MONODY,

To the memory of an unfortunate Young Lady.

By Dr. LADD.

AH me! she spoke——Did not Almena say,
Come Arouet, come my much lov'd youth away?
Did she not seem to court me from the place,
While smiles angelic beam'd upon her face?
Dear shade accept the tribute of this tear,
While to my soul thy memory shall be dear;
Still in my griefs thy idea shall have part,
And hold a place superior in my heart.
See what thick gloom the sable ev'ning throuds,
No meteor treiables through the night of clouds;
In sleep's soft arms, surrounding nature lies,
Me, me alone, the envied blessing flies;
The night, the silence but augments my woe,
While streaming tears in tradeless torrents flow.
Ah! why did I behold with rapture'd eyes
The early dawn of glowing genius rise;
When fair Almena strove the seul to gain,
And nature listened to the pleasing strain!
Oh! much 'twas her's the bosom to inspire
With heaven-bred warmth, and fill the mind with fire;
To melt the soul, and bid our sorrows flow,
To the soft tale of heavenly-pensive woe.
No more the music of thy voice we hear,
No more thy strains command the falling tear;
But the stern monarch of the silent tomb.
Shades all thy beauties in funereal gloom.
Ah! what avail'd that thy superior mind;
In its first dawn with glowing lustre shin'd;
That thy lov'd form by heaven was taught to please
With native charms, serenity and ease:
Since nought, dear maid, could all that sweetness save
From the dark angel of the gloomy grave.
How fair thy beauties met the early dawn,
The sun beheld them glorious in the morn;
But e'er his beams had pierc'd the noon-tide shade;
On earth's cold lap the wither'd rose was laid!
Almena fell, and o'er the lovely dead
Her shadowy veil the silent mansion spread.
Come kindly cruel fate, relieve my breast;
And lull my sorrows to eternal rest;
In yon lone tomb, beneath the foliage deep;
The lov'd Almena and myself may sleep.
May pale-ey'd sorrow consecrate the seat,
And there the Angel of the grave retreat;
While no rash foot disturbs with impious tread,
The sacred ashes of the silent dead.

MEMORIAL of the Legislature of Rhode-Island, to the Congress of the United States.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

To the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the eleven United States of America in Congress assembled.

THE critical situation in which the people of this State are placed, engages us to make these assurances on their behalf, of their attachment and friendship to their sister States, and of their disposition to cultivate mutual harmony and friendly intercourse.—They know themselves to be a handful comparatively viewed; and although they now stand as it were alone, they have not separated themselves, or departed from the principles of the confederation, which was formed by the sister States in their struggle for freedom, and in the hour of danger.

They seek by this Memorial to call to your remembrance the hazards which we have run—the hardships we have endured—the treasure we have spent—and the blood we have lost together in one common cause, and especially the object we had in view—the preservation of our liberty—wherein, ability considered, they may truly say, they were equal in exertions with the foremost,—the effects whereof in great embarrassments and other distresses consequent thereon, we have since experienced with severity—which common suffering and common danger, we hope and trust yet form a bond of friendship not easily to be broken.

Our not having acceded to or adopted the new system of government, formed and adopted by most of our sister States, we doubt not has given uneasiness to them; that we have not seen our way clear to do it, consistent with our idea of the principles upon which we all embarked together, has also given pain to us; we have not doubted but we might thereby avoid present difficulties—but we have apprehended future mischiefs.

The people of this state from its first settlement have been accustomed and strongly attached to a democratical form of government: They have viewed in the new Constitution an approach, though perhaps but small, towards that form of government from which we have lately dissolved our connection, at so much hazard and expence of life and treasure. They have seen with pleasure the administration thereof, from the most important trust downwards, committed to men who have highly merited, and in whom the people of the United States place unbounded confidence:—Yet even in this circumstance, in itself so fortunate, they have apprehended danger by way of precedent. Can it be thought strange then, that with these impressions, they should wait to see the proposed system organized and in operation—to see what further checks and securities would be agreed to and established by way of amendments, before they could adopt it as a constitution for themselves and their posterity? These amendments we believe have already afforded some relief and satisfaction to the minds of the people of this state—And we earnestly look for the time, when they may with clearness and safety be again united with their sister states, under a Constitution and form of government so well poized as neither to need alteration, or be liable thereto by a majority only of nine States out of thirteen—a circumstance which may possibly take place against the fears of a majority of the people of the United States.

We are sensible of the extremes to which democratical government is sometimes liable—something of which we have lately experienced, but we esteem them temporary and partial evils, compared with the loss of liberty and the rights of a free people—neither do we apprehend they will be marked with severity by our sister states, when it is considered, that during the late troubles the whole United States, notwithstanding their joint wisdom and efforts, fell into the like misfortune: That from our extraordinary exertions this state was left in a situation nearly as embarrassing as that during the war: That in the measures which were adopted government had not that aid and support of the monied interest which our sister States of New-York, & the Carolinas experienced under similar circumstances—and especially when it is considered, that upon some abatement of that fermentation in the minds of the people, which is so common in the collision of sentiments and of parties, a disposition appears to provide a remedy for the difficulties we have laboured under on that account.

We are induced to hope, that we shall not be altogether considered as foreigners, having no particular affinity or connection with the United States—But that trade and commerce upon which the prosperity of this state much depends, will be preserved as free and open between this and the United States, as our different situations at present can possibly admit; earnestly desiring and proposing to adopt such commercial regulations on our part as shall not tend to defeat the collection of the revenue of the United States—but rather to act in conformity to, or co-operate there with—and desiring also to give the strongest assurances, that we shall, during our present situation, use our utmost endeavours to be in preparation from time to time, to answer our proportion of such part of the interest of principal of the foreign and domestic debt as the United States shall judge expedient to pay and discharge.

We feel ourselves attached by the strongest ties of friendship, kindred and of interest with our sister States—and we cannot, without the greatest reluctance, look to any other quarters for those advantages of commercial intercourse which we conceive to be natural and reciprocal between them us.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE preceding is a true copy of the letter written by the General Assembly, at the session held in September, A. D. 1789, to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the eleven United States of America, in Congress convened.

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

ANECDOTE.

A NEGRO Man in the County of Plymouth, who was remarkably serious and conscientious, in a short time after he was married, discovered he had been fatally deceived as well as early in some of his amorous interviews, for behold, his wife was just on the verge of motherhood. The poor husband, smitten with a woeful sense of this sin of commission—posted to his minister as soon as possible, and began his address to him with "O dear massa—me dreadful wicked—me want confession.—*Why*, Toby; said the minister what is the matter.—"O massa," cried Toby with a deep sigh, "my wife he go hab baby too quick."—Ah! Toby, said the minister, I am very sorry for you, but you had better wait until the child is born.—" No dear massa," replied Toby,—" me confess now—me feel very much bad."—Accordingly the minister drew up a confession, which was read publickly the Sunday following—upon which Toby's twinges all left him, as is usual in such cases—but soon after his wife was brought to bed with *twins*—here was a new affliction for poor Toby—away he went to the minister again—as full of remorse as ever, and opened his case anew—saying, "Rebere sir, me want more confession—my wife he got two baby."—The minister told him the other was enough for both—and Toby, after much persuasion was reasoned down to a quiet conscience a second time. *This is as an absolute fact.*

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent eleven months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
REUBE LEONARD.
Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789. HEZEKIAH BELDING.

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.
ALSO
POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kinds.

Sept. 17, 89.

PROPOSAL
OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
For PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Four Volumes Duodecimo,

Page for Page with the last London Edition,
A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated Work,

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LAWS OF ENGLAND.
IN FOUR BOOKS.

By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. One of the Judges of his Britannick Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

☞ This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS by RICHARD BURN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

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TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES are so universally known, as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Library 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 correct, 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 Booksellers in the United States.

THE Collector or Excise for the county of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend the duty of his said office, in the several towns in the said County, in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at the same time (by his deputy) at Mr. Thayer's, in Williamsburgh. At Mr. Wait's, in Whately, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Hoit's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Wait's, in Ashfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Alvord's, in Greenfield, and and at Mr. Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 3d, at Maj. Edwards's in Barnardston, and at Mr. Nims's, in Shelburne, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Colrain, at 11 o'clock P. M. and at Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 4th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and at Mr. Sanford's, in Buckland, at 9 o'clock A. M. At Colonel Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon—and at Mr. Cook's, in Hadley, and at Mr. Chapin's, in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P.M. On Thursday the 5th, at Mr. Woods's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Norwich, at 11 o'clock, and at Mr. Wright's, in Westhampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Jonathan Clapp's, in Easthampton, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 6th, at his office in Northampton, at 9 o'clock A. M. On Monday the 9th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Capt. Quiarin's in Ware, at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 10th, at Mr. Wiley's, in Pelham, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Kendell's in New-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday the 11th, at Mr. Mayo's, in Orange, at 10 o'clock A.M. and at Mr. Mayo's, in Warwick, at noon—and at Mr. Prentice's, in Wendell, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 12th, at Mr. Field's, in Leverett, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Amherst, and at Capt. Clapp's, at Southampton, at noon.

ELIJAH HUNT, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

Northampton, October 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westhampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 185 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westhampton, or of SAMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 2, 1789.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 165.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

Original Letter from Dr. FRANKLIN to JOHN ALLEYNE, Esq.

DEAR JACK

YOU desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of an answer to the bumberless objections which have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of difference removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand, to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connections that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated. Late children, says the Spanish proverb, are early orphans; a melancholy reflection for those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of our life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages, we are blest with more children; and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life, the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it; and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value—an old volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the rest.—What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissars?—it can't well cut any—it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all that observe it. Never use a slight expression to her, even in jest; for slight in jest, after frequent handyings, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthful. At least you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both! being ever your affectionate friend,

B. F.

The following is the Speech of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. made at the conclusion of the third Year since the commencement of his Trial.

"MY LORDS,

MAY I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordships? I find myself un-equal to the occasion which so suddenly calls upon me to state to your Lordships what I feel of the unexampled hardships of this trial. I came here to day utterly unprepared for such an event, as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore intreat your Lordships' indulgence for a few moments while I recollect myself.

I must beg you will be pleased to consider the situation in which I stand, and the awe which I must unavoidably feel, in addressing this august assembly.

Already, in a partition presented to your Lordships in the beginning of this year, represented the hardships and grievances which I thought I had sustained when only a part of this impeachment had passed. These have accumulated with the time that has since elapsed. But any sense of them dies here been infinitely aggravated, when I have seen so little done, and so much time expended; such a long period consumed, and yet not one tenth part of one single article of the twenty, which compose the charge, brought to a conclusion on the part of the prosecution only. If five months have been thus consumed, what period, my Lords, must I estimate, as necessary for the remainder of the impeachment.

"My life; in any estimation of it will not be sufficient. It is impossible that I should survive to its close if continued as it has hereto fore proceeded; and although I know not what to make the specific prayer of my petition, I do beseech your Lordships to consider what injury my health and my fortune must sustain, if it be your determination that I must wait till it shall please the justice or the candor of the Honourable House of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordships, to close this prosecution.

"My Lords, I hope I shall not be thought to deviate from the respect which I feel, equally I am sure with any man living, for this high Court, if I say, that had a precedent existed in England, of a man accused and impeached as I have been, whose trial had actually been protracted to such a length, or if I had conceived it possible that mine could have been so protracted—I hope your Lordships will pardon me if I say—I should at once plead guilty. I would not have sustained this trial. I would have resked my cause, and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that trial, which sooner or later will shew itself. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have submitted to a trial, which of itself has been a punishment a hundred times more severe than any punishment your Lordships could have inflicted upon me, had I pleaded guilty. What must not I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment!

"And now, my Lords, I beg leave to submit my cause to your Lordships, well knowing, that if it is in your powers to apply a remedy to the hardships which I have sustained, and to those which I am yet likely to suffer, your Lordships will do it. I cannot be so unreasonable as to expect that your Lordships should waste more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is so far advanced, and when, by the custom of the Parliament, it has been usual for your Lordships to retire from the business of the session. I do, therefore, humbly submit myself to your Lordships' justice and goodness. Yet, if the Honorable Managers could propose a short time, such a period as your Lordships could assure, in order to close this impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falsely) was to end with the present article, I should be willing in that case even to wave my defence rather than protract the decision to another year, or it may be for many years: I would pray your Lordships to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my prosecutors have adduced for my conviction.

"My Lords, I hope I have said nothing that is disrespectful to your Lordships: I am sure I have felt no other sentiments than those of deference and respect for this great assembly."

LORD CHANCELLOR. "Mr. Hastings, the Lords will certainly take into consideration every thing of the sort that has been said on your part, as far which can possibly be conducive to the justice of the case: You will recollect that this is not at the instance of the Managers at all, but merely with a view to see how the best justice can be done. In any rule the Lords shall come to, they will undoubtedly entertain a full consideration of all those things which have been observed to you."

MR. HASTINGS. "My Lords, I rely with perfect confidence on your Lordships' judgment."

A general murmur ran through the Court when he concluded. It struck us that every spectator drew a comparison in his own mind, between the fate of the man who had left, and of the man who had preserved an empire to Great Britain.

The Lords then retired to their own chamber, and presently a message was sent to the Commons, that they would proceed further on this Trial on the first Tuesday after the new session of Parliament.

Thus ended the third year of this extraordinary Trial.

LONDON, August 12.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. the Viscomte de NOAILLES rose in the National Assembly, and in a glowing speech said, now was the time for the assembly to prove their genuine patriotism to the people, by shewing themselves their affectionate and disinterested Representatives, devoid of every motive but the public good—and by giving a great example to nations & to ages, in the sacrifice of "every abusive right and privilege whatsoever," incidental to all the orders, provinces, cities and communities, raise the French name to a height unparalleled in history, and consecrate their memory as worthy of representing the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtue of so great and generous a people.

No sooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the seigniorial rights, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy rose as it were by one common impulse to express their warmest approbation; and the most sublime struggle took place for several hours, of who should be the foremost in pointing out some fresh offering to liberty. The deputies of the provinces, such as Franche, Comte, Burgundy, Brittany, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under similar circumstances of possessing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burst of freedom; and after an enthusiastic conversation, not debate, which lasted from seven o'clock till three in the morning of yesterday, the following articles were unanimously agreed on. I have only time to send you the heads of them.

ART. 1. Equality of taxes, to commence from the present moment.

ART. 2. The renunciation of ALL privileges for orders, cities, provinces, and individuals, a general uniformity to take place throughout the whole kingdom.

ART. 3. The redemption of all the feudal rights.

ART. 4. Suppression of mortmain and personal servitude.

ART. 5. The produce of the redemption of the estates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of parish priests.

ART. 6. The abolition of the game laws and pigeoneries.

ART. 7. The abolition of the seigniorial jurisdictions.

ART. 8. The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. 9. Justice to be rendered gratuitously to the people.

ART. 10. The abolition of the privileged dovecotes and warrens (a dreadful and serious grievance to the French peasant.)

ART. 11. The redemption of tithes and field rents.

ART. 12. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the same nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. 13. The abolition of the fees of parish priests, for births, marriages, or deaths, except in cities.

ART. 14. A speedy augmentation of the benefices of parish priests.

ART. 15. The suppression of the droits d'annates, or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to 350,000 pounds sterling.

ART. 16. The admission of all ranks of citizens to civil and military employments.

ART. 17. The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the parish priests to the bishops in certain provinces.

ART. 18. The suppression of corporations and wardenships.

ART. 19. The suppression of the plurality of livings.

ART. 20. A medal to be struck to consecrate this memorable day, expressive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

ART. 21. Te Deum to be sung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. 22. Louis XVI proclaimed the Restorer of public liberty.

These resolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are several other articles; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; all artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all suits for seigniorial and royal rights now pending in the courts, to be suspended till the constitution is compleated, &c.

AUGUST 13.

The preamble to the famous Resolution which followed the sacrifices made in the National Assembly, on Tuesday night the fourth instant, is short and expressive:

The ASSEMBLY CONSIDERING,

1. That in a free State, property should be as free as the person.

2. That the strength of the empire can result only from the entire union of all the parts, and the perfect equality of duties and charges.

3. That all the privileged members, and the representatives of provinces and cities, are cheerfully disposed, even in emulation of each other, to make a solemn renunciation in the name of their constituents, to the nation at large of all their particular rights and privileges—