From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE BRUSH MAKER.

A NEW SONG.

THAT my calling is useful, I'll make it appear;
To every one present, I'll prove it full clear;
And hope to indulgy you'll all be inclin'd,
So pick, as you want them, a brush to your mind.

I've a brush for your coat, or a brush for your shoes,
A brush for a sweep, let him come if he choose;
I've a brush for the table, a brush for the floor,
A brush for a painter, what won'd you have more?

That we're all *brother-Brushes* 'tis certainly true,
And as well as we can we brush the world through;
For mark (if you please) and you'll find 'tis the plan,
With great and with small, 'tis *brush as brush can.*

From his client, the lawyer he brushes his fee,
The doctor his patient, he brushes you'll see;
The poet and critic, still brush different ways,
But each brushes alike, to gain profit and praise.

The grave politician of wonderful weight,
With his wisdom and knowledge, will brush up the
Rate;
And the parson likewise, he is seldom perplex'd,
When found in the pulpit, to brush up his text.

Each rank and degree that would make a bold push,
To gain what they aim at, set out with a brush;
I'm happy with brushing your time to prolong,
So adieu, I'll now brush an end to my song.

SYLVIA AND MARIA.

A FRAGMENT.

"*To each his sufferings: All are men*
"*Condemn'd alike to groan;*
"*The tender for another's pain,*
"*The unfeeling for his own.*"
GRAY.

"AH miserable mortal that I am!" said SYLVIA, while the big tear stole down her lovely cheek—"He is gone—the lovely youth, to whom all my prospects of happiness centered, is drawing his last breath—Shall I never see him more?—Are we to part forever?—Ah no! I shall meet him again in another world—we shall yet be happy with each other.—Why then should I thus grieve?" The sound of my feet on the threshold started her,—she looked up, and not knowing that I overheard her moving soliloquy, the endeavoured to hide her tears; she forced a smile as I passed her, but neither of us could utter a word, I went into the room where her lover lay "struggling in the pangs of death." The room was darkened—his mother sat by his bed side—

"*Wild was her tearless eye, and rolling spoke,*
"*Anguish unutterable.*"

His father walked slowly and sostly across the room—his brothers and sisters weeping—the physician about to take his last leave of his dying patient.—Such a scene, who can describe?—It was too much for me to bear—I walked out of the room.—Well may SYLVIA weep, thought—DAMON was handsome—was brave—was benevolent—was a man of genius and abilities, and had the advantage of a good education. He loved Sylvia with a fondness unknown to the fashionable tops of the day—for he was a person of strict honesty and integrity—he was indeed a christian. But he is gone! Sylvia wept, and who could refrain from weeping! She, however, had christian hope and fortitude—the comforted herself that she should again see him. *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away,* said she, *and blessed be the name of the Lord.*

—I walked, pensive and melancholy, towards my lodging.—Here another scene of distress presented itself.—"Lord have mercy!" said MARIA, "was ever thoral so tormented as I am! I shall not go—I cannot go without the cap—O my grief! what a disappointment!"—Here she burst into tears.—What can be the matter, Ma'am? said I.—"O Mr.****," said she, "I am the most miserable of women; I have an invitation to a weeding this afternoon, the b—ch of a milliner has not finished my cap—I would not for all the world have been so disappointed."—Alas Ma'am, said I, only think of Sylvia—Damon is dying, yet she comforts herself and appears serene and composed; while you for a trifling disappointment, distract yourself with passion.—"Ha," said she with a grim, "talk of losing a lover as a misfortune of such magnitude, it is a mere trifle—a nothing—why I can have a hundred of them for a wink, but to be disappointed of going to a wedding, when we do not have an opportunity of seeing one once a year, is too much—what woman can bear it! O that I was ever born to be so tormented!" Here she again burst into tears, and wept aloud.—I left her, and hastened to my room.—Alas, Maria! said I, thou art more to be pitied than Sylvia! the Lord has sent her affliction, and he has sent her fortitude and patience to support herself; thou afflicted thyself for nothing, where will thou find support, thy grief is greater than hers, though the cause of it, when compared with hers, dwindles to nothing, much difference is there between the chastisement sent us by our maker, and that we foolishly bring upon ourselves.

MAXIM.

Use no Oaths; but keep your word without Swearing.
REFLEXION.

THIS is what the Scythians said to Alexander the Great. We learn from that maxim, *that we should never swear, unless we are necessarily obliged to it.* When I hear any body swear, without any necessity, I am apt to believe that he does it, because his conscience tells him, that he does not deserve to be believed upon his mere word. I am never imposed upon by swearing men; I look upon them as men, who having got the habit of swearing do not consider the ill consequences of it, or care so little for it, that it is indifferent to them whether they be sincere in their oaths or not; for habits are commonly attended with indifference and want of attention. Do not we see some men, who having got such a habit, never speak without swearing, & without mixing the most sacred things with their oaths, who swear out of anger and debauchery, to pass away the time, without any reason, without any attention, aim, or design in it, and without being able to shew what advantage they get by it? Their oaths serve them instead of transitions, in their discourses; to swear and speak is the same thing to them; for if they were contented to speak without swearing, they would not be so much abhorred by wise men. Their oaths flatt the good things they say, and raise the indignation of honest men against them. I take every swearer to be a passionate, or an inconsiderate, or a loose man, or one, whose education has been very much neglected: Every one of those things, is odious to an honest man.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. PRINTER,

Some modern European Philosopher has furnished the American Papers with a comparative Sketch of the *Civilized man and the Savage*—you will please to publish as a counterpart,

The SAVAGE and the CIVILIZED MAN.

THE Savage rises in the morning and prowls thro' the forest for food—if he finds it, he returns loaded to his wife, who cooks it for him; her portion is, what he may leave of the hasty repast; if he is unsuccessful in hunting, he takes in an additional hole in his girdle, and his family pines in want.

The civilized MAN gets up with the sun—pursues his daily occupation—and the sure prospect of reward to his industry, lightens the burthen of life—while the arts of civilization afford a perpetual security against hunger, nakedness and cold.

The Savage has a precarious support—nature, it is true, provides the crystal stream, and his bow may slop the deer in its course—but the stream is often remote, and the track of the arrow is frequently untrue.

The civilized man may struggle with misfortunes; but he has a never failing resource in the benevolence of society.

The inhabitant of the woods has but few ideas, and few pleasures—these are of the ardent kind, and their acquisition often interferes with those of his fellow Savages—the consequences are fatal.

The civilized Man has a boundless circle of enjoyments—his views are expanded, his ideas palmisted; his hopes are excited by enumerable objects, and gratified ten thousand different ways. The legal restrains on his pleasures, appetite and passions, enlarge the sphere of his felicity.

The Savage, disengaged from the chace, or war, leads a life of stupid insensibility—there can scarcely be said to be any progress, or succession of events, in his existence—it is one perpetual *now.*

The civilized Man lives in himself—in his children—in the public; and as he participates in his labors, he enjoys the happiness of his county and of mankind.

"The Savage feels no anxiety for the future welfare of his family, however numerous it may be"—he propagates his kind like the wolf of the desert, and his offspring are abandoned to a wayward fate. The cares, the solicitudes, the anticipations and pleasures of life, are equally unknown to him.

The civilized Man has his cultivated faculties continually employed to promote the happiness of his family—every addition to it is a new pledge of future enjoyment. He feels the protection of civil government, and cheerfully contributes to its support—protected in his acquisitions by law, he contemplates the transmission of his name, his inheritance, his rights and privileges to his posterity, with unspeakable pleasure.

The Savage has no abiding place—his only defence from the inclemency of the skies, is in his case hardened carcass.

The civilized Man, wisely calculating for the future contingencies of the seasons, in the retreat reared by the joint labors of associated industry, "smiles at the tempest, and enjoys the storm."

The Savage, while young, feels and glories in the vigour of his nerves; like the young colt, he snuffs the wind, and braves the tempest—but mark his declining years—time very early sears his village, and the hanging down drawn lip of the aged Savage, fully evinces that his last are not his best days.

The civilized Man preserves by temperance, the vigour of youth until an advanced period—his declining years are crowned with respect and veneration—and his last repose is in the arms of filial affection.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the 28th ult. LUTHER WRIGHT, soldier in the 2d United States Regiment, 18 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, grey eyes, long hair, almost black, has a scar on his left thumb, by occupation a Joiner, born and resided last at Northampton, Massachusetts, had on when he went away a round high crown'd hat, a mix'd coloured home made coat, a striped vest, brown or butternut coloured overalls. The above reward is offered to any person who will deliver the above deserter, to any officer in the service of the United States, or confine him in any goal within the same, by

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d United States Regiment.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

21 dollars reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield the evening of the 18 inst. the following soldiers belonging to the 2d United States Regiment, viz. *John Kelly*, 25 years of age, five feet six inches and a half high, dark complexion, large beard, black hair, born in Ireland, had on when he went away, a round hat, short blue sailors jacket, white woollen overalls. Also, *Charles Simpson*, 33 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short black hair, fear over the left eye, born in England, last residence Boston, by occupation, a farmer, had on when he went away his soldiers uniform, supposed to be in company with Kelly.—Also *Abraham Hollowell*, aged 19 years, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark grey eyes, scarred with the small pox, on the left leg, by occupation a farmer, last residence Greenwich, County of Hampshire, Mass. had on his soldiers uniform, but probably he has taken the facings from his coat—Whoever person who will convey the above described deserters to this rendezvous, or secure them in any goal within the United States, or deliver them to any recruiting officer belonging to the Federal Army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or seven dollars for each of them.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut.
2d. United States Regiment.

N. B. As the public contribute for the payment of bounty of the soldiers, they are desired to take up straggling soldiers, who may be found without a pass from their officer—in so doing they will not only render service to their country but be entitled to a reward.

Springfield, April 5, 1792.

POWDER.

THE Subscriber has lately received a large supply of POWDER, from the manufacture at Elk Hartford, which he will sell by the Cask only, as the Manufacturers purpose to keep a Magazine of the article in this Town in future; they will send more but what they warrant to be of the very best kind, not fully equal to any that is imported from Europe, and will sell it as cheap as it can be procured any where in the United States.

Shop-keepers, who deal in that article, are requested to call on the subscriber at his house nearly opposite the gaol in Northampton. JOSEPH CLARK.

April, 11, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Oliver Allen, late of Shutesbury, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of the widow Joanna Allen, in said Shutesbury, on the second Tuesday of May, June, September and October next, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, eleven months from the first day of March, being allowed to settle said estate.

RICHARD MONTAGUE,
ASA POWERS,
SAMUEL JONES, } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Shutesbury, March 16, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Administrators, to the estate of Lt. JOHN MILLER late of West-Springfield, deceased. Hereby request all indebted to said estate to bring in their accounts for settlement. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

JOHN MILLER, } Adm'rs.
ABNER MILLER.

West-Springfield, April 2, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT'S a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 11, 1792.

WANTED as apprentices to the JOINERS business, two active LADS, one 15 or 16 years of age, the other about 13 or 14. Enquire of

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, April 5, 1792.

Calicoes and Chintzes.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of CALICOES & CHINTZES, are now on hand and for sale cheap for Cash, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 11, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,
Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1792. [NUMB. 295.

LAW *of the* UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to provide for the Settlement of the Claims of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS barred by the Limitation hereafter established, and to regulate the Claims to INVALID PENSIONERS.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *in Congress assembled*, That the operation of the resolutions of the late Congress of the United States, passed on the seventeenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and the twenty third day of July, one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of the widows or orphans of any officer of the late army to the five years half pay of such officer, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be suspended for and during the term of *two years.*

And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, not having received the commutation of half pay, and any non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life, or the continuance of such disability, and shall also be allowed such father sum for the arrears of pension, from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate of the annual allowance, in consequence of his disability, as the circuit court of the district, in which they respectively reside, may think just. *Provided*, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say: *First.* Every applicant shall attend the court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the circuit court, the following proofs, TO WIT: A certificate from the commanding officer of the ship, regiment, corps, or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect. The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town, or county, in which he resided; ascertaining of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor, or means for support such applicants for the last twelve months.—*Secondly.* The circuit court upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to examine into the nature of the wound, or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same, and transmit the minutes of their enquiry, in case, in their opinion, the applicant should be put on the pension list, to the secretary at war, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner aforesaid:

And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the district court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the Judge of the district court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall give like information of the times and places of holding the circuit courts in such district. And in districts, wherein a circuit court is not directed by law to be holden, the judge of the district court shall be, and he hereby is authorised to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective circuit courts.—And it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit court respectively, during the term of *two years* from the passing of this act, to remain at the places where the said courts shall be holden, five days at least, from the time of opening the sessions thereof, that persons, disabled as aforesaid, may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary at war, upon receipt of the proofs, certificate and opinion as aforesaid, shall cause the same to be duly filed in the office, and place the name of such applicant of the pension list of the United States, in conformity thereto: *Provided always*, That in any case, where the said secretary shall have cause to suspect imposition or mistake, he shall have power to withhold the name of such applicant from the pension list, and make report of the same to Congress, at their next session.

And be it further enacted, That all non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, whose disability and rate of all allowance have been ascertained, pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the late Congress, and have not applied to be placed on the pension list, until after the time, limited by the act of Congress for that purpose, was expired, shall now be placed on the pension list, and be entitled to demand and receive their respective pension, according to the allowances ascertained as aforesaid, any thing in this act or any act of the late Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole or any part of the pension or arrearages of pension, payable to any non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, before the same shall become due, shall be valid. And every person claiming such pension or arrears of pension, or any part thereof, under power of attorney or substitution, shall, before the same is paid, make oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace where the same is payable, that such power or substitution is not given by reason of any transfer of such pension, or arrears of pension, and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, March, the 5th, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AFFECTING PICTURE OF THE DESTITUTE CONDITION IN WHICH THE FAMILIES OF THE AMERICAN CLERGY ARE FREQUENTLY LEFT.

[Extracted from an elegant SERMON, delivered in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on the 19th of June 1791, before the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, by the Rev. JOHN BISSETT.]

A YOUNG man of a liberal education and an ingenuous mind, whose heart glows with the love of evangelical truth, and with a desire to communicate the same good feelings to others, follows the dictates of conscience and the spirit of God, in devoting himself to the service of the altar. Innocent himself, he apprehends neither guilt nor ingratitude in the world. Inflamed with a noble ardor in the cause of truth and godliness, he hopes that for his work's sake, he will meet with an honorable reception when he enters upon the theatre of life; he hopes his talents are such—[and who would not forgive a little vanity in a youth, especially when it takes such a laudable direction?] that the world will respect his labors, as well as profit by them; that he will obtain some eminence among men, as well as promote the cause of his heavenly master. Who would not weep to think that such generous purposes should be frustrated—that a sun thus rising in splendor, should be obscured by the mists of sorrow and disappointment? He studies to attach his flock to him by a blameless, and unwearied zeal in the discharge of his important duties. And, though such conduct will ever command the esteem and friendship of the reasonable part of his hearers; yet the sources of trouble from the rest will be many. One dislikes his public services: The tongue of slander is busied about his private deportment. The enthusiast calls in question the sincerity of his religion; and those who embrace different tenents, the soundness of his faith. The unbeliever dislikes him for his opinions: the prodigate, for the strickness of his life; and from the proud and wealthy, his indigence will draw contempt.

That support which he fondly hoped gratitude, as well as justice, would secure, comes slowly in; and it is well if it be not year by year withheld.—Meanwhile he finds himself surrounded by a wife and craving offspring; and his anxiety for their sustenance points out to every thorn of life.

I would not be understood as charging the distressed condition of the Clergy entirely upon their hearers. We likewise are men; and many of us, no doubt, fall short in the arduous duties of our station; and it is doing no more than justice to my brethren of the laity when I say, and as far as my limited experience and observation extend, I think myself authorised to say it, that if a pastor conducts himself with propriety, they will, if not universally, yet generally, respect him. My object, in the foregoing remarks, was to show how impossible it is for him, supposing circumstances the most favourable, to lay up a maintenance for his family, in case they should be bereft of his help. For while his support is to be procured from so many different persons, some of whom are dissatisfied, and some lukewarm, some withdrawing to other societies, and some letting themselves down contented without any religion, or even the appearance of it; the widow has no hope for in a frugal, decent competence from year to year.

Suppose, then, it should be the will of God to call him off in the midst of his days, to enter upon the reward of his patient and faithful labors; how fortunate must be the state of his surviving family. Mysterious heaven! support thou the weakness of thy creatures, & help them to submit to thy righteous, though severe dispensations! little do those who bask in the sunshine of prosperity know the pangs that rend the breast of many of their brethren—pangs which, in such a case as this, are doubly keen, from the sudden fall from competence and respect, to that train of woes which attend indigence; and from that delicacy of feeling which is inherent in souls refined by religion and humanity. View the contracted and poorly furnished tenements in which they must now make their abode, and in which they are assembled after their dear protector's interment; and if we wish to indulge that sweet glow of sympathetic sorrow by which the heart is made better, let us not disdain to enter. Poverty, we see, is become an inhabitant; but her slings are little heeded, for a severer loss than that of worldly goods sits heavy at their heart, and occupies their thoughts in silent grief. Sweet is the memory of his endearments and tender affections; but it wrings from them the dropping tear; for he is gone, and will no more return to bless their longing eyes.—Grateful is the meditation on his virtues; but it fosters the heart, that the arrows of distress may next moment pierce the deeper. Pleasing is the recollection of their former bliss; but the pleasure only gleams for an instant, and gives way to the dark cloud of sorrow. The bereaved widow dries up her tears. Her heart expands towards her offspring. The thought of her hapless state draws her sighs and tears afresh; for now she beholds them abandoned to a ruged world. The timourousness of a female heart suggests dangers innumerable. Tyranny may oppress, wealth may insult them; or, which is far more to be dreaded, poverty may tempt them into the forbidden walks of vice; for alas! she hath not wherewith to raise her tender infants to the age of providing for themselves by honest manual labour; for except the small remains of a scanty fortune, and her own skill and industry, she hath nothing to procure for them a supply of the necessaries of life.

My brethren! were an angel sent to this earth to indulge the benevolence of his nature, and to perform what might most recommend him to God; we should certainly see him in the dwelling of such a family as this, administering comfort and relief."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

AMONG a variety of private petitions, which were presented and read, was one from Capt. John M'Pherson, setting forth, that he has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining the longitude to a degree of precision, far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretensions; and requesting that Congress, for the purpose of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will send him out, in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the King of the French. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the house, that he had this day approved and signed, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodes-Island and Providence Plantations, as far as the same respects the states of Georgia, and Rhodes-Island and Providence Plantations."

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had agreed to the proposed conference on the subject of the disagreeing amendments of both houses, to the Representative bill, and had, on their part, appointed managers; also, that they insisted on some, and had receded from others of their amendments, to the bill for the relief of widows, and orphans, invalids, and other persons; and also, that they had passed a bill for the erection of a lighthouse on Montaugh Point, in the state of New York, to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Otis delivered a second message, notifying, that the Senate had, with amendments, passed a bill (sent to them from the house) providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established.

The order of the day, on the Georgia election, being called for, Mr. W. Smith, withdrew the motion he had made on Friday last, for transmitting to the Executive of Georgia, a copy of the resolution respecting General Wayne's election: And in lieu thereof, proposed one, to the following effect:

"RESOLVED, That the seat of ANTHONY WAYNE,