

## SONNET.

*From the Italian of MESTASIO.*  
On thy grey bark, in witness of my fame,  
I gave Alred's name:—Oh, beauteous tree,  
Gird'd with the lovely leaves of her name,  
Heavens be praised to my love and me.

The tall Elm, the Oak, and sumptuous Pine,  
With broader arms my noon's fierce tempest break,  
To shelter me, and her I love, is thine.  
And thine to feather smile, and hear her speak.

No bird illomen'd round thy graceful head,  
Shall clamber harsh, or wave his heavy wing;  
But fairest flow'r arise beneath thy shade,  
With all the fragrance of the early spring.

While I responsive to the evening quire,  
Stretch'd at thy feet, will tune my pensive lyre.

*W.L.S.D.O.M in J N D I A N.*

A SPANISH traveller met an Indian in the middle of a desert—they were both on horseback. The Spaniard, who feared that his horse would not hold out to the end of his journey, because he was none of the best, asked the Indian, who had a young and strong one, to make an exchange; but this he refused. The Spaniard, upon this quarrelled with him.—In short they came to blows, and the aggressor being well armed, easily seized the horse he desired, and continued his journey. The Indian followed him as far as the nearest city, and then went and complained to the Judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear, and bring the horse with him; he treated the Indian as a cheat, swearing that the horse belonged to him, and that he had bred him from a colt. There were no proofs to the contrary; and the Judge, determined, was about to dismiss the pleader from the court, when the Indian cried out, "The horse is mine, and I'll prove it!" He immediately took off his mantle, and with it quickly covered the head of the animal; then addressing himself to the Judge, "Since this man," says he, "affirms that he has bred this horse, command him to tell of which of his eyes he is blind." The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered, "of the right eye." "He is blind in neither," said the Indian, "of the right nor of the left." The Judge, convinced by a proof so ingenious and decisive, dearest him the horse, and the affair was terminated.

From the LONDON DIARY.

SIR,

OBSERVING a letter in your paper, addressed to the *American Anti-Slavery Society*, from Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, *Printers Place*, stating his belief that there exists a nation in the interior parts of North America speaking the Welch language, and the reality of which, I have the greatest reason also to believe: In order to corroborate my belief, permit me to submit the following account to the same Society. I received from a Clergyman, now in *Ecuador*, a native from the very spot scarcely inhabited by those people, and who will, if applied to, give every assistance to so benevolent and praiseworthy an undertaking. Your inserting this, with the Rev. Mr. Rankin's sentiments, will be deemed a particular favor, by your constant reader.

W. R.

March 28, 1791.

*WELCH INDIANS, in NORTH AMERICA.*

THERE is no historical account more firmly believed, nor more frequently corroborated, by captives restored, and other curious travellers, who visit the west of our country, than that there is a nation called the Welch Indians, who inhabit the lands of the *Majors River*.

The following account is the prevailing report, established partly from history, partly from tradition and observation. History informs that difference about Government, had forced a weaker party, to trust themselves to sea, in order to seek a new world, rather than be so subjected. By tradition and observation, we believe they landed about the mouth of the *Mississippi*, that the natives of that place forced them to ascend the River. We have their trail, from thence, all the way to the land of *Kentucky*, where, by many observations, it appears manifest, that the nation, who inhabited our land, was a people of a superior cultivation than the antient savages. Their fortifications (the ruins of several of which I have seen) and old pieces of their gates that they wrought with edge tools, prove them to have skill in that art, which is corroborated by finding on the heart of large trees the plain marks of an axe. Their manner of burial, making tombs of large flags of stones on the top of it, (though this is not decisive); that they dug for water, it appears evident, because in some of their fortifications they had none else. And there appear the plain signs of old wells, not yet filled up in some of them. I am well acquainted with a Welch gentleman, who informed me that a countryman of his own had actually been among them, and understood their language, and found there was among them a Welch Bible, which they paid their devotions to.

If connoisseur should move a people to wrench out a helping hand to a lost brother in the wilderness, every aid that can possibly be afforded, upon the most gratuitous terms, is freely offered by an inhabitant of *Kentucky*, who expects very shortly to return to his country.

AM. RANKIN, V. D. M.

No 18, King Street, Cheap side.

## CRUELTY to SLAVES.

Mr. FOX, in a speech, in the British Parliament, on the subject of the abolition of the Slave Trade, related the following instances of cruelty, exercised in the West Indies towards the unhappy slaves in those Islands.

"A Planter had been enraged with his slave, because he had once run away from him, and stimulated by the first great impulse of nature, had endeavoured to recover his liberty; to prevent his reappearing his planter sent for his surgeon, and said to him, 'Cut off this man's leg.' Then said you refuse to do as an act of friendship, I will compel you to do as an act of duty." With that the planter broke the poor fellow's leg. "There now, (said he to the surgeon,) you must cut off the leg, or he will die." Mr. Fox, naturally observing on the unfeeling brutality of the fact, he had rated, but as it had happened in a French island perhaps gentlemen, might console themselves with the idea, that it had not been an Englishman who had acted in so inhuman a manner. To shew them that they had no cause for exultation, he said, an other story was a specimen of cruelty exercised by one of their fellow subjects. In an island of our own, a gentleman passing along, heard the shrieks of a female issue from a barn, or outhouse, and they were so much more violent than could have been excited by any ordinary punishment, that he was prompted to go and see what was the matter. Upon looking in, he perceived a young female torn to a beam by her hands, entirely naked, and moving involuntarily in the action of straining, while the author of her torture was standing with a lighted torch in his hand, which he applied to every part of her body as it approached him. God knew Mr. Fox said, what crime this miserable wretch had committed, but for he was, there did not exist a crime that the human mind could conceive, that could have warranted such a punishment."

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sum to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following voucher.

1. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B. come before me, one of the Justices of the peace of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and made out that in his face A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited). That he served \_\_\_\_\_ (regiment, corps of volunteers) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the last year, promises to return the same.*

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

*I, A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_ state of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the same year.*

Signed and sealed  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

*Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,  
Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, Secretary of WAR.

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry, at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail, Welsh India and N. England Rum, of a superior quality, Sugars, Bar-Iron, German & Blistered Steel, Nail rods, 2oz, 1dz, 8dz & 6dz, nails, 9 by 7, & 8 by 6, Glaas, Salt, Cod-fish, Cotton-Wool.

CROCKERY WARE,  
Well afforded in crates or barrels.

An Affortment of GLASS WARE.

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or mold kinds of Country produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Hartford, Augt 1791.

Printing Office, Northampton, May 1791.

## PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY EIGHT

## SERMONS,

ON THE

most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

## FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

Another discourse on the same occasion,

together with an ELEGIAIC POEM,

to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

## RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be reprinted have so long justly been deserved, so much acquired after by the serious and judicious, and so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it one consternation and with its universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

## CONDITION.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair type on good Paper, & will be paid to printers as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1500 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen dollars*, handsomely bound and lettered, (alio the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for fix years shall have a seventh gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Butler, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets at Five Dollars each, are 12000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes. Dollars. Dollars.

1 of 10000 is 100

2 3000 are 600

3 200 600

6 1000 6000

10 500 6000

30 200 6000

80 100 6000

90 50 4500

120 40 4000

160 30 3600

200 20 3200

750 8 6000

833 Prizes. 12000

1661 Blanks

2500 Tickets.

67 Prizes in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand, or the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and at other places as usual.

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun. | Manager.

DAVID COBB, | Manager.

SAMUEL COOPER, | Manager.

GEORGE R. MINOT, | Manager.

JOHN KNEELAND, | Manager.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

## CASH.

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, to

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated ware, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

SAYED from the subscriber about the middle of last

May, a black mare COLT, with a white face,

& a natural crupper. Also a foal black, with a white face, a natural crupper, & a white tail.

When you will take

face, a natural crupper, & a white tail.

Send me word when they may be

had, or return them to the subscriber, shall be handily

recovered.

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, July 26, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOSEPH BARLOW, is this day published and for sale.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favour

gratefully acknowledged.

Hartford, Augt 1791.

THE

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, May 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 6.

CANADA BILL.

In committee: Mr. Hobart in the chair.

(Continued from last.)

Mr. BURKE's reply was extremely indignant. He very warmly repelled the insinuation of his having acted infamously or unfairly towards Mr. Fox. So far from it, that he had communicated to him his intention of offering on the French Revolution in this business. He had walked without to the House, earnestly acquainted him with the arguments he intended to produce in his speech, of the allegations he had made this day, and which Mr. Fox, and his phalanx would not suffer him to proceed in. The defence of the French Revolution, on the ground of the atrocities it might hereafter produce, was by no means admirable.

He asserted that good and evil, that virtue and vice, that happiness and misery, should be the consequence of this debate. He asserted that his will to convince the world, that he had not the wantonness to countenance, but the *virtus* of the French people, who would be still greater, when he was dead, and that his wish to expose the *vice* of the French government, was to expose the *vice* of the English. He asserted that the *vice* of the English government was overruled to the *virtus* of the French. He asserted that the *vice* of the English government was overruled to the *virtus* of the French. He asserted that the *vice* of the English government was overruled to the *virtus* of the French. He asserted that the *vice* of the English government was overruled to the *virtus* of the French.

This was not certainly the conduct of a man who wished to take another by surprise, as to any view he might have in bringing forward the man used to call his friend, to serve the purposes of another, even would shew whether he defected to base and foul.

It was not the first time that he differed with Mr. Fox, on public points. He did so on the *Three Acts*; he did so on the *Middlesex election*; he did so on the *Parliamentary reform*; and on some other occasions, without interfering with the friendships of their friendship. But it seemed on the subject of the French Revolution, that there was a peculiar, forcible, and interesting contrast between them.

He asserted that the *virtus* of the French, who were going forward to the constitution of their country, and that his friend, who was going forward to the *vice* of the English, were equally strong.

Having made repeated charges against Mr. Fox, for what he called the *ignorance* of a attack—his railing & tearing up the whole of his private life, & violating the confidence of private conversation—he launched into an catalogue on the excellencies of the British constitution.

It was so incomparable, that it became every good citizen to guard it even from the most remote dangers, and keep all calumny of it at a distance.

Whatever might be the disagreement of Parishes, however, in the disengagement of Parishes, however, in the disagreement of Parishes, however, in the sphere of politics, however, when he should be removed from the sphere of politics, he conjured the different leaders to consider the constitution of their country as a sacred deposit.

They should prefer every inviolable amidst every scene of struggle, oppression, & a rude attempt to reduce anarchy to a system. The manner of doing that, he represented as peculiarly striking, when Mr. Fox, not content with supporting those detestable principles, made a most wanton, unfounded, and groundless attack upon him. An attack that was as disgraceful as it was injurious, imputing to him motives which could not apply, and a line of conduct which had no truth in it, & its object.

The attack was principally intended, he supposed, to render him odious in the sight of his country. But when the true cause of his conduct was known, when it was found that his object was to subvert the constitution under which Britain lived, it was evident that his character would be found free from any stain which may be attempted to be thrown upon it by the eloquence, or the malice of those who would be malignant enemies. (While he pronounced these words with very strong emphasis, Mr. Fox was observed to be extremely agitated.)

He was peculiarly anxious to let Mr. Fox proceed without experiencing any trouble interruptions with which he was annoyed almost at every sentence, and notwithstanding every provocation of every kind which he received, it was still in his power to prefer a friendly temper.

It was, however, rather hard that he should have been his fate to be almost always at variance with some of the House. He had in general the misfortune of acting in direct opposition to those on the Treasury side; and in this instance, where some of them concurred with him in opinion, he had the greater misfortune of being attacked by those who

were desirous to render him odious in the sight of his countrymen.

He was truly distressed, for Mr. Fox, measuring at the head of a well disciplined Phalanx, made his grand attack upon him, person, with the vigour of his own eloquence, after he had been harangued & engaged in skirmishing all day with detachments of his right troops.

Her Mr. Grey exploded on the hardness of being ranged in the ranks of the disciplined corps: but Mr. Burke would make no apology, and referred to the facts to beat him out in the afflication.

He then proceeded to justify himself on the facts of mid-career in his pamphlet, for want of sufficient information, as intimated by Mr. Fox, and contended that neither with his money or pen, he had uttered anything which he had not maturely weighed, and of the truth of which he was not convinced from the best information that could be procured.

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merely to enjoy an enjoyment, however, which he now

seemed by no mean unwilling to forego.

Mr. Fox rode with evident emotion of pain & distress; that however infervible the circumstances may be of inducing colouring at some other time, it would betray want of feasibility and frankness at this time, to talk off with levity. His agitation was extreme, and frequent effusions of tears, chocked and cushioned his utterance.