

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Oh times, when nature swells the heart,
Expensive silence can impart,
More fall the joy sublime;

The muse of peace's peaceful shade,
Gave way to all the gay parade
For transports of her own:

Triumphal arches - gratulating songs,
And shouts of welcome from the mixed throng,
Their laurels cannot raise.

But left on Hecate's white peat skin,
Where the blue mist enfolded the plain,
And Hecate's spirit came;

While we the favourites of Heaven,
To whom the western climes are given,
And hazyon days away,

Fame as the helms her trump shall sound,
To all the admiring nations round,
And million yet unborn,

For in the annals of mankind,
Who ever saw a compact band,
An empire's utmost bound;

BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

TO THE MEN.

THE sport is an emblem of love,
When women are caught, as they play;
Now, far out of reach, they grope;

Love spreads, and they fall in the snare;
Let a generous confession
Injure their pretensions;

An Essay in Praise of the Morning.

THE agreeable entertainment I met with this morning,
would last part of its relish, if not completely
nicated. I have the good fortune to be so pleasantly

Strayed or stolen from the
Subscriber, the last of April, two Mares, one of a
light chestnut colour, about fifteen hands high, roan and

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on
the night of the 21st inst. a brown mare about one
year old; with a blaze in her face. The owner is de-

we are always sure to single spring out as most worthy
our admiration. Tis then that nature recovers herself,
as it were from her winter age; and diffuses an uni-

Among all the celebrated poets, we generally find
the morning complimented with the most beautiful epithets
their invention can furnish. Homer's

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the
Reverend JAMOTHY ALLEN'S Essay on
outward Christian Baptism - Together, with a full
and complete answer to the said Essay.

By THOMAS WEEKS.
N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be
sent post free as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for.

SETH WRIGHT,
WOULD acquaint his customers and others, that
he has just received a general assortment of
English and West India GOODS, for which he will receive

Will cover this Season,
the most reasonable terms, that beautiful
and elegant English HORSES R,
formerly owned by General Tupper,

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Just Published,
And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,
A Colossal IMPARTIAL INQUIRY into, and VINDI-
CATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of IN-
FANTS to BAPTISM: with some REMARKS, tend-

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PROPOSAL
for Printing by Subscription,
MORAL and RELIGIOUS
MISCELLANY;
OR,
SIXTY-ONE
APHORETICAL ESSAYS,
ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES.
BY
HUGH KNOX, D. D.
IN ST. CROIX.

- THE CONTENTS.
1. Of Conversion, or Regeneration,
2. Of Justification before God,
3. Of Faith; particularly, as justifying,
4. A Form of entering into Covenant with God,
5. Of the Nature, Design and Use of the Lord's Supper,
6. Of Preparations for the Lord's Supper,
7. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper,
8. Reflections on the Incarnation of CHRIST,
9. Of Adoption into God's Family,
10. Of Repentance,
11. Of Sanctification, or Holiness,
12. The nature and effects of Union with Christ,
13. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints,
14. Of Peace of Conscience,
15. Of Joy in the HOLY Ghost,
16. Of Assurance of God's Love, in this Life,
17. Of the soul's Immortality,
18. Of Death,
19. Of the Resurrection of the Dead,
20. Of future Judgment,
21. Of Heaven; or the future State of the Blessed,
22. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
23. What, as Christians, we should do more than others,
24. Patience, and the contrary Vices,
25. Meekness, and the opposite Vices,
26. Charity, and the opposite Vices,
27. Contentment, and the opposite Vices,
28. Humility, and the opposite Vices,
29. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices,
30. Christian Courage or Fortitude, and its Opposite,
31. The Christian Uses of the Tongue,
32. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue,
33. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Christian Brethren,
34. The Rule of judging our Brethren; against Malice and Contumaciousness,
35. A peaceable Disposition, and the opposite Spirit,
36. A merciful Temper, and its Opposite,
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39. Of the Natures and Person of CHRIST,
40. CHRIST, our Prophet,
41. CHRIST, our Priest,
42. The Kingly or regal Office of CHRIST,
43. The Shortness and due Improvement of Time,
44. The Duty of Masters of Families,
45. The best way of resisting Temptations,
46. Of Public Spirit,
47. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
48. Temptations arising from Company,
49. Temptations arising from Solitude,
50. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty,
51. What Diversion is lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
52. The value and Importance of a Child,
53. The Constitutions of CHRIST'S Love: A Sermon,
54. Christian Lights in the World: A Sermon,
55. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

THE following is bound with the Printer hereof for publication,
should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expenses of printing, &c.

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BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the night of the 21st inst. a brown mare about one year old; with a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to prove his property by charges and take her away.

Vol III.] THE NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.
HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1789.
NUMB. 145.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.
In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the UNITED STATES,
Monday, May 21, 1789.
A Message from the Senate, purporting that they had appointed a committee to join with such a committee as the House may appoint, to confer upon the subject of a title which it may be proper to give to the President of the United States, was read.

Mr. PARKER supported the motion - he was fully of opinion, that by the Constitution the House had neither a right to suggest or propose any title upon the subject: He considered it as antirepublican, and apprehended great evils would result from the measure, should Congress take any steps in it. He conceived that the real honour and dignity of the government did not consist in, or depend upon titles, and that he had his feelings hurt, when he heard gentlemen address the members of that House by the title of "The Hon. Members." He thought that the House had already fully and explicitly declared its sentiments, in the report of a former committee, and was sorry to have the subject again introduced.

Mr. TRUMBULL again sentiments, with Mr. PAGE, but observed further, that he had always been opposed to the appointment of any committee in the first of the business - and was equally averse from taking it up now: The Constitution was expressly against giving any titles whatever: The introduction of them would bring us back to monarchy, and would justify what had been said upon the Constitution by its enemies. What could be the design of the Senate? Did General WASHINGTON wish for a title? Did he fight for this? By no means - Real dignity consists not in these distinctions; Titles but equipage, etiquette, parade, from supporting the character of independent freemen, we shall degenerate into servility - we shall no longer be men - we shall be degraded in species - baseness of imitation. Mr. TRUMBULL concluded by wishing the subject might be dismissed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved for a committee, to enquire into the difference which appeared in the vote of the two Houses, upon the report of the joint committee upon this subject, as now held out in the message from the Senate.
Mr. BAKER was opposed to any further proceedings in the business, except to express their entire disapprobation - and to that purpose, he proposed a resolution against the introduction of any title more, especially all imitations of European titles, or titles, which are given to Emperors, Kings, Princes or any other dignities whatever.

Mr. MADISON was in opinion with gentlemen opposed to a title - he was not, however, for summary proceedings with the message of the Senate, he urged the propriety of a decent and respectful attention to it upon a variety of principles, and then observed - that he could not see the use or advantage of adopting titles, that it was evident that they did not confer power or influence - many of the poorest and most insignificant States had assumed the most pompous and high sounding titles - What great or more lofty title could be assumed, that of "High Mightiness!" a title almost bordering upon impiety - what real advantages had been derived from it? Had events sanctioned the idea? Titles be considered as unconstitutional and contrary to the general sentiments of the people. Should it be determined to adopt them, we must either borrow or create - and we should find impossible, and they would be considered, as servile imitation, and even more he feared, would be abused and ridiculous - The dignity of a republican government, he considered as independent of titles - he hoped that the gentlemen would not dwell too much upon the occasion - he thought as before upon this question, and he was therefore in favour of a committee of conference.

Mr. WHITE was opposed to the appointment of a committee of conference, and proposed it best to put a period to any further discussion, by informing the Senate, that the House had already determined the question; by unanimously adopting the report of the joint committee upon this subject.
Mr. SHERMAN supported the motion to be an improper step in appointing a committee which the House should first rescind the former vote - he thought that to question the journals appear consistent, this was a previous question in favour of a committee of conference.

Mr. JACKSON observed, that although he was much opposed to titles and distinctions as by gentlemen whatever he thought however, that there was a pro-

priority in appointing a committee of conference, that the result being known, might prevent the publication of ridiculous and absurd contradictions, and titles in the newspapers, which had a tendency to bring the government into contempt.
Mr. MADISON thought that Mr. SHERMAN'S ideas were not just: he supposed that a committee might be appointed with as much propriety in the present case as in any other, and assigned a variety of reasons, to prove that every dictate of policy and sound judgment, pointed out the expediency of paying all possible respect and attention to the communications of the Senate.

Mr. SERRY expressed his mind fully in opposition to a committee, as he considered the measure fruitless, and occasioned a loss of time - wished that Mr. PARKER'S motion might be adopted, and an end put to the business.
Mr. CLYMER was opposed to the conferring of titles - observed, that the most important nations assumed the most pompous addresses - that they were not indicative of power and independence, but evident from facts, for when the Kings of England had only one title of HIGHERNESS, their prerogative was much greater than it had been since under that of Most Sacred Majesty. - He differed, however, from gentlemen, who supposed that they had a powerful prediction for them, and this propriety he thought should be counteracted and checked.

Mr. PAGE observed, that titles naturally led to honours, and distinctions not founded upon merit, till in the time the Supreme Executive comes to be considered as the Supremacy of honour: Inducing a train of consequences derogatory to the dignity of a freeman.
Mr. LES moved that the previous question should be taken in words to the following effect: Whether the House would now proceed to consider the subject of the message from the Senate, - this passed in the affirmative.

A variety of motions were then introduced - and the one from Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted to the following effect, That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, upon the difference which appears in the votes of the two Houses, on the report of the joint committee, upon the question respecting titles, evidenced in the vote of the Senate, appointing a committee to take up the same subject upon quite opposite principles.
The motion being adopted, Mr. MADISON, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. PAGE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. BENSON, were appointed.

A message from the Senate was then read, informing the House, that they had appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. F. W. MACKLEY, and Mr. STOKES, to join with a committee of the House, for the purpose of viewing the apartments in the city-hall, and to determine how they should be appropriated. - Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. STURGES, were appointed.
The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, when the report bill was taken up.
Mr. GERRY proposed, that six cents on Molasses should be struck out, and new inserted. This produced a debate, in which Mr. AMES, and Mr. MADISON were the principal speakers, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote upon the proposition.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.
A petition from JEDIDIAH MORSE, author of the American Geography, praying the interposition of government to secure to him his property in that publication also, that the law may extend to the prevention of curtailing, imitating, or altering that work, or the maps that it contains, to the injury of the author and compiler.
The House then took up the Order of the Day, and proceeded to the choice of a Sergeant at Arms. The candidates accompanying certificates from the several candidates were then read - and the ballots being collected, it was found that Mr. - WEAVER, was chosen.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting the disposal of the public papers in the office of the late Continental-Secretary, was read, by which it appeared that those papers were removed from the office, and were now deposited in a room in the City Hall: The committee also reported, that Congress would probably think proper, from the nature and importance of those papers, to make some arrangements respecting them. Accepted.

Many of the former ideas in favour of a reduction of the duty, were amplified, and the abolition of an excise on Rum and other spirits distilled in the country, was contended for - on this side of the question the Speakers were Mr. AMES, Mr. GERRY, and Mr. COCHRAN - then observations were closed by a proposition to strike out six cents and leave a blank for the sum to be inserted - The speakers on this other side were Mr. MADISON, Mr. FITZSIMONS, and Mr. SHERMAN - This part of the question had equal justice done to it, and the vote on the above proposition being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved that the House should be filled with five cents, after five cents further debate passed in the affirmative, by a vote of 25 to 23.
A message from the Senate, was at this stage of the business announced, when the committee rose - The purpose of this message was, that the Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of a committee, to confer upon the subject of titles, &c.
The Speaker having left the chair - The House, in committee of the whole, continued the consideration of the impost bill, when the several articles from molasses to tea inclusive, were read and accepted in committee. In the bill - Hyson tea was substituted in lieu of Superior green tea.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.
Mr. THACHER presented a petition from the merchants of Portland, in the State of Massachusetts - the prayer of which was, that the proposed duty on molasses, should not be established by law.
The House then formed into a committee of the whole, on the impost bill.
China, earthen, stone ware, looking glasses and brooms, were added to the list of enumerated articles at 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem.
Salt-petre was added to the articles exempted from impost.

Mr. PARKER introduced a proposition for a clause to be added to the bill, by which an impost of ten dollars should be assessed on every slave imported into the United States.
This occasioned a debate, in opposition, it was said - that it is a most unequal and partial tax, and peculiarly oppressive to some of the southern States, and is so obvious that it will not be considered as a direct tax which considering the present ideas of the people will be highly impopular.
In answer to this proposition it was urged, "That the predominant sentiment of the people is in favour of a strict prohibitory of the importation of slaves, Congress must justify this sentiment, otherwise, it will be considered that we mean merely to obstruct the slave trade; on the principles of policy and humanity, a heavy duty ought to be imposed - this will conduce to the advantage of those States that consider their interest too deeply involved in the question, their propriety being intimately connected with an abolition of slavery. The business is disgraceful and pernicious in a political and moral view, and tends to diminish the relative strength and importance of those States where it most generally obtains."

Mr. PARKER withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a separate bill providing for this tax.
The article of Hemp it was proposed should be struck out of the list; but after some discussion the question being taken, it was lost.
Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.
A number of private petitions were read & committed.
A memorial from the Millitars of Philadelphia, upon the subject of the proposed duties on foreign Rum and Molasses was read. It stated that the duty on Molasses was in their opinion too high, compared with the duty on foreign Rum.
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
The impost bill was resumed, and having proceeded as far as the clause providing for a drawback on goods re-shipped, on which the impost had been paid, the blank respecting the time allowed was filled with twelve months, and the sum to be retained, from the impost in such case, one per cent.

To encourage the Fishery, and the exportation of provisions, it was voted, that a Bonus of five cents should be allowed and paid on the following articles, exported to foreign States.
Dried fish per quintal.
Pickled fish per barrel.
Salted Freshwaters, ditto.
Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, introduced a clause to be added to the Impost bill, which provided for the allowance of a discount of 1 per cent on all duties imposed on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported in American vessels, belonging wholly to citizens.