

The following ODES were composed on the arrival of the President of the United States, at New-Hampshire.

ODE FIRST.

FUEL CHORUS.

BEHOLD he comes! Columbia's pride, And Nature's boast—her favorite Son, Of valour—wisdom—frith—well try'd— Hail matchless WASHINGTON!

RECITATIVE.

His gratitude prompts the humble lay, A voice great Chief what gratitude can pay.

AIR.

Let old and young—let rich and poor, Their voices raise, To sing his praise, And bid him welcome o'er and o'er.

CHORUS.

Welcome matchless WASHINGTON, Matchless as the deeds you've done.

RECITATIVE.

From North to South from East to West, His fame arriv'd's hands confess.

AIR.

This, this is he—by Heaven design'd The pride and wonder of mankind; United then your voices raise, And all united sing his praise.

CHORUS.

Welcome matchless WASHINGTON, Matchless as the deeds you've done.

ODE SECOND.

Tune—"Ye comes," &c.

HE comes! he comes! your songs prepare; The matchless CHIEF approaches near, Each heart exults! each tongue exclaims, He's welcome to HANNOVERIA'S plains.

CHORUS.

Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Welcome to Hanntonia's plains.

Those shouts ascending to the sky, Proclaim great WASHINGTON is nigh! Hail nature's boast—Columbia's Son; Welcome! welcome WASHINGTON.

CHORUS.

Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Welcome to Hanntonia's plains.

Let strains harmonious tread the air, For God the Godlike Hero's here! Thrice hail—Columbia's favorite Son, Thrice welcome matchless WASHINGTON.

IMPROMPTU TO A LADY.

BEAUTY'S buta fading flower, Wit the portion of a few; But where they both unite their power, As envy owns they do in you—

The lovely mind adds such a grace To all the charms that beauty gives; That 'tis the spirit of the blooming face In fancy's eye forever lives.

KING BENCH, ENGLAND.

A case was on Monday tried before Lord Kenyon, which afforded much diversion to the Court. The action was brought by Mrs. Spivier, an eminent auctioneer, against Mr. Beard, to recover a sum of about 200l. being a charge of one per cent. commission for selling an estate.

Mr. Beesroft, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated to the jury, that his client was employed to sell an estate by auction; but not being able to procure a good purchaser, it was bought and afterwards sold by the proprietor, by private contract. He said, he should prove by the testimony of many auctioneers, that altho the estate was ultimately sold by private contract, yet the Plaintiff, agreeably to the customary charge of these gentlemen, had a right to the commission of one per cent.

Several eminent auctioneers were examined; but they could not prove that the demand in question was supported by any general custom. They differed in some respect about the charges; but said they depended upon the circumstances of the case.

On one of the witnesses saying he had served an apprenticeship to the business of an auctioneer, Lord Kenyon asked him what was the science that was taught to an apprentice? Was it any thing more than bowing to the audience, and giving a blow with the hammer? The witness answered, there was no particular science.

Mr. Christie was then called. He said he had been an auctioneer upwards of 25 years. The business of an auctioneer consisted in something more than making noise, and knocking down the hammer. It required a knowledge grounded on experience—a proper acquaintance with all the circumstances belonging to the office—and in preparing proper advertisements to enlarge the ideas of the public; where he was unfortunate not to fill the estate for his employer, he

would only charge him the expense out of pocket—but if it was afterwards sold by private contract, he should think himself hardly dealt with not to be paid his commission; his usual charges were two per cent. above 2000l. He never had any dispute with his employer.

Mr. Erskine, Counsel for the defendant, addressed the jury in a speech replete with wit and ingenuity. He said, he forgave the profession of an Auctioneer was infinitely preferable in point of pleasure and profit to that of a Parier; but the difference between the charge of the present plaintiff and his (Mr. Erskine's) was as follows:—

Auctioneer's Charge.—To a pleasant journey into Suffolk, where I was hospitably entertained (one two days), 250l.

Mr. Erskine's Charge.—To pleading from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, by which I was melted down by fatigue to the size of a silver penny, 10l. 10s.

Mr. Erskine said, if auctioneers were paid the demand in question upon every advertisement, they would be the richest subjects in the nation. By enlarging the ideas of the public, which he found was the business of the Gentleman of the Hammer, he supposed was near a million of acres to be worth 20,000l. when it would sell only for 10,000l. He made a variety of other ingenious and pointed observations, said there was evidence of a party called to support the plaintiff in his demand, or that he had done any business that could entitle him to that sum. He called no witnesses.

Lord Kenyon said, that in order to maintain the plaintiff's claim, evidence ought to have been given of some contact, either expressed or implied: there was no proof of a custom.

The plaintiff was nonsuited.

[From a late London paper.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, in Bengali, dated Sept. 23, 1788.

THE travelling Faquins in this country are a kind of superstitious devotes, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are, in fact, the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here as the gypsies did with you, and having some little smattering of physics, music, or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go. One of them called a few days at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It appeared that my outlandish and farm yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several ducks, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow and a hallock. My servant asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their holes and catch them; he answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of the snakes had been seen: he began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him; the fellow caught him by the nape of his neck, and brought him to me. I was incredulous I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this bait so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by abusing the snake and ordering him to come out of his hole instantly and not be angry, otherwise he would cut his throat and suck his blood: I cannot swear but the snake heard and understood this elegant invocation; he then began piping with all his might, left the snake should best, he had not piped above 5 minutes, when an immense large Cowe Capelle (the most venomous kind of serpent) popped his head out of the corner of the room: when the man saw his note, he approached nearer to him, and piped more vehemently till the snake was half out, and ready to make a dart at him; he then piped with only one hand, and advanced the other under the snake as it was raising itself to make the spring; when the snake darted at his body, he made a snatch at his tail, which he caught very dexterously, and held the creature very fast, with-

out the least apprehension of being bit, and my servants dispatched it. I had often heard of snakes being thus charmed out of their holes by music; but never believed it, till I had this peculiar demonstration of the fact. In the space of an hour the Faquir caught five very venomous snakes close about my lodge.

* That this method of charming the serpentine race was practised at a very early period of antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalmist, in the 43d and 44th verses of the 92th Psalm.

CASH or SALT GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF FLAX-SEED.

JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL. Hartford, October, 1789. (64th)

Notice is hereby given,

TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz. State Tax, Town Tax. George Green, 0 12 2 1 1 7; Josiah Brackets, 0 6 8 0 12 3. Unless said taxes be paid on or before the 23d day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Mr. Samuel Vendue, innholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

Notwich, October 24th, 1789. JAMES JOR, Collector. (65th)

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WHITE, ad. late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented inforever, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed the said term.

NOAH GOODMAN, Commis. JOSIAH WHITE, Commis. ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix. South-Hadley, Nov. 3d, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers

were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 24th day of May 1785.—These are therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any thing or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

HUGH McCALLAN, JONATHAN M'GEE, DAVID WILLSON. Colrain, Nov. 5, 1789. (73th)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Conway, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state and millier tax, in September 1788; and town tax in February 1789, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: State tax, Town tax, Millier tax. Lists property owners like Lot No. 126, Lot No. 29, etc., with their respective tax amounts.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of January next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, innholder, in said Conway, at two o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges. DANIEL MANTOR, Collector. (85th)

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1789. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Began and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eighty-Nine.

AN ACT to establish the JUDICIAL COURTS of the United States.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of government two sessions, the one commencing the first Monday of February, and the other the first Monday of August.

And be it further enacted, That the United States shall be, and they hereby are divided into thirteen districts, to be limited and called as follows, to wit, one to consist of that part of the State of Massachusetts which lies easterly of the date of New-Hampshire, and to be called Maine district; one to consist of the State of New-Hampshire, and to be called New-Hampshire district; one to consist of the remaining part of the State of Massachusetts, and to be called Massachusetts district; one to consist of the State of Connecticut, and to be called Connecticut district; one to consist of the State of New-York, and to be called New-York district; one to consist of the State of New-Jersey, and to be called New-Jersey district; one to consist of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be called Pennsylvania district; one to consist of the State of Delaware, and to be called Delaware district; one to consist of the State of Maryland, and to be called Maryland district; one to consist of the State of Virginia, except that part called the district of Kentucky, and to be called Virginia district; one to consist of the remaining part of the State of Virginia, and to be called Kentucky district; one to consist of the State of South-Carolina, and to be called South-Carolina district; and one to consist of the State of Georgia, and to be called Georgia district.

And be it further enacted, That there be a court called a district court, in each of the aforementioned districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, and he shall be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions, the first of which to commence as follows, to wit, in the districts of New-York and New-Jersey on the first day of the month of January on the second, in the district of Pennsylvania on the first day of the month of February on the second, in the district of Delaware on the first day of the month of March on the second, in the district of Maryland on the first day of the month of April on the second, in the district of Virginia on the first day of the month of May on the second, in the district of Kentucky on the first day of the month of June on the second, in the district of South-Carolina on the first day of the month of July on the second, in the district of Georgia on the first day of the month of August on the second, in the district of New-Hampshire on the first day of the month of September on the second, in the district of Massachusetts on the first day of the month of October on the second, in the district of Connecticut on the first day of the month of November on the second, in the district of Maine on the first day of the month of December on the second.

And be it further enacted, That the district courts shall have power to hold special courts at such times and places as they shall think proper, and that the district courts shall have power to hold special courts at such times and places as they shall think proper, and that the district courts shall have power to hold special courts at such times and places as they shall think proper.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court may, by any one or more of its justices being present, be adjourned from day to day until a quorum be convened; and that a district court may also be adjourned from day to day by any one of its judges, or if none are present by the marshal of the district until a quorum be convened; and that a district court in case of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a session, may by virtue of a written order from the said judge directed to the marshal of the district be adjourned by the said marshal to such day, succeeding to the next stated session of the said court, as in the said order shall be appointed, and in case of the death of the said judge, and his vacancy not being supplied, all process, pleadings and proceedings of what nature soever, pending before the said court, shall be continued of course until the next stated session, after the appointment and acceptance of the office by his successor.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court and the district courts shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts; and that the clerk for each district court shall be clerk also of the circuit court in such district, and each of the said clerks shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. being appointed clerk of

"I solemnly swear, affirm, that I will truly and faithfully execute and record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God." Which words, so help me God, shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath. And the said clerks shall also severally give bond, with sufficient sureties (to be approved of by the Supreme and district courts respectively) to the United States, in the sum of two thousand dollars,

faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and faithfully to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judges, before they proceed to receive the oaths of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."