

MONODY.
The memory of the young HEROES, who fell at the
Miami, under Gen. St. CLAIR.

DESCEND, blood Pitt, from thy native sky,
Come with thy moving pliant and melting eye:
The Muses court thee from thy breast abode,

Since their own hills and wide-wing'd winds demand
The forming plough-flare and the labouring hand,
Why must that hand pollute the ravine's head,

Not crimson'd with the VALOUR's glim'ring wreath
To the pale Conifer, reds the quivering breath;

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.
THOUGH it is not the vices of our times to re-
hildicate when a Clergyman is the butt of it;

From the FARMERS JOURNAL.
WHY do you sit that question?—Will noth-
ing compensate for the want of Fortune? I am

truth it—if he is a christian—No, there are eaters of
no account; but—Has he a fortune? If he has that the
young lady must certainly be happy: Never consid-

Let's suppose that mankind are so blinded by riches,
that they cannot, say will not, see a man's defects and
vices while he is possessed of wealth: But the God of

THE ladies left to choose for themselves, I am
satisfied they would, generally speaking, make better
choices than I generally make for them.—I know,
dear Mrs. P., that you have more experience, and

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.
THE effect of music on the senses was oddly and
wonderfully verified, during the late mourning

Mr. Editor,
To-day's Oracle's given us, at a great piece of
news, an account of a Miller at Chester having con-

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.
From a French Sermon.
THE Bishop of Clermont, one of the most cele-
brated preachers in France, in a sermon which

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NEW GOOD!
Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office
HAS opened a large and general assort-
ment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he

SUPERFINE, and Com. (Cashmere and
mon Broadcloths, Patterns,
Buff Cashmere, A large & beautiful

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS
WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY
HARD WARE—Bones Tea-Coffee-Salt-

WANTED,
Jonathan Smith

HAS received an addition to his assortment of
GOODS,
For which he will receive good well dressed FLA-

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are he-
reby called upon to make immediate payment to
JOSIAH BOND

STAYED out of the pasture of LEVI SMITH
Wilmington, 15 SHEEP, marked with a cross
the right ear, and a hole in the left.—Whoever

WELLS, about seven years old, her hind legs
white with a bar in her forehead. The owner is de-

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the eight of Decem-
ber inst. a Black OX, with some white on his
belly and feet, a slit the under side of the ear, about

WRIGHT, Stoddard and Wright,
HAVE just received, at their Store opposite the
Meeting-House in Northampton, a general as-

WANTED to hire by the year, a man that is
skilful in the FURRIERS business.—For particu-

STAYED from the Subscriber 2 yearling HEI-
TERS, one red hind, with a swallows tail in
right ear, and a half penny on the upper side of it;

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Began an held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State
of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of
October, one thousand seven hundred

An ACT making appropriations for the sup-
port of Government for the year one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, that for the Service of the year

For the like compensation to the District Judges,
nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the like compensation to the members of the
Senate and House of Representatives, and the officers
and attendants of the two Houses, estimated on a

For the like compensation to the secretary and offi-
cers of the several departments of the Treasury of the
United States, including clerks and attendants and the

For the like compensation to the secretary and offi-
cers of the department of state, six thousand three
hundred dollars.

For the like compensation to the secretary and offi-
cers of the department of war, nine thousand six
hundred dollars.

For the like compensation to the members of the
board of commissioners, for the settlement of the ac-
counts between the United States and individual

For the like compensation to the governors, judges,
and other officers of the Western-Territory of the
United States, including contingencies; eleven thou-

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Ste-
ven, pursuant to an act of Congress, two thousand
five hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the
late government, two thousand seven hundred and
sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For defraying all other incidental and contingent
expenses of the civil list establishments, including fire-
wood, stationery, together with the printing work, and

And be it further enacted, That the compensation to
the door-keepers of the two Houses, for services which
have been heretofore rendered or may be rendered in

And be it further enacted, That for discharging
certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for
taking good deficiencies in former appropriations, for

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For making good deficiencies in the last appropria-
tions, for compensations to sundry officers of the civil
list establishments, five thousand four hundred and se-

For defraying sundry authorized expenses to the
commissioners of loans in the several States, twenty-one
thousand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and
contingent expenses in the treasury department, two
thousand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expense of the enu-
meration of the inhabitants of the United States, nine-
teen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars

For making good a deficiency in former appropria-
tions, to discharge the expenses to clerks, jurors and
witnesses in the courts of the United States, five thou-

For the maintenance and repair of high-roads, bea-
cons, piers, lakes and hoys, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of keeping prisoners committed un-
der the authority of the United States, four thousand
dollars.

For the expense of clerks and books in arranging the
public securities, two thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars.

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the
officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one
thousand dollars.

For the farther expense of building and equiping
ten cutters, two thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the support of
the military establishment of the United States, in the
year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two,

the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid
pensioners of the United States, for defraying all ex-
penses incident to the Indian department, and for de-

fraying the expenses incurred in the defensive pro-
tection of the frontiers against the Indians, during the
year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and

one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by virtue
of the authority vested in the President of the United
States, by the acts relative to the military establish-

ment, passed the twenty-ninth of September, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirteenth of
April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and

for which appropriations have been made, there
shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding
five hundred and thirty two thousand four hundred

and forty-nine dollars seventy-six cents and two-thirds of a
cent; that is to say,

For the pay of troops, 102,686

For subsistence, 119,688 97

For clothing, 48,000

For the hospital department, 4,152

For the quarter-master's department, 6,000

For the ordnance department, 50,000

For the contingent expenses of the
war department, including imps-
hire of express, allowances to of-
ficers for extra expenses, printing,

loss of stores of all kinds, advertising
and apprehending deserters, 20,000

For the discharge of certain funds due
for pay and subsistence of sundry
officers of the late Maryland line,
for which no appropriations have
been made, 10,490 36

For the payment of the annual allow-
ances to invalid pensioners, 87,463 60 2 3

For defraying all expenses incident to
the Indian department, authorized
by law, 39,424 71

ON THE PLEASURE OF IGNORANCE.

[Translated from a Precedent.]

If we consider things aright, we shall find that igno-
rance is an inexhaustible source of pleasure. Let us
not, however, consider ignorance and error as one and
the same thing, as almost all moralists have done. Ig-

norance is the offspring of nature, and most frequen-
ly a blessing to man. Error, on the contrary, is too fre-
quently the concomitant of our vain sciences, and is always
attended with misfortune.

To this the politicians of the present day, who are
so fond of delectating on the enlightened age we live in,
when contrasted with the barbarous ones that have pre-

ceded, would reply, What! was it not ignorance that
so lately carried fire and sword through Europe, and
that the blood of its inhabitants for the sake of re-

ligious disputes and difference of opinion in such mat-
ters?—Answer, No—Ignorance lay inactive all this
time. It was error that gave birth to all these emu-

scions—the errors of people who were sure they were
the right, and boasted of their superior lightness, with
the same arrogance that we do at this day, and the pre-

judices of whose education had taught them that lesson
so familiar to Europeans, that nature has made them
the first people on the face of the globe.

How many evils might ignorance have concealed
from us, which every man must encounter in his pas-

sage thro' life, without the possibility of avoiding them,
such as the infidelity of friends, the vicissitudes of for-
tune, slander, and the hour of death; the prospect of

which is terrible to the boldest of men. The knowl-
edge of these evils alone abates our relish for life, and
more or less embitters every enjoyment.—How are

the real blessings of life beguiled, altho' by ignorance.
The illusions of love and friendship, the cheering pro-

spects of hope, and even the gratifications that the sci-
ences promise to the engaging mind, all take their
colouring from ignorance. The sciences are only

charming when we enter upon the study of them, and
when the mind is full of ignorance; as at the twilight of
day, or that part of it wherein light and darkness are

equally mingled is, least fatiguing to the eye, and ex-
cites our greatest admiration, after we have been fatigued
with the full glare of day. But it is extremely for a

moment, and is dissipated together with our ignorance.
—Young people in general are much pleased with
studying the elements of geometry, and mathematicians

very few excepted, who by dint of superior genius
have been able to make a series of new discoveries.

For one pleasure that knowledge gives us, and which
is destroyed in the gift, ignorance presents us with a
thousand, which are more flattering to the mind. You

demstrate to me that the sun is an immovable globe
of fire, whose attraction joined to the centrifugal power
inherent in the planets, produces their circular

motion around him. Is not the idea of those persons
equally sublime, who suppose the sun to be nothing
more than a chariot of fire conducted by Apollo? They

are at least gratified with the idea that they are in the
imagination of a Deity, who travels daily round the
earth circled by rays of fire. Science has banished

Dianus out of her noxious chariot—She has banished
the Hamadryads from their ancient forests, and chased
the woodland nymphs from the fountain. Ignorance

called in the gods to partake of her joys, her sorrows,
her marriage-beds and her tombs. Science sees nothing
in nature but elements. She has left man to the

mercy of man, and has placed him upon the earth, as in
a desert.

It is in our ignorance that the Deity has communi-
cated the most profound of his attributes, and the most
independent of his works. The night gives us a more

enlarged idea of infinity than the day. In the day
time we see only one sun; whereas, in the night we see
thousands. He has left us in ignorance whether the

stars be suns or not, or whether the planets in our
vicinity are really floored with inhabitants and are the
abodes of intellectual life, and it is from analogy only
that we derive the idea. The planet Cybele, discovered
in our days by the German Hierchhel, has run its
career at the extremity of our system ever since its
creation, without our progenitors having the least
knowledge of it.—From whence comes these prodigious
comets which traverse such immense spaces of
the universe.—What is this milky way which seems
to form a line of diffision in the heavens? What are those
two black clouds which remain fixed near the Antarctic
pole, adjacent to the constellation of the crucifer?—It is
true that there are stars which generate darkness, and
are the bane of the ancients.—Are these spaces in the
universe to which light never yet came?—In the day-
time, the sun discovers to my view, apparently, a ter-
restrial infinity.—Ignorance has covered all these ques-
tions with the mantle of mystery, and may science ever
unveil them to the human view.

Old Pewter and BEES WAX at the highest price.
Decfield, Nov. 19, 1792.

Work of this kind are not fit for Whisk.

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