

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

On CONTENT,
CONTENT, thou dear delightful guest,
Come forth thy empire in my breast,
And feast my every care;
Search round my dull dejected heart,
View every corner, every part,
Add all its secrets there.

Hadst, fate physician of my soul,
Each peevish passion to control,
Each ruffle of the mind;
Pour in thy never failing balsam,
Quell thy impatience, work a calm,
And make me all resign'd.

When troubles come—as come they will—
My thoughts with sweet obedience fill,
Nor let me e'er complain;
No childish weakness may I show,
But bless the hand that strikes the blow,
And welcome every pain.

If to be poor it is my lot,
Permit me—O permit me not
To murmur at my fate;
But satisfied with Heaven's decree,
From worldly pomp, and splendor free,
Ne'er wish a higher state.

Let no ambitious views persuade,
Nor Envy's wiles my steps invade,
Their traces may I shun;
Add they who chase ambition's lead,
How seldom do their schemes succeed,
How oft ere they are undone?

Hail, sweet Content! What gifts are thine,
How glorious do thy bright beams shine,
They every cloud disperse!
Thou bringst to thy peaceful hour,
Whence former can appear no more,
But all is endless joy.

Lines intended for a Watch Paper.
A WATCH may represent the mind of man,
And well assure him that his life is span;
His reasoning powers the five balance flows;
That's are the hands declaring how it goes;
Confidence, the regulator, sets it right;
The chain, reflection, wound up every night,
With self-reflection, being as the key,
The finger that points, the heart may lie;
His words and actions led to goodness prove,
While every wheel should be religion move.

A CURE FOR THE GOUT.
FRAGMENT.
"MY uncle had hardly faced himself in the arm chair, when his pain became intolerable. "When," said my uncle, "shall I get rid of all my vexations—a young wife who runs about the town, participating in all its follies and extravagancies, and a pigmy Great, which prevails in me from running after her;—when shall I?"
Here a violent rap at the door interrupted my poor uncle's moans and meditations.
It was my aunt just returned from Lady Fashion's Favo Bank. She floored in, regardless of my uncle's situation; and throwing herself as lightly though not inelegantly, on the couch, directly opposite to my uncle, protested violently against her ill fortune; "Yes," says my aunt—and the took out pocket mirror, "Fortune is certainly blind."—My uncle sighed.
"My dear," says my aunt—"I have a request to make, which gives me pain to—My uncle's pain was excessive." "Yes," cried my aunt, "I must have 'Garter five hundred'—Now my aunt in all her fashionable exertions had never seen the *Prosperid* Husband; but unfortunately for her, my uncle said—"My dear have 'Garter five hundred!" exclaimed my aunt—and he groined with anguish. "Yes, my dear—I must—not a moment to lose—the table wait—has been upon honour for an hour to the charming Charles Cadogan."

On hearing the name of Cadogan, my uncle started and rang the bell which lay on the table.
"John," cried my uncle, "let me have Cadogan's Treatise.—It is on the window fast—you can't miss it."
My aunt was out of patience.—My uncle took the paper, and leaving my aunt to fidget the candles, opened at the identical page where Cadogan attributes the Gout to three causes—Intemperance, Indolence, and Venality.
My uncle paused, and taking of his spectacles, thus gravely addressed my aunt.
"My uncle said not Intemperance, therefore my Gout must proceed from Indolence; and as I have not used wine for what you treatise—you may return to the Favo Bank—or go to the Devil—for, as I am determined to get rid of all vexation, I shall get rid of you immediately."
My aunt went out of the house that night—the lawyer came in next morning—and from the separation—since which five years have elapsed—my uncle has never once complained of the Gout.

FRUGALITY
It is of importance to teach children Frugality, and to guard them when they set out in life against needless expence. The future circumstances of children, especially of daughters, may not be so affluent as those of their parents.—As a way to moderate it in all things is a virtuous habit.

Theorist of moderation and frugality cannot be very precisely determined: If the object be to pay debts, one can scarcely be too minutely and severely frugal: If a man would keep an even hand (says Lord Bacon) his ordinary expence should be but half his income. There are many extraordinary expences. Parents should look forward to the expence of Education. We are subject to diseases, and should have something in reserve for a time of need. We may be involved in a law suit: Additional taxes may be imposed, and the price of provisions raised. Those who are indebted to us may be in straits, and by living frugally we can afford to have patience with them.

Dependants may be unfortunate, and the landlord who lives within his income can feel for his tenants' misfortunes, and abate his demands in a bad season. Our friends may come to want, and it is a desirable thing to be able to assist them. There are works of benevolence and public utility, to some of which every good man would wish to contribute. By providing for extraordinary expences we are seldom obliged to borrow, which is a humiliating, expensy course to pursue. One may have no friends; or those we esteem such may deceive us; or those we have obliged, may prove ungrateful: These suppositions are unpleasant, but not impossible. We may meet with losses, and it is prudent to expect them.

But lest frugality should tend to avarice, let it be practised rather with a view to keep, than a desire to accumulate. Let us use with cheerfulness what we can fairly call our own, and cultivate habits of generosity: for there is a time to keep and a time to give away. In a just discernment, of these things, consists the difference between frugality and avarice.

ANECDOTES.
A honest Clergyman in the country was reproving a married couple for their frequent diffusions, which were very unbecoming, both in the eyes of God & man, saying that you are both one; *Believe I cried the husband, were you to meet by one day sometimes when we quarrel, you would never see each other.*

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber at his Store of the Count-House has the following articles for sale, and he is determined to sell for cash as cheap as they can be had in Boston or New-York.—He will likewise exchange them for the following articles of Produce, viz. WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX-SEED, BEANS, PEAS, OATS, FLAX, PORK, BEES-WAX, SHIPPING FURRS, POT ASH, PEARL ASH, and SALTS, viz.

Broadcloths,
Serges,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Duffels,
Eve-lasting,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Velvets,
Crapes,
Baylins,
Mantilles Quilling,
Mode,
Lace-Lining,
Persian,
Cambric,
Lawn,
Gauzes,
Lawn Aprons,
Guzze Handkerchiefs,
Cotton do,
Linnen do,
Shawls,
Worsted Hosiery,
Thread do,
Silk do,
Mollins,
Woolled and Silk Mitts,
Twill and Sewing Silk,
Tweed,
Dutch Lace,
Black Lace,
Worsted Caps,
Men's Worsted Gloves,
Leather Breaches,
ROCK SALT,
Fayal Wine,
Malaga do,
Rum,
Coffee,
Belt Cotton Wool,
Salt Pease,
Garnet Bottles,
Cafe do,
Indigo,
Crown Soap,
Fustick,
Bar Lead,
German Steel,
Iron Wire,
Scythes,
Sickles,
Sand Robs,
Norway Rag do,
Brass Skellets,
Small Brass Kettles,
Brads,
Locks of all sorts,
Handles and Escatchoons,
Sawt Boxes,
Tobacco do,
Wool Cards,
Cotton do,
Files,
Rafps,
Plane Irons,
Augres,
Gauges,

Chizzels,
Snaife and Carb Ems,
Chaise Nails,
Stand Table Knives,
Toft Nails,
Brass Weights,
Grates,
Taper Bitts,
Center Bitts,
Gimblits,
Wood Screws,
Brass Nobs,
Cork Screws,
Brass Leds, Pins,
Stripup Irons,
Two Feet Rules,
Copper Coffee Poth,
Iron Candlesticks,
Brass do,
Japanned do. with Seal-fens,
Shoe and Knee BUCKS,
Machinists
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Pennsylvania
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
South-Carolina,
Georgia,

Blackstone's Commentaries.
PROPOSAL
OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
FOR PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Four Volumes Duodecimo,
Page for Page with the last London Edition,
A NEAR AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated

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IN FOUR BOOKS.
By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late
SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt.
One of the Justices of his Britannick Majesty's Court of
Common Pleas.
[This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS
of the AUTHOR;—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD
BURR, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the
present TIME, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.]

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I. The Work shall be printed with a new Type, on good Paper, equal to the London Edition.
II. The Price to Subscribers will be only FOUR DOLLARS, in law Binding, inwards.
III. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.
IV. The Work shall immediately be committed to Press as soon as FOUR HUNDRED Copies are subscribed for.
V. The Money to be paid as soon as the Work is completed and ready for delivery.

TO THE PUBLICK.
SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every Gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of Law.—The Rights of Persons.—The Rights of Things.—Public Wrongs.—and Private Wrongs.—The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars.—The Editor of this intended American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition corrected, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,
ISAIAH THOMAS.
Worcester, August 27, 1789.
••• Subscriptions are taken in by ISAIAH THOMAS, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Bookkeepers in the U. States.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.
The House took up the bill for making appropriations for the present year.
The amendment proposed in committee of the whole by striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late Superintendent of Finance was agreed to.—and that for striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, was disagreed to.—Then the bill passed to be engrossed.
The engrossed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and passed to be enacted.
GENERAL THANKSGIVING.
Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport:
Resolved, That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to request that he would be pleased to recommend a day of Public Thanksgiving, to be observed by the people of the United States; to acknowledge the favours bestowed upon them by Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness. This was adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylvester.
A bill to provide for the payment of the military invalids was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.
A message was received from the Senate, with the amendments to the Constitution as last amended, by the House, in which the Senate concurred.—Also, the bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress; concurred.—Also, the bill to regulate the process in the Courts of the United States. The Senate concurred in all the amendments proposed by the House to this bill except the fifth. This amendment was to strike out the words, "The President of:" It was moved that the Motion should adhere to their amendment. This occasioned a debate; when the Ayes and Noes being demanded, were, Ayes 28. Noes 44.

DOLLAR CENTS.
N. H.—Hampshire, 21, 29—83
Massachusetts, 199, 201—3
Connecticut, 72, 45—17
New-York, 245, 416—60
New-Jersey, 10, 14—14
Pennsylvania, 361, 403—23
Delaware, 5, 68—94
Maryland, 211, 559—83
Virginia, 186, 140—33
South-Carolina, 144, 339—83
Georgia, 8, 141—42

Amount of nett produce of impost and tonnage. Laid out the table.
Read a third time, and passed—the bill to amend & explain the Coasting Act.
The report of the committee of conference on the subject of amendments to the Constitution was taken up.—The committee advise to a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate; with some amendments.—One of which was, "The trial of all crimes shall be by jury of the district in which the crime was committed"—this was further amended by inserting the words State and immediately before "district." On the question for agreeing to the clause as amended, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Bland, and are as follows:—
AYES. Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Bondino, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coates, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Lee, Leonard, Maddison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Parridge, Scharemar, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Simkinson, Smith, (M. Smith) S. C., Stone, Trancher, Trumbull, Vining, White, Wynkoop, 31.
NOES. Messrs. Jackson, Burke, Coles, Elford, Gerry, Cmut, Harbom, Bland, Livermore, Marlens, Page, Van Rensselaer, Sumpter, Tucker, 14.

The House voted to reconsider the first article in their amendments, to fix it to strike out the word "city" and insert the word "state"—so that the articles now reads, "they shall not be more than one representative for every 50,000 persons. These amendments being agreed to—
Mr. Madison proposed a resolution, that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States which have ratified the Constitution, copies of the amendments; also, to the States of Rhode Island and North-Carolina—this was agreed to.
In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations, viz.

DOLLAR CENTS.
Civil List, 208, 676 11
Department of War, 137, 303 43
Towards discharging warrants issued by the Superintendent of Finance to maintain satisfaction, 93, 463 32
Towards discharging warrants issued by the late board of Treasury, remaining unsatisfied, 189, 909 3
Towards paying the pensions of 96, 67 81

WANTED,
A HORSE,
About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 180, that can and pace, and is good to ride or draw.—Also,
Two Yoke of CATTLE,
fit for the Stall.
ROBERT BRECK.
Northampton, Sept. 30, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,
TO the non-resident proprietor or proprietors of the Lot No. 78, in the northern part of Coventry, originally laid to Col. EBENEZER HINDEMAN, and said Lot is taxed in the year 1789, as follows, viz.
1. L. S.
State Tax, do 2 1/2
Taxes do 1 10
Minister's Fee do 0 8
Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st Monday in November next, so much of said land will be then sold at
PUBLICK VENDUE.
at the House of Mr. Samuel Boltwood, in said Coventry, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.
CYRUS RICE, Collector for 1789.
Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our last.)
In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.
MR. GERRY, of the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the produce of the Impost and Tonnage for one year, brought in a report.—It states, that from the imperfection of the returns of the imports, exports and tonnage, received from the several States, the committee was not able to furnish a perfectly accurate account. The report estimates the nett produce of impost and tonnage of the several States, as follows:—

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It was moved, that the two articles for discharging warrants should be struck out, which was carried. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported the amount of the compensations due to the members and officers of the House—and the expensing charges of the present session.
The Judiciary Act—the Compensation Act, and Resolves for the safe keeping of Prisoners in the gaols of the several States, were returned from the President with his signature.
In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating the process in the Judicial Courts.
This bill proposes that writs and process shall issue in the name of the President of the United States.
Mr. Stone moved that "The President of:" should be struck out.—This was carried in the affirmative.

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SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
A motion respecting the Printer who take the debates—specifying those of partiality, censured, &c. which was laid on the table a few days since, after being discussed, was withdrawn.
A motion to postpone the Residence Bill until next session was negatived—Noes 29. Yees 45.
MONDAY, September 28.
After 2 number of motions made, agreed to and negatived, the question to concur with the Senate in their amendment for fixing the feat of Federal Government at Germantown, passed; Yees 31. Noes 22.
The amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating the process in the Federal Courts, were agreed to.
A message was received from the Senate proposing that they had deferred the last amendment of the House in the Residence Bill until next session.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.
A message was received from the President of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Jay, with the following communications, viz.
UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 29, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
His Most Christian Majesty, by a letter dated the 7th of June last, addressed to the President and Members of the General Congress of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his father the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French Monarch and nation towards this country renders every event that may affect his or their prosperity interesting to us; & I shall take care to ensure him of the sensibility which which the United States participate in the affliction which a loss so much to be regretted, must have afforded both to him and to them.
G. WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 30, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
Having yesterday been informed by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that they had agreed on a recess to commence this day; and to continue until the first Monday in January next; I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that considering how long and laborious this session has been, and the reasons which I presume have produced this resolution, it does not appear to be expedient to recommend any measures to their consideration at present.
G. WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 30, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
This session of the House of Representatives, which commenced on the 7th of September last, is now drawing to its close. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you request me to sign the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and to forward it to the President. I have the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill, and have directed it to be sent to the President. I have also the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and have directed it to be sent to the President. I have also the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and have directed it to be sent to the President.

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ate to the bill for raising a force for the protection of the frontiers authorizing the President to call forth such numbers as shall be necessary for the defence of the frontiers generally.
The House then passed the bill in form for a lowering the pay of a Captain for a certain time, to Baron de Graubek; which being enrolled, was signed by the Speaker. The business assigned for the present session being finished, the Speaker: pursuant to Resolution, adjourned the House to the first Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

LONDON, August 12.
The following is translated from a French handbill of the 17th July, entitled Supplement au Post de la Cour, ou Journal de la Breche de Day, (probably the name of a bankrupt, deceased.) It is printed with the name of the Book-keeper, deceased, in St. James's Street opposite to the Palais Royal. The name from Malherbe: A cruire, ou, rather favori?
Will posterity believe this?
The dreadful conspiracy has been defeated, which was to have reduced Paris to ashes, and deluged France with blood.
Fifty thousand men, one hundred pieces of cannon, six thousand ruffians, and six princes, were on Monday last to have effected the subversion of this empire.
The States General assembled were to have been massacred, the houses of the parsons burnt, the public libraries delivered up to the flames, and the Palais Royal pillaged and laid waste.
All was in readiness, torches, daggers, gibbets, and the fatal chalk that set down our devoted heads for slaughter.
Already, in the night of the Sunday, while the assassins were coming down Montmartre hill to fall upon us, while those rascals butchers were spreading wide the lava of volcanoes, and filled the Champs Elysees the bandits of Versailles, in their brutal orgies, were entertaining by their impudic notions—of M. Necker, and the proscription of all his adherents; the wretches were dancing to German music, such was the pride of their intended St. Bartholomew!—
But a sudden energy in an instant pervaded all minds, and a general alarm was sounded. Liberty was in the hands of childhood gave forth a loud shriek, which awakened Patriotism in every heart.
The churches were now filled, not with women in tears, but with citizens in arms; determined to defend their lives to the last extremity. During all that disastrous night, those hoards of barbarians, who never come out of Germany but in fervent thrones, ran every where about our streets, firing on the people and its asylums.
But the French guards filled with that virtuous people, they did not desert their colours, they marched under the banner of their country; they fought and dispersed those ferocious strangers.
Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Versailles that 100,000 citizens in arms were going to fall by the Royal Castle; it not in order to attack the city and still more deceived of Kings, but seize on the chiefs of this formidable conspiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the salvation of Paris and of the whole Kingdom. Those Castles and their friends were seized with terror, and the defection of the troops completed their confusion.
In a few hours they learned that the German camp was destroyed, the invalids starved, the cannon in our power, the Battle taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city in a train, a guard of one hundred thousand citizens suddenly raised, offered and pressed, a standing Town Council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the States General constantly assembled for many hours. Such was the prodigious exertion of the people in this impetuous nation. Every deliberation, every resolution, was quick and wise. The activity of the Council, the harmony subsisting between the commanders of the different wards, the indefatigable assiduity of the new militia, continued the same night and day. Such days—and such nights!—Great God—who that has not been a witness of that dark illumination! that glorious day, a public work in Paris, were the next day—leads to Versailles.
An allusion to the massacre of the Protestants under Charles IX, which saw in St. Bartholomew's day.
The Ayes—republish at Versailles.
A Frenchman—The executioners were made to read into English, that Milton's "darker night" had fallen.—The following lines of the June poet may perhaps convey the idea meant by the French writer?—
"Swift thou dry army region—aid of lights,
"Save us! the gleam of thy life! love! flame!
"Cath! pale and dreadful—
"Welcome, guide, bride—1789!

WANTED,
A HORSE,
About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 180, that can and pace, and is good to ride or draw.—Also,
Two Yoke of CATTLE,
fit for the Stall.
ROBERT BRECK.
Northampton, Sept. 30, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,
TO the non-resident proprietor or proprietors of the Lot No. 78, in the northern part of Coventry, originally laid to Col. EBENEZER HINDEMAN, and said Lot is taxed in the year 1789, as follows, viz.
1. L. S.
State Tax, do 2 1/2
Taxes do 1 10
Minister's Fee do 0 8
Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st Monday in November next, so much of said land will be then sold at
PUBLICK VENDUE.
at the House of Mr. Samuel Boltwood, in said Coventry, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.
CYRUS RICE, Collector for 1789.
Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.
FRIDAY, Sept. 25.
The House took up the bill for making appropriations for the present year.
The amendment proposed in committee of the whole by striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late Superintendent of Finance was agreed to.—and that for striking out the sum appropriated for the discharge of warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, was disagreed to.—Then the bill passed to be engrossed.
The engrossed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and passed to be enacted.
GENERAL THANKSGIVING.
Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport:
Resolved, That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to request that he would be pleased to recommend a day of Public Thanksgiving, to be observed by the people of the United States; to acknowledge the favours bestowed upon them by Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government calculated to promote their prosperity and happiness. This was adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylvester.
A bill to provide for the payment of the military invalids was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.
A message was received from the Senate, with the amendments to the Constitution as last amended, by the House, in which the Senate concurred.—Also, the bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress; concurred.—Also, the bill to regulate the process in the Courts of the United States. The Senate concurred in all the amendments proposed by the House to this bill except the fifth. This amendment was to strike out the words, "The President of:" It was moved that the Motion should adhere to their amendment. This occasioned a debate; when the Ayes and Noes being demanded, were, Ayes 28. Noes 44.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
A motion respecting the Printer who take the debates—specifying those of partiality, censured, &c. which was laid on the table a few days since, after being discussed, was withdrawn.
A motion to postpone the Residence Bill until next session was negatived—Noes 29. Yees 45.
MONDAY, September 28.
After 2 number of motions made, agreed to and negatived, the question to concur with the Senate in their amendment for fixing the feat of Federal Government at Germantown, passed; Yees 31. Noes 22.
The amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating the process in the Federal Courts, were agreed to.
A message was received from the Senate proposing that they had deferred the last amendment of the House in the Residence Bill until next session.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.
A message was received from the President of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Jay, with the following communications, viz.
UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 29, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
His Most Christian Majesty, by a letter dated the 7th of June last, addressed to the President and Members of the General Congress of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his father the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French Monarch and nation towards this country renders every event that may affect his or their prosperity interesting to us; & I shall take care to ensure him of the sensibility which which the United States participate in the affliction which a loss so much to be regretted, must have afforded both to him and to them.
G. WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 30, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
Having yesterday been informed by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that they had agreed on a recess to commence this day; and to continue until the first Monday in January next; I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that considering how long and laborious this session has been, and the reasons which I presume have produced this resolution, it does not appear to be expedient to recommend any measures to their consideration at present.
G. WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSITIES, SEPT. 30, 1789.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you request me to sign the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and to forward it to the President. I have the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill, and have directed it to be sent to the President. I have also the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and have directed it to be sent to the President. I have also the honor to inform you, that I have signed the bill for the relief of the bankrupts, and have directed it to be sent to the President.