VERSES.

Affected to a yearly BILL of Mortality, for the town of Northampton, in England.

[*By* Mr. COWPER—Author of the TASK. &c.]

Ne communentem reddat sperno.
Despise not my good counsel.

He who sits from day to day,
Where the prison'd lark is hung,
Heedless of his loudest lay,
Hardly knows what he has sung.

Where the watchman in his round,
Nightly lifts his voice on high,
None, accustom'd to the sound,
Wake the sooner for his cry.

So, your verse man, I, and clerk,
Yearly in my song proclaim
Death at hand—yourselves the mark—
And the foes unerring aim.

Duly at my time I come,
Publishing to all aloud——
"Soon the grave shall be your home,
"And your only suit a shroud."

But the monitory strain,
Oft repeated in your ears,
Seems to sound too much in vain,
Wins no notice, wakes no fears.

Can a truth, by all confess'd,
Of such magnitude and weight,
Grow by being oft impress'd,
Trivial as a parrot's prate?

Pleasure's call attention wins,
Hear it often as we may;
New as ever seem our sins,
Tho' committed every day.

Death and *Judgement*, *Heav'n* and *Hell*,
These alone, so often heard,
No more move us than the bell
When some stranger is interr'd.

Oh! then, ere the turf or tomb
Cover us from every eye,
Spirit of instruction come—
Make us learn that we must die!

ANECDOTE.

The passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest.—Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the King, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old General Konigsmarc, who stood by the King's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his Royal master, that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. "Sir," said the fellow irritated at the remark, "if your Majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig." General Konigsmarc (who had, at the head of a body of Swedes, performed wonders against the Austrian, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand his proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought not himself safe until he had arrived at his quarters, where he remained twenty-four hours locked up, securely, before he had got rid of the panick which had so severely affected him.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India island, disposing of the cargo, and embezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs: and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LAWRENCE, Jun.

(For self, and others concerned in said Shipment.)

Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN JOINERS, for two months, to whom good pay will be made.——Enquire of *Joel Smith*, or *Elijah Alvord*.

Greenfield, Sept. 6, 1791

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 Elegiac 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 re-printed have so long justly been celebrated; so much enquired 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 wish 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 contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English 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.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,

COMMON SENSE,

(both written during the late war)

And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

The writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "*the politicalheresies which have sprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer to any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on on elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 25 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.

** Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

SAVE COST.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Cost if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this intimation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7. 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

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 First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, 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 Tilcom 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, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARDWARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADDLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.

PAINTER'S COLOURS;

together with

Drugs & Medicines,

And a large quantity of

DYE-STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the *lowest terms* for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

In short every kind of GOODS that are Necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791.

Bring the Scythe left it cut thee.

STOLEN from the subscriber at Mr. Simeon Edwards's Door last Sunday night, a SCYTHE, about 3 feet 8 inches long, a short Snath for a man of a middling size.—Whoever will bring said Scythe to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and no questions asked.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of August last, a pair of three years old STEERS, one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white spot in his face,—also a dark brown heifer, two years old—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, from the first Day of *September*, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that business at the House of *Hugh Maxwell*, Esq. in Heath, on the last Monday in *February* next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, } Commissioners.
JOHN BROWN. }

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber appointed Administrator on said Estate, for settlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Administrator.

Heath, Sept. 5. 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by John Barlow, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chester, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after Chester, Sept. 12, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Received via New-York, Marblehead, and Portland, per various arrivals.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

DECLARATIONS.

OF TWO HUNDRED and NINETY deputies on the decrees which suspended the exercises of the royal authority, and which infringe the inviolability of the sacred person of the King.

At the sitting of the morning of the 8th of July, M. de Foucault, one of our members demanded to be heard in order to announce this declaration to the Assembly, and to speak as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"A great number of my colleagues, amounting to nearly *three hundred* in number, whose opinions I have the honor to participate, think, that in our present critical circumstances, it is incumbent upon them lawfully to declare their principles, and to appoint me as their organ to you. In consequence I have the honor to present to you a declaration expressive of our sentiments, as it shall be the rule of our conduct. It is dictated by our fidelity to the King, by our unalterable attachment to the principles of monarchy, and to the true interest of the people, from which it is inseparable. I demand the permission to read it: and lay it upon the table."

Scarcely had M. de Foucault, after having obtained permission, begun to speak, when the order of the day was demanded, by a number of voices. The President put this motion to the vote in the middle of the tumult which it had excited. It was decreed, without M. de Foucault having been able to make himself heard, and soon after the sitting adjourned.

DECLARATION.

"Three months have scarcely elapsed since we, deputies undersigned, made known to our constituents our protest against a decree, which attacked the sacred principle of inviolability of the King's person. The zeal with which many of us defended it on the 21st of March, the conviction which we entertained that it was impossible to violate with impunity this principle, essential to all monarchy, are too well justified by the events now passing under our eyes, and by the afflicting spectacle of which we have the misfortune to be witness.

"The King and the royal family conducted as prisoners, by authority of the decrees of the National Assembly; the monarch guarded in his place, by soldiers, not subject to his command; the royal family committed to a guard, over whom the King has no authority; the right of directing the education of the presumptive heir of the throne taken from him, who, both as King and father, had the most undoubted right, and the strongest obligations to direct it; in fine, the monarch, whose inviolability was declared even by the constitution, suspended by a decree from the exercise of his authority; such is the afflicting spectacle which we, all good Frenchmen, lament, & such are the too obvious & the too fatal consequences of the first violation offered to this sacred and fundamental principle.

"And we ought to declare it, since we are compelled to refer to the decree itself against which we protest, that it is none of those measures which was not before proscribed by the constitution, in the name of which they are taken. The sacred person of the King was declared inviolable, one case was only provided for, in which, contrary to all the principles essential to monarchy it was supposed that that inviolability might cease. This case has not yet occured, nevertheless the King is dragged as a criminal into his own capital, and made a prisoner in his own palace, and dispoiled of his prerogative. Thus, after having infringed the inviolability of the King by decrees, they annul them in order to destroy it.

"Amidst these outrages offered to the monarch, to his august family, and in their persons to the whole nation, what has become of the monarchy? The decrees of the National Assembly have centered in themselves all the royal power: The seal of the state has been deposited on their table; their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction: They give direct orders to all the agents of the executive power: they impose, in their own name, oaths, in which Frenchmen do not even find the name of their King; commissioners, who have received their mission from them alone, traverse the provinces, in order to receive oaths which they exact, and give directions to the army; thus at the moment at which the inviolability of the King was assailed, monarchy was destroyed; the appearance of loyalty no longer exists. A republican fanaticism

"Far from all those, who are acquainted with the rules of our conduct, (and we believe there are very few Frenchmen who do not rightly appreciate them) be the idea that we could concur in such decrees. They are no less unpleasant to our feelings, than repugnant to our principles. Never have we more severely felt the rigour of our duty; never have we more lamented the fatal consequences resulting from the mission with which we are charged, than when forced to remain witnesses of acts, which we regarded as culpable attempts, while those who are most frequently our organ, became timid, for the first time condemned themselves to silence, that they might not involve the sacred cause in that unpopularity which has so ingeniously been contrived to be thrown upon our party. Without doubt if we were guided by common rules; if we yielded to the horror with which we were inspired by the idea of being thought to approve, by our presence, decrees to which we were to averse, we would fly without delay: we would without hesitation separate from an Assembly, who have been able to break through principles which they had been forced to preserve. But in circumstances so singular, we can neither assume common rules, nor our own sentiments as the basis of our own conduct. When our principles, our honour, may perhaps in the opinion of a great number, command us to fly, motives more imperious still exact of us a painful sacrifice, that of remaining, in a situation where we preserve the hope of preventing greater evils.

"Before the calamitous epoch at which we are arrived, we could at least grasp the shadow of monarchy. We fought upon the wreck. The hope of preserving it justified our conduct. Now, the last blow has been given to monarchy; but in addition to that great motive, we were bound by other duties. The monarch exists, he is captive; it is for the King's sake that we ought to rally our strength; it is for him, it is for his family, it is for the precious blood of the Bourbons, that we ought to remain at the post, where we can watch over a depot so valuable.

"We will discharge then this sacred duty, which alone ought to be our cause, and we will prove, that in our hearts the monarch and the monarchy can never be separate.

"But whilst we comply with this urgent duty, let not our constituents expect to hear us come forward upon any other subject. While one interest only can force us to sit along with those who have raised a mis-shapen republick upon the ruins of monarchy, it is to that interest alone that we are wholly devoted. From this moment the most profound silence, on whatever shall not relate to this subject; shall express our deep regret, and at the same time invariable opposition to every decree that may be passed.

"In fine, let our constituents form their attention to the circumstances in which we are placed; it is in the present moment we have not glory to snatch; from the moment in the path of honour, our mission now imposes, both with regard to them & to ourselves, duties which do not go beyond ourselves alone. For us, honour lies no longer in the common track; our sole object is the triumph of the sacred cause with which we are entrusted. But let them be beforehand assured, that whatever may happen, to whatever extremities we may be reduced, nothing will efface from our hearts the unalterable oath which irrevocably binds us to the monarch and monarchy.

"After these considerations, which appear to us founded upon the true interest of the nation and the eternal advantage of the people, essentially dependant on monarchy, we declare to all Frenchmen

"That after having constantly opposed all the decrees, which in attacking royalty, either in its essence, or in its privileges, have prepared the people to receive without indignation, or without examination, the antimonarchical principles to which these days of anarchy have given birth;

"That after having defended to the last moment, monarchy, undermined in its foundation;

"That after having seen its ruin completed by the deliberations of the National Assembly, for to attack the person of the monarch, is to annul monarchy; to suspend monarchy, is in fine to destroy it;

"Nothing can authorise us any longer to take part in deliberations, which become in our eyes guilty of a crime which we do not wish to participate.

"But that monarchy existing in the person of the monarch, from whom it is inseparable, that his misfortunes and those of his august family imposing upon us a stronger obligation always to surround his august person and defend it from the application of principles which we condemn; we place our sole honour, our most sacred duty in defending with all our might, with all our zeal for the blood of the Bourbons—with all our attachment to the principles which our sentiments have transmitted to us, the interest of the King, and the royal family, and their indefeasible rights.

"That in consequence, we shall continue from the sole motive of not abandoning the interest of the person of the King and the royal family, to assist at the deliberations of the National Assembly; but being neither able to avow their principles, or recognize the legality of their decrees, we will henceforth take no part in deliberations which have not for their object the only interest which it now remains for us to defend.

"Paris, June 29. 1791."

ALL TO GOD AND ALL TO THE KING.

[*The following Deputies gave particular Reasons for signing the declaration; all expressive of their attachment to monarchy, and their determination to never themselves to effect its inviolability. Some of them, however, retain their right to vote and speak on all questions they choose.*]

Goullard, Le Berthon, Le Comte de la Roque, Henry, Charles de Dortan, Chatelet, J. C. Gardolphe, Genetet, Depolleville, Le Baron de Luppe, Thoret, Teissie Marguerittes, Hennet, Brasamartens, Malouet, De la Galle Sonnyers, Gaudriez, Grandin, C. F. de Bonnay, La Blache.

DR. PRIESTLEY'S LETTER.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Birmingham.

MY LATE TOWNSMEN AND NEIGHBOURS,

AFTER living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience of my peaceful behavior, in my attention to the quiet studies of my profession, and those of Philosophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately received from you. But you have been misled, by hearing the Dissenters, and particularly the Unitarian Dissenters, continually railed at, as enemies to the present government in Church and State. You have been led to consider any injury done to us as meritorious thing; and not having been better informed, the means were not attended to. When the *object* was right, you thought the *means* could not be wrong. By the discourses of your teachers, and the exclamations of your superiors in general, drinking confusion and destruction to us (which is well known to have been carried to the highest pitch, and nothing having been said on you to moderate your passions, but every thing to inflame them); hence, without any consideration on your part, or on theirs, who ought to have known, and taught you better, you were prepared for every species of outrage; thinking that whatever you could do to injure and injure us, was for the support of Government, and especially the Church. *In destroying us*, you have been led to think, *you did God* and your country the most substantial *service*.

Happily, the minds of Englishmen have a horror of Murder, and therefore you did not, I hope, think of *that*, tho' by your clamourous demanding of us at the Hotel, it is probable that, at that time, some of you intended me some personal injury. But what is the value of life, when every thing is done to make it wretched? In many cases, there would be greater mercy in dispatching the inhabitants, than in burning their houses. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from the *spoiling of my goods*, to the disposition of those who have misled you.

You have destroyed the most truly valuable Apparatus of Philosophical Instruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country ever was possessed of, in my use of which I annually spent large sums, with no pecuniary view whatever, but only in the advancement of science, for the benefit of my country and of mankind. You have destroyed a library correspondeing to the apparatus, which no money can re-purchase, except in a long course of time. But what I feel far more, you have defaced my Manuscripts, which are the result of the laborious study of many years, and which I shall never be able to recompose, and this has been done to one who never did, or imagined you any harm.

I know nothing more of the handbill, which is said to have enraged you so much, than the use of *opprobrious* epithets, and I disapprove of it as much as any man; it has been made the offensible handle of party enmity more mischief than any think of that nature could possibly have done. In the celebration of the French revolution, at which I did not attend, the company assembled on the occasion only expressed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without imitating a desire of any thing more than such an improvement of our own Constitution, as all believe existence, of every perfection have long wished for. And tho', in answer to the gross and unprovoked calumnies of Mr. Madan, and others, I publickly have stated my principles as a Dissenter, it was only with a view to better arguments, and with perfect good humour. We are better instructed in the mild and conquering spirit of Christianity, than ever to think of having recourse to violence; and you must think that conduct unworthy any recommendation of your religious principles in preference to ours!