

THE cupid that rejoice to lie In Cælia's soul enchanting eye, Perciev'd th' inflaming tear, Upon the sparkling ball appear: Sudden they rose by magic art: To drive it backward to the heart: In vain—along the cheek it glides, And near the beauteous bosom hides, Thither to search they quick repair, And, wond'ring, find 't was there: 'Tis 'Mias is the prize—' the goddess find, 'And, here, in honor to the maid, 'Around this captivating space 'A Magazine of arrows place: 'And frequent from the fatal bow 'Th' wincing shafts be sure to throw. 'Till in a once unsmiled breast, 'To pain and please they deeply rest. 'From nat'ral wounds thus miracles arise, 'And whilst the friend exults, the lover dies."

EXTRACT from the ALBANY REGISTER.

SUPPOSE a man to have six children, three of them Sons, whose estate is worth 3000.—the interest of this is only 180l. per annum;—with this small sum he has six children to maintain, clothe and educate—He certainly cannot bring all his sons up professional men, nor his daughters fine ladies. Let him then make them useful members of society. Two of his sons let him make tradesmen. By this he will have the expense of supporting them from 14 years of age, and ever after; and give them what they will ever have reason to bless him for, a trade, which is better than an estate, because it can never be gone.—The third, if he be favoured by the indulgent hand of Providence, with that desirable blessing genius, let him make a professional man.—And his daughters, let them be instructed to spin, knit and sew, as well as the ordinary work of a house, but by no means neglect their education. Let them boast, with a conscious pride, that the cloaths they wear every day are the fruits of their own industry; and I'll engage those allurement, will soon attract the notice of men of sense, and dazzle in their eyes, superior to the brilliancy of a crimson silk—the gay appearance of a luscious hair, than a carefully on one side of the head, with the addition of an elastic bishop, and a full breasted frock.

A NOBSEVER.

PETERSBURG, March 29. On the 20th inst. we enjoyed a superb spectacle by the regiment of horse guards desfil'd along the Imperial Castle, bearing to the fortress the trophies of small composed of nearly 300 horse-artillery, commanders staffs, maces, standards and colours.—It is said, that the best to perpetuate the remembrance of this important conquest, and the other advantages gained by Prince Potemkin over the enemies of Christiania; and in opposition to the Alcoran and Sword of Mahomet, our august Sovereign intends to present Prince Potemkin with a bible richly bound, and set with brilliants, together with a sabbre of immense value.

Printing-Office Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR 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 a SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES. By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an EULOGICAL POEM; to the memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's Sermon is a Treatise in, to well known, and the Sermon here proposed to be re-printed have by long justly been celebrated, so much acquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and with it 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.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type, on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for. II. It will be consisted in about 1100 pages. III. The price to Subscribers will be Fifteen Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the British Edition costs nearly double that sum.) IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis. V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read 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 1st of October next. NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. 25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of 200000 and a half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Table with 3 columns: Prizes, Dollars, and Dollars. Lists various prize amounts from 10000 to 100000.

25000 Tickets. 16612 Blanks.

Managers: BENJA. AUSTIN, junr. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND.

Botham, April 14, 1791.

N. Blake, & Co.

At their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail. West-India, and N. E. Leaf, Lamp and brown glass. Run, of a superior quality. Melasses, Geneva, in cask or cases, Bohem, and Green Tea, Coffee, Warranted and common Chocolate, Cotton-Wool.

CROCKERY WARE,

Well assorted in crates or barrels. An Assortment of GLASS WARE, With a variety of other articles in the Greenery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country produce. Constant attendance given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged. Hartford, August 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners...

by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH BLANCHARD, late of Belchertown deceased, and six months, being allowed the creditors to bring in their accounts. Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of the deceased, in Belchertown, on the first Monday of November and December next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each day. HENRY DWIGHT, DAVID SHUMWAY, THOMAS WILLSON. Belchertown, August 17, 1791.

Ten Dollars reward.

SATURDAY night last, the Store of the subscriber was broken open, and the following articles Stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of fine coloured Royal ribb—a piece of Janesett—one piece of coarse Lincen that was stained by being wet—two pair of plaid silk and cotton hose—five pair of ribb'd worsted do—two pair of plain thread do—two pair of men's three gloves—two gloves and part of a glove of Vell Buttons—Whoever will take up, and secure the Thief and Goods, and give information of the above, to the subscriber, or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all necessary charges paid by DAVID BLISS. Dorrfield, August 30, 1791.

TAKEN up in Welfield, on Friday last, and Sunday was committed to goal in this town, on suspicion of being a felon. A transient fellow, about 20 years of age, pallid complexion, light eyes & thin hair, brown homespun coat and waistcoat, linnen shirt and overall, rode a bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, dicated with the hands, saddle and bridle per half worn. Northampton, August 31, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 15th of August, a dark bay MARE, natural tricker, no white about her, shod before, short tail. Whoever will return her, shod before, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous reward. Northampton, Aug. 17, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer brief, THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT,

CONTAINING. I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz. Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the Fifth Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequot War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Deer by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gertrude—Story of the Burning of Skeneddy—Story and Speech of the King, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talbot of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager. II. Rudiments of English Grammar. III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States. IV. General principles of Government, and Commerce. V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry. All adapted to the capacities of children. By NOAH WEBSTER, Junr. Attorney at Law.

TO BE SOLD.

An excellent Farm lying in Conway, containing about Two Hundred and twenty Acres, well watered, two fine Orchards, with a variety of Fruit Trees, a plenty of Sugar Maples, conveniently situated for the purpose of making Sugar, a convenient dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings, four good wells—the whole will be sold or a Part, as may best suit the purchaser—Apply to DAVID FIELD, on the Premises, a little more than a Mile west of the Meeting House. Conway, August 2, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Ephraim Fitch on the 23d inst. a bright bay mare colt, three years old, with a black mane and tail lately docked. Shod before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nose, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return said mare, with said Fitch, or the Subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall receive a generous reward. SPENCER WHITING. Wrenthampton, August 17, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the third day of June last, a dark red COW, with a lined back about 4 or 5 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS MIGHILLS. Conway, August 8, 1791.

RAIN away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Seth Tuttle, 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark Brown Coat and Vell Shoes Breches, and Waxed Stockings. Whoever will take up said Boy, and return him to me, shall have ten Dollars reward, and no charges paid. ELIJAH NASH. Hatfield, August 11th 1791.

CASH.

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by Y. H. BRECK. N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, it is had of said Breck. Northampton, July 6, 1791.

TO BE Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d day of September next, fondry lots of land in the town of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, (Agreeable to the order of the Superior Judicial Court) belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Bolton, Esq. deceased, late to be at the house of ROBERT MILLER, Inhabler in said Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH MCALLEN, Auctioneer to the Adm'r. JAMES STEWART, of said Estate. Colrain, August 14, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. John W. Healey, late of Chesterfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.—Likewise all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to EBENEZER HEALEY, Executor. Chesterfield, Aug. 23, 1791.

WANTED One or two JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be Made. Enquire of the Printer. Northampton, August 31, 1791.

CASH. And the highest Price given for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES. By ERASTUS LYMAN. Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Pratt's Palms and Hymns.

NEW Edition of WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by James Baile, 1791. 49 Pages, published and for sale by HAZEL & COOPER, in large or small Quantities, either bound or loose. THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton, where binding in general is performed with accuracy, and on the shortest notice.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

MORE FRENCH NEWS.

BOSTON, September 1.

The following are ALL the particulars relative to the discovery of the FLIGHT of the King and Queen of France, and their Family, which were deficient in our last, to connect the chain of this interesting event, and which were received from France, via London and New-York.

PARTICULARS of THE DISCOVERY of the FLIGHT of the KING and QUEEN of France, &c.

THIS event, one of the most extraordinary in the History of Monarchy, happened on the night of Monday, the 20th of June, or in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st. At nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning it was announced to the Thuilleries, that the King, Queen, the Dauphin, Monsieur and Madame had left the Palace, and the capital, without leaving any official information of their intention or their route. The news flew in an instant from one end of the city to another, and all Paris was thrown into consternation. At ten it was reported that they were stopped at Meaux, and thence of momentary hope, rested only to aggravate the general affliction. The Tocsin was sounded, the drums beat the general, and all the National Guards were immediately under arms.

The general cry was, "Hew could they escape?"—Treason was suspected, and the suspicion fell on the Sixth Division of the Guard, who were on duty at the Palace. The first impression on the populace was, that the fugitives had been effected by corrupting some of the soldiers of this division, and they were obliged to save themselves by flight.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Betrayed no symptoms of weakness or fear, and becoming the Representatives of a people determined to be free. Their confidence in the support of their commitments, the energy and temper of their resolutions, will best appear from a short sketch of their proceedings on Tuesday, after the flight of the Royal Family was announced.

AT the usual hour of proceeding to business, the President not being come, M. D'Auchi, his predecessor, took the chair, and one of the Secretaries began reading the minutes of the former sitting. Before this was finished, the President entered, took the chair, and announced the King's departure.

"GENTLEMEN, "The Mayor of Paris has just informed me, that during the night, the King, Queen, and the Royal Family have left Paris. I wait your order, gentlemen, as to measures for circulating the alarming intelligence in the readiest way possible, throughout all France.

Several Decrees were passed—one giving force to all the laws, without any other sanction than the Assembly's and that they should be executed by the Ministers, of the Departments, sealed with the Seal of State, and signed by the Minister. Another, "That the Municipal officers be ordered to issue a proclamation to inform the people, that the Assembly is intent on measures for the public safety, and exhort them to tranquility."

And also, that the Assembly would sit day and night, except in the intervals of adjournment for Two Hours. The Palace Guards were ordered to be doubled—and M. de Rochambeau to put himself at the head of the troops, upon the frontiers.

Information was brought that M. de la Fayette and M. Cazales were furnished by the populace, and the great danger. Six Members of the Assembly were dispatched to their goal.

M. Fillereul moved, "that the people should be exhorted to peace by found of trumpet."—Decree. M. Roubill moved, that M. de la Fayette should be called on to account for the King's departure. M. Barnave, "I cannot allow M. Roubill to proceed. There are circumstances, under which the question of division and of party ought to be suppressed. The Commandant General of the National Guard has given sufficient proof by his final services to the Revolution that he has devoted his life to it; and I am convinced, I will answer for him, that he is ready to shed the last drop of his blood in its defence. The danger must be dreaded at a moment when we have occasion for the whole public force, is weakening the confidence due to those with whom it is entrusted. What we have then to do, is, to put the capital and the empire in such a posture of defence as may enable us to

watch events, and guard against those that might be fatal. I move, therefore, that we declare M. de la Fayette, has our confidence; that all the citizens of Paris be invited to arm under his direction, & hold themselves in readiness to second the decrees of the National Assembly."—Decree.

M. D'Andre, "We must set rather than debate. I move, that the Decree just passed be proclaimed through all the streets." This was also decreed, and the Department of Paris ordered to see both Decrees put in execution.

During these proceedings, M. Camus one of the members who had been sent to the relief of M. Cazales, returned and gave an account of what they had observed among the people. "We saw," said he, "a spectacle not more astonishing than worthy of admiration. An immense crowd of people in a vast garden; where the greatest possible offence had just been committed against them, displaying in their affliction, courage without tumult and without transport; viewing the near approach of a most unjust war; and more particularly, and preparing, by respect to order, to fight for the laws and the constitution. We admonished these worthy citizens to return to their several sections, and there communicate and keep up the excellent spirit with which they were animated; and we had the pleasure of seeing them instantly separate."

M. Cazales took his place, having received no injury from the populace. M. Camus objected to the General of the National Guards appearing there in his uniform. M. de la Fayette said, that when his attendance was called for in so many places in the course of the day, to change his dress for each, must be attended with so much loss of time, that he trusted the importance of the occasion would be admitted as an excuse for the irregularity of appearing in the Assembly in a military dress.

The Assembly agreed that this apology was sufficient. On the motion of M. Cizales de Lameth, the Assembly decreed, "That a Proclamation should be drawn up, and sent to all the Departments, exhorting them to maintain union and order, to pay taxes, to assist the National Guards, and to be under no alarm as to what might happen."

A great number of other Decrees were passed, and some of the most important are, all which we have received in our last, in order to give place to the following, which are conceived to be of more importance.

French King's MEMOIR.

THE following paper, stating the reasons for the departure of the French King, from Paris, was left by the King, and presented to the National Assembly, on the morning subsequent to his departure.

MEMOIRE or PROCLAMATION, LEFT BY THE KING.

WHILE the King had any hope of seeing order and happiness restored by the means employed by the National Assembly, no sacrifice would have appeared to him too great, which might conduce to such an event; he would not even have mentioned his own personal deprivation of liberty, when the result of every thing, but the destruction of Royalty, the violation of property, and the endangering of persons; when there is an entire anarchy through every part of the empire, without the least appearance of any authority sufficient to control it; the King, after protesting against all the acts performed by him, during his captivity, thinks it his duty to submit to the breach of the following account of his conduct.

"In the month of July, 1790, the King, he declares it upon his conscience, had no reason to fear on coming among the Parisians.—In the month of October of the same year, being advised of the conduct of some factious persons, he apprehended his departure might afford them a pretence for fomenting a civil war. All the world is informed of the impunity with which crimes were then committed. The King yielding to the wish of the army of the Parisians came with his family, and established his residence at the Thuilleries. No preparations had been made for his reception, and the King was so far from finding the accommodation and the care which he had been accustomed, that he was even without the comforts common to persons of any condition.

Notwithstanding every constraint, he thought it his duty, on the morning after his arrival, to assure the representatives of his intention to remain in Paris. A sacrifice still more difficult was reserved for him; he

was compelled to part with his body guards, whose fidelity he had experienced; two had been massacred, and several wounded while acting in obedience to the order they had received not to fire. All the art of the factious was employed in misrepresenting the deportment of a faithful wife, who was then accompanying all her former good conduct; it was evident, that all their machinations were directed against the King himself. It was to the soldiers of the French guard, that the custody of the King was given, under the order of the Municipality of Paris.

"The King thus saw himself a prisoner in his own kingdom; in what other condition could he be, who was forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspected; it is not for the purpose of ensuring the Parisian National guard, that I recall these circumstances, but for that of giving an exact statement of facts; on the contrary, I do justice to their attachment, when the King convened the States-General, granted to the Parisians a double representation; the nation of the orders, the sacrifices of the 23d of June, were all his work, but his care were not understood. When the States-General gave themselves the name of the National Assembly, it may be recollected how much influence the factious had upon the several provinces, how many endeavours were made of force to overcome this principle, the confirmation of the law should be given in concert with the King.

"The Assembly granted the King from the constitution, when they refused him the right of sanctioning the legislative laws, and permitting themselves to arrange in that class those which they please, at the same time limiting the extent of his refusal in any instance, to the third Legislature. They voted him 25 millions per annum, a sum which was totally absorbed by the expenses necessary to the dignity of his house. They left him the use of some domestic order certain restrictions, depriving him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they were careful not to include in the list of his sons; they were careful to include in the list of his expenses those of services done for himself; as if they expected that from those rendered to the state, could be separated from those rendered to the state. Whoever observes the different traits of the administration, will perceive that the King was secluded from it. He had no part in the completion of the laws; his only privilege was, to request the Assembly to occupy themselves upon such and such objects. As to the administration of justice he could only execute the decrees of the Judges, and appoint Commissioners whose power is much less considerable than that of the ancient Aristocracy."

"There remained one last prerogative, the most acceptable of the whole, that of pardoning criminals, and changing punishments; you took from the King, and the judges are now authorized to interpret, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus the Royal Majesty diminished, to which the people were accustomed to recur, as to one common centre of goodness and beneficence.

"The societies of Friends of the Constitution are by much the strongest power, and render void the intentions of all others. The King was deprived of the command of the army; yet the whole conduct of it has been in the Committee of the National Assembly without any participation: To the King was granted the right of nomination to certain places, but his choice has always met with opposition.—He has been obliged to alter the duty of the general officers of the army, because his choice was not approved of by the clubs.

"It is to these, that the revolt of several regiments is to be imputed. When the army no longer respects its officers, it is the terror and the scourge of the state; the King has always thought that officers should have punished like soldiers, and that the latter should have opportunities of promotion according to their merit.

"As to foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negotiations; but they have taken from him the right of making war.—The right of making peace is entirely of another sort.—What power would enter into a negotiation, when they knew that the result must be subject to the decision of the National Assembly? Independently of the necessity of a double degree of secrecy, which is absolutely an impossible should be preserved in the deliberations of the Assembly, no one will treat but with a person, who, without any intervention, is able to fulfil the contract that may be agreed upon.

"With respect to the finances, the King had recognized, before the States-General, the right of the nation to grant subsidies; and, on the 23d of June, he granted every thing required from him upon this subject. On the 4th of February, the King, considering, Assembly to take the finances into their consideration, he had which they formed was slowly compiled. But they have not yet formed an exact account of the receipt of