

The following extract from a Poem, which was undertaken to be the offering of the first Parliament following the late King's death, that if they are destined to be filled with the joys of immortality, their fellow will not escape the confure of genius.

FOR what is family? for C—f—k Beneath content, and Delicately drunk; Not drunk like manhood in his generous mood; When bright'ning timbours'er the quicken'd blood Springs into life, and loudly declares The glowing sentiments his bosom bears; But drunk with show, ridiculous vain, And pleas'd with all things that the wife dilata. In man's trowsers tied with silken strings, Shoes with rosettes, and fencers deck'd with rings; With glittering chains that from the waistcoat show; How much the man is hurried in the bow! The mighty Lord of—appears, And modest woman even in her fears; Of frills so delicate, that on his breast The ribband's paid, to give the melody rest: The flower, alas! too heavily nightlike, And load the marmur of a gentle sigh; So vast a burthen on a heart to fight; Would fare he fatal, if his lordship cough'd, In this all fruitful communicative age, When even ministers pursue the rage, And honest folk is boundfully given; If 'early bought—the circling air of heav'n, In there no mode, face manhood must perplex, To suit his nature by the change of sex? Or, soft the thing indefinite remain, A modern Abolard, without his pain! He has a world of work to be the painted fan; Affect your freedom, and assume the man; Show, by the deeds humanity reveres; That kings at least have honorable fears; Sateeth from the lips of propagating fame, A tale, whose whisper's everlastine frame.

AN ECDOTE. A young lady was very much in love with a young Irish officer; that fair delicacy which prevails among the female sex, would not permit her to disclose her passion. However, her attentions were undisturbed, and she was in a complication when opportunity would permit. But the officer was a delicate man, and unacquainted with these matters; he was therefore anxious to know the reason, and it remained for the young lady either to be more explicit, or continue in all the tortures of suspense. The former being her choice, she availed herself of a circumstance which happened. There were fowls, and a scarcity of plates;—so the officer had hardly room for his fragments; when the young lady taking notice of, and resolving to seize the present happy moment, instead about, and with an expressive look, said, Pray Sir, lay your Bones with mine. The officer took the hint and an elegant dinner took place that evening.

TOLERATION. By the celebrated PAIN.

TOLERATION is not the opposite of Intolleration, but is the counterpart of it. Both are despotisms. The one assumes to itself the right of withholding Liberty of Conscience, and the other of granting it. The one is the yoke, armed with fire and faggot, and the other is the pious selling or granting indulgence. The former is church and state, and the latter is church and trifles. Toleration may be viewed in a much stronger light. Man worships not himself but his MAKER; and the liberty of conscience which he claims, is not for the service of himself, but of his God. In this case, therefore, we must necessarily have the associated idea of two beings; the mortal who renders the worship, and the Immortal Being who is worshipped; and by the same act of assumed authority by which intolleration pays his worship, it presumptuously and phalaphemously sets itself up to tolerate the ALMIGHTY to receive it. Were it brought into any Parliament, entitled, "An act to regulate and grant liberty to the ALMIGHTY to receive the worship of a Jew or Turk, by or to prohibit the ALMIGHTY from receiving it." All men would burst, and call it phylatry. The presumption is not the least because the name of "MAN" only appears to those laws; for the associated idea of the worshipper and the worshipped cannot be separated. Who, then, art thou, vain dust and ashes! by whatever name thou art called, whether King, a Bishop, a Church of a State, a Parliament or any thing else, that obstruct this indigence between the soul of man and its MAKER? Mind thine own concerns. If he believes not as thou believest, it is a proof that thou believest not as he believest; and there is no earthly power that determine between you.

With respect to what is called denunciations of religion, if every one is left to judge of his own religion, there is no such thing as religion that is wrong; but if they are to judge of each others religion, there is no such thing as religion that is right; and therefore all the world are right, or all the world are wrong. But with respect to religion itself, without regard to names, and as directing itself from the universal family of mankind, to the divine object of adoration, it is as wrong as wronging is in making the fruits of his heart, and those fruits may differ from each other like the fruits of the earth, the graceful tribute of every one is accepted.

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CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linn RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

THE NEIGHBOUR.

UNIVERSAL compliance with the laudable piece of instruction, would prove its vast importance. When the attention and exertions of men are confined to their occupation, the condition of Society is prosperous. Would every individual, constant and steadily, revolve around his own business, as his common centre, the situation of man would be variable; every happiness in the power of property would be at his command. This particular attention to one's own business, is a dictate of sound reason;—and when reduced to practice is found too valuable for desertion. A man once in possession of the habit of industry seldom exchanges it for idleness; but patient and judicious and able confessor; more eloquent and perceptive than reason, they lead us into foolish captivity;—we become envious of the situation of others, and discontented with our own. The advantages that might be secured from our own occupations, are lost in idle dreams of higher happiness. Why should the farmer envy the situation of Prosperity he should—property and enjoyment are within the reach of both.—If the farmer labours he will be rewarded.—If the parson preaches he will have his salary.—If the mechanic emulates the lawyer I the situation of the latter is not more exempt from care or misfortune, than that of the former—each must earn his living, by industry.—The exertions of each are equally entitled to reward. A customer will not expect the labor and ingenuity of the mechanic without recompense—the client will not expect advice without a fee. He who requires the light of a lamp, fair Assassators to Pericles, must take care to supply it with oil.

Every one to his trade.—waste not your time in repining at the prosperous situation of others—rather make your own by constant attention to your business. If your neighbour is called to public business, and raised to honor, think as you are injured—perhaps he is better qualified.—Careless for your own gain you are not chosen—rather imitate the virtuous and industrious citizen of the declaration of Padua.—I have rejected from the Council of Sparta—I am happy, said he, Sparta has found three hundred citizens better than myself. Every one to his trade. Some of our vices are advocates for the rule—the citizen of avarice will be filled by its selfishness itself will be gratified—but how strong—how bright are the claims presented by public spirit.—Industry is the very pillar that supports Society. The social virtues and advantages, like the sciences, flourish best in the neighbourhood of each other. Honestly, plenty and domestic happiness love the neighbourhood of industry.—and if the latter disappears the former will also fade and finally even our industry will turn toward and defend us. Should our land no longer be cultivated, and our manufactures cease, how far from furnishing articles of exportation, we should be under necessity of importing for subsistence; the balance of trade would be cast against us; and foreigners draw upon our money, until they should drain us of it. As causes may be measured by their effects, the idleness of the country might be calculated from the scarcity of cash.—A political doctor, applying to the finances, as to the pulse of the nation, and finding there a languid circulation, would pronounce the malady a dangerous consumption, brought on by the symptoms of idleness and dissipation.—To restore health and vigour, he would salivate the nation, by giving it a portion of industry for mercury, prescribed by the simple recipe, Every one to his trade.

Third and last time.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber on Book or Note, are once more called upon to make payment by the 15th Day of February next, as this is the last notice they will have, in this way. SETH DWIGHT. Williamburgh, Jan. 11, 1792.

Wanted. And the highest price given for Sales of Live, by WRIGHT, STODDARD & WRIGHT. Northampton, Jan. 18, 1792. RUN away from the subscriber on the first of January inst. STEPHEN WILDER, an apprentice boy, eighteen years old, black hair, light complexion, had on when went away a light brown coat, dark brown overalls. I do hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said Stephen on any account, for I will not pay any debt of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said runaway, shall have six pence reward & no charges paid. SIMON ALEXANDER, jan. Northfield, Jan. 2, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that unless their Notes and accounts are paid on or before the first of March next, they will be lodged to the hands of an Attorney to collect.—He will receive most kinds of produce in payment. GAD SMITH. Weekly, Jan. 11, 1792.

Wanted. ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either for the Hampshire Gazette, or for the Massachusetts Magazine, are hereby called on to make payment immediately.—As the printers being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him, so as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

Royal Quarto Bible.

THE Royal Quarto BIBLE.—(and the only one so large a fixed Quarto, ever stamped from Press in America) in THIS DAY completed from the Paris of the undersigned. The subscribers have been hereby informed, that the Books will be bound with all the dispatch possible.—A number will be ready for delivery by the first week in February next. Those persons who wish to supply themselves, with valuable Quarto Bibles, printed with large elegant types, it is hoped will purchase purchasing small, it can have an opportunity to see this work, and if any amendment it should be found equal in goodness to that of the first and price, it is hoped they will give a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who for his own benefit has carried through his Paris, this great and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMAS, Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791. Folio Bible. With 50 Copperplate Engravings. THE First Volume of this large and embellished with 16 Copperplate Engravings of Sacred History, is this day completed, and will be put in boards with all speed. Subscribers may be supplied with this Volume at the Bookstore of the publisher, in Worcester, in fourteen days from this date. Books will immediately be sent on for the subscribers in Boston, Salem, &c. The Second Volume is in great forwardness; both the Letter Press and Plates are nearly completed. SUBSCRIBERS for this Edition of the FOLIO BIBLE are full received, by I. THOMAS, the Publisher, in Worcester; by Isaac THOMAS, and A. DREWS, in Boston.

James Byers, and Co. Have just Manufactured a large quantity of IRON HOLLOW WARE Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cast, and almost every kind of country produce. They have on hand—FOUR KETTLES, BARREL KETTLES, CLOTHES WASHERS, HATTER'S BASONS, &c. For the recommendation of the Kettles, they would refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Pew Aluminium, who have made use of them. The above articles may be had at their Warehouse, the second door South of the Court-House. N. B. Old cast Iron, will be received in payment. Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

STAYED away from the subscriber, about the 25th of October last, two yearlings, one a red and white STAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, marked with a lightning under side of each ear, and branded N. C. on the horns. Whoever has taken up said Stear and Heifer, or shall take them up, will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded. Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK, NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler, At the Store under the Printing Office. HAS just opened a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he engages to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser, as can be obtained at any Store in the place; for ready pay.—Among which are the following articles, SUPERFINE and Com. Calfskins and other Vermin Broadcloths, Patterns, Buff Cardines, A large & beautiful Assortment of Elastic Cloths, first and second quality, Chinzer, Foreign Cloths, and Serges, (Chinze and Purple Shawls, Twill & plain Coatings, Satin and Modes, Flannels and Bazees, (Bandana and other hand-Rose & Cotton Blankets), betreties, Wildbores and Cambrics, (first Linen, and Casti Moreens, Colimaconos, & brick, Raincoats, Shalloons, Worked Hoos, and many other articles not enumerated. Twill and plain Velvets, Thickets and Royalrib, &c.

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE.—Boxes Tea-Coffee—Salt—Small per bladder—Powder per qu. Cash of 25 lbs, each, &c. WANTED.

Post—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bags.—Gd which the highest market price will be given, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged. Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the printer, either for the Hampshire Gazette, or for the Massachusetts Magazine, are hereby called on to make payment immediately.—As the printers being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him, so as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.

Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. Monday, Jan. 2. The House agreed to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mellenberg in the chair; to take into further consideration, the bill from the Senate, relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States: The yeas under consideration for striking out in the 9th section these words, "The President of the Senate to compose, and in case there shall not be a President of the Senate pro tempore, the speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being," which was negatived. Several amendments were proposed to the 10th and 11th sections, which were negatived; the 12th section was agreed to; and the bill being gone through, the committee rose, and reported the same with amendments, which were delivered in after the Clerk's reading, and the amendments being read and considered, the bill was agreed to, and the yeas and nays agreed to, and the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, yeas 24, nays 27.

Proceedings of Congress.

It was then moved to strike out the 23rd section, which was negatived.—It was then moved to strike out these words in the 9th section, "The President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall not be a President of the Senate pro tempore, the speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being," which was negatived. A division of the question was called for, and a motion was made to strike out the words "The President of the Senate pro tempore," and on the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, yeas 24, nays 27.

It was then moved to strike out these words, "And in case there shall not be a President of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being," and on the question to agree to this motion the yeas and nays being called, it was carried in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 23, and the words were struck out; it was then moved to add a clause to the bill, to empower the President of the United States in case it shall at any time happen that there shall not be a President of the Senate, to convene the Senate for the purpose of making such an appointment, which was agreed to; it was then moved to insert after president in the 10th section the word "Vice-president," which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Lear his Secretary, communicating a Statement of the expediting of the sum of ten thousand Dollars, appropriated to defray the contingent charges of government; which was ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned. Tuesday, Jan. 3. The message received yesterday from the President of the United States, respecting the sum of 10,000 Dollars, granted for contingent expenses, was read stating that he had yet a balance of said money in hand of 8724 Dollars and 50 cents. M. S. Bourne, of the committee of enrollment, informed the House that the committee had presented to the President for his assent, the bill respecting the control between the United States; and the State of Pennsylvania, respecting the Lake Erie purchase; and a message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed the said bill, so that it is now a law of the United States: Several petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The federal orders of the day being read, it was ordered to take up the report of the select committee which was just then brought in by Mr. J. Smith on the 15th and 16th sections of the postoffice bill. To these sundry amendments were proposed, and also some amendments made to the other sections. The House adjourned at the usual hour, without taking any question on the enrollment of the bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 4. Mr. Lawrence, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Brigadier general Josiah Harwell, in behalf of himself and a number of other commanding officers, praying an augmentation of their pay, made report in favour of the petitioners; which was read and ordered to lie on the table. The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Savage, Jan. Chief Justice of the office of the Secretary for the department of War, made report that his salary was augmented to the sum of 800 Dollars per annum.—To committees from the first of January instant, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. B. Bones presented a memorial from the legislature of the State of Rhode Island, praying a further assumption of her state Debt; which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for information. Mr. Livermore, from the committee who were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeably to the report of the committee on the petition of George Webb, late receiver of continental taxes in the State of Virginia, reported a bill for that purpose; which was received and read the full title.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill appropriating representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table. Thursday, Jan. 5. The House proceeded in the further consideration of the bill to establish the postoffice, and postroads within the United States; the following section under consideration, that it shall be lawful for the carriers by which the mail shall be conveyed to receive passengers for hire to or from any place or places and through any State or States, upon roads declared by the laws of the United States to be good roads; it was moved to amend this section a proviso to this effect, that whenever any exclusive privilege of conveying passengers farther than stage carriages, on any of the roads established in this law has been heretofore granted, in any State for a term of years; such privilege shall exist until the term for which it was granted, shall expire. On the question to agree to this motion, the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, yeas 12, nays 43, and on the question to agree to the section, the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the negative, yeas 25, nays 53.

It was then moved to amend the 20th section, which relates to franking letters, by inserting the Register of the Treasury, which was agreed to. It was then moved to amend the 18 section, and in the 20th line to insert after Bedford, the word Greensburg, which was agreed to, several amendments were proposed which were negatived; a question was then taken, that the bill with the amendments be engrossed for a third reading, which was agreed to. Mr. Ames from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, late commissioners for treating with the Indians, and the report of the Secretary at War thereon, made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. On motion, ordered, That Mr. Parker be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to regulate the duties on the importation of foreign goods.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1792. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of Congress.

Mr. Lawrence reported a bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay, and to invalid pension;—this bill provides for a partial repeal of the limitation ordinances of the late Congress, and make the most ample provision for favor of all those who have claims on the public justice.—read the full and second times, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, was taken into consideration.—This being in favor of the memorialists, it was moved that a resolution should be adopted pursuant thereto, which was for granting a sum of money equal to defraying their reasonable and necessary expenses.—After considerable debate, a substitute for this motion, was proposed, in moving that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill, appropriating 100,000 Dollars pursuant to the prayer of the memorial.—The House, without deciding the question, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 9. POST OFFICE BILL.

The engrossed bill for the establishing post-offices & post roads throughout the United States, was taken up for a third reading, and for the purpose of filling up for the blanks.

Mr. Morry said, as it was out of order to move to strike out any clause in that stage of the business, he would move that the bill be recommitted. His object he said was that the words in the 2d section which imposed a tax of a cent on newspapers for the full 100 miles, and a cent and a half on any greater distance might be so altered as to leave the tax lower.—He wished that it might be altered to an half cent for the full 100, and a cent for any distance greater than 100 miles.

He observed that, equally with other gentlemen, he felt all the impatience which the many delays this bill had suffered, and its repeated diffusions had excited; but as there was that error in the bill, he thought it right to perfect it as much as possible; and that as to impatience or delay, he did not think there could be a competition in the climate between time and wisdom.—He believed that the present would materially injure the press, and through it, the country; because there would be at least a thousand persons who would not subscribe for \$3 dollar tax, who would as a dollar subscription on a daily paper. This tax would produce, to the revenue of the office one dollar and three quarters on daily papers; and as their postage did not stand on the same ground that the letters did, they were not so much the object of great care, he thought that an ample indemnification against the expense.—He thought the unobstructed exercise of the press a great object, and as essential to its prosperity.—It could not be denied that in proportion as you tax any object of enjoyment or of consumption, will be its free or restrained use. A tax on newspaper communication will operate as an abridgement of their use as a check on their circulation.

The mere employment of Printers was not an object; but it was a concern of great importance that the people should be enlightened and informed as well on subjects of political nature as on the great variety of points of improvement in the arts and discoveries of science.—There ought to be some channel, that could easily and cheaply communicate to the mass of the people, the poor as well as the wealthy, whatever improvement in agriculture, in manufactures, and politics, may take place in the more distant States.—The encrease of mankind is natural and judicious; it is the source of intelligence, and in intelligence in a country like this, is found manifestly a right which every one was called on to promote.—This curiosity is not confined to such as can afford well to pay high for its enjoyment; it is felt by the wealthy, the laborer, the yeoman, and the mechanic.

After a few remarks further, he observed, he could not view the post-office and its connection with the press, as a source of revenue; he thought them separate or jointly as great and useful political engines formed for the most useful purpose.—Some gentlemen had considered newspapers as the light of a manufacture; and as such excisable and taxable; he could not in the present state of things.—He thought their communication contained materials from which a country might, if they were done properly, derive much wisdom; and did not deem a tax on them beyond what they bear, or what would amount to a prohibition upon their more general circulation, as a tax upon the opportunity of wisdom and information.—He desired that either by their original high price, or by the difficulty of their postage, but every free circulation in the press of the country he came from: and he hoped

The House proceeded in the further consideration of the bill to establish the postoffice, and postroads within the United States; the following section under consideration, that it shall be lawful for the carriers by which the mail shall be conveyed to receive passengers for hire to or from any place or places and through any State or States, upon roads declared by the laws of the United States to be good roads; it was moved to amend this section a proviso to this effect, that whenever any exclusive privilege of conveying passengers farther than stage carriages, on any of the roads established in this law has been heretofore granted, in any State for a term of years; such privilege shall exist until the term for which it was granted, shall expire. On the question to agree to this motion, the yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, yeas 12, nays 43, and on the question to agree to the section, the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the negative, yeas 25, nays 53.

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On motion, ordered, That Mr. Parker be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to regulate the duties on the importation of foreign goods.

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