a order to raife the value of continental fecurilue, they promifed an annual payment of interest.

And what claim have they or any person in their name to fay, they shall not keep their promise. But says the honest objector, bitterly concerned

for his poor neighbour and the poor foldier, the holders of sthele fecurities baught them under their nominal value, and by that means they receive exobitant intereft. I am willing there should be laws against fraud and oppression. But what claim have the public to interfere in private bangains, for obligations which are not a legal tender to individuals? What decency or integrity would there be in the interposition of the interest without deranging their who consequences to feize into their own hands. integrity would there be in the interpolition of the government to fejze into their own hands what has been cheated our of individuals. If prefent fystem for paying their own particular debt. Upon the whole, the legislature with whith has been cheated out of individuals. If they could before fuch monies to the indiversal, they could before fuch monies to the indiversal, they could before fuch monies to the indiversal to the monies to the individuals. If they could be more justifiable. But as the matter respects the public, they have received the value; they one the full furn and the annual interest: they have folemally promised to pay it. It is full time that the government should convince the world, that their promises are to be relied one. Let who will have the obligation, the public over their world, that their promises are to be relied one. Let who will have the obligation, the public over the whole interest. If there has been fraud in propuring the obligation, the law is our tenuety. The enquiry belongs to our judicial courts and not the party who has been credited.

They are called in by taxes. The people buy them at 6 or 8s. upon the pound, and they continue to depreciate while the tax is collecting. They fall in the holders hands, and what would have dead and is under temptation to get rid of the debt.

is full time that the government flould convince the world, that their promifee are to be relied on. Let who will have the obligation, the public owe the whole intereft. If there has been fraud in propering the obligation, the law is our remedy. The enquiry belongs to our judicial courts and not the party who has been credited and is under temporation to get rid of the debt. The legislature has no more authority to refuse anyone of our party that may be a considered to the party who has been credited and is under temporation to get rid of the debt. and the state of t The legitlature has no more authority to reinfe payment, on to alter the mode of payment, than has a single liabled; —if they have, we have no security in glabic faith. An attempt to free our fewer from full payment, is decidedly a violation of the conditionion—"But did not old continental moptly fink almost to nothing? Yes: And is it not a pretty argument, that because individuals have been injured in a time of war, of uncertainty and diffrest, therefore individuals thould be injured again in time of peace, when we have nothing to do but learn furgality and honesty, and pay our debts like an upright peocalled in by taxes: for mans the way in which the government is commonly supposed to pay its paper securities. By taxes there is a volutary payment—there is no compulsion further than the midviduals fairly insidelyed. Every holder sells or not, as he judges to be for his interest. What objection can a convention have to this way of the party and the property of the party and the objection can a convention have to this way of payment, if they wish to pay at all. They ought not to complain when creditors pay three forths of the debt, and the national debt which they complain jof as to burdensome has already sunk at least 75 per cent. But will not the securities rise in value by and by? Probably they will not experience proves that they will depreciate. But should they appreciate; what then? it will be soon enough when that is the fact to compel the present holders to refund something to the originial creditor. As for the public, they canwe have nothing to do but learn frugality and honefty, and pay out debts like an upright people? Shall libe permitted to rob on the highway without molefation, because to faisify my foul under meding hunger! have formerly pillaged a hen-took! It is falacy, it is debtion to plead the ruit of multirudes by continental money, as a readon for ruining fresh multirudes, when no needs fly calls for it. Befdes, it is a argument for the annual payment of interest; that even fush may may be for the mablic that even fush may may be for the mablic that even fush may ment cannot for the mablic that even fush may ment cannot give the mablic the prefent holders to refund fomething to the original creditor. As for the public, they can not claim an exemption from paying the debt. But really, the appreciation of our public feenities is the child of fancy; and it is idde to terrify ourfelves with those apprehensions until the event shall have fome probable existence. Formuse people with future burdens, which are wholly uncertain, is mischievous. Our best way is to pay in the public obligations as fast as we are able. This is an honest method of reducing both the vinicipal and interest. "But would argument togthe annual payment or interest, that even fuch payment cannot fave the public fecurities from depreciation. And what would be the end of them was the interest withholden—I add, that many of the holders of these fecurities have purchased them with a view of paying their data to the fact. both the principal and interest. "But would you not have the securities scaled and brought down to four or five thillings on the pound." This is a lucky continuance. They would no Am is a nutry continuance. They would not pay for a fecond fealing, A noble febeme for pay-ing our public debt. Had the government 50, 600, in filter in the treafury, and the people-thould voluntarily exchange their obligations for four or five fhillings on the pound, would be one thing. To few the fill the pound, would be one four or five failings on the pound, would be one thing. To fay they finall do it, is another thing. And to fay they shall take a new paper security of five shillings, for one of twenty, now in their hands, is a thing different from either of the former. This perhaps would please the conven-tion. Indeed the attack made upon our public fecurities and the appropriation of impost and excise, is a demonstration of human depravity and the argumlated wick-due for many people and the accumulated wickedness of many people in this country. Men of sense cannot make the artack without feeing the utter ruin it will bring upon the faith of government and of all ha tonal foculty in future experiment and of it is resemble. The presence that we mult pay the foreign debt first and neglect the domestic debt, is a direct confession of the fraud and wickedness which lies at the bottom. We must pay the French and the Dutch because they are able to compel us and will not be cheated; but our own people who have fought and bled—who have lent us gold and filter— who have fold us beef, flour and cloathing, mult be cheated; for this manifest reason, because we are ftronger than they, and they cannot ob-tain fatisfaction, they cannot use compussion. Base confession! "O my soul come not thou into their fecret; unto their affembly mine honour be not thou united." I have an ancient book, which the reginature to pay are interest by import and contain a very good fyshem with the well grounded expectations and claims of politica. That book fays, "it is an abomof public creditors. And to pay the interest of ination to Kings to commit wickedness: for the