STANZAS.

Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor.

WHILE strong convictions stir the heart,
We see, we feel the bitter smart;
Adjust the bounds of Right and Wrong,
With all the truth of Moral Song:
Touch'd keenly with the generous flame,
We glow with virtue pant for fame
Blush at our recollected faults,
And arm with firm resolves our thoughts.

Say, in temptations trying hour,
Will virtue still retain its pow'r;
Will these resolves in future last,
Which passion conquer'd in the past?
Again we err—ourselves we blame,
And feel revived Remorse and Shame;
Again our firm resolves renew,
And prov'd as quickly changeful too!

Blest they, who look superior down,
On Pleasure's smile, Misfortune's frown;
Who strong in Virtue, can despise
The calls of passion, lures of Vice;
Who never know the guilty fear,
Remorseless pang, repentant tear;
But calmly Duty's path pursue,
And tread on earth with Heav'n in view!

But sure some mansion in the sky
Shall shelter frail Humanity;
Which, erring oft by Vice assail'd;
Yet, still returning Virtue hail'd;
And while it prov'd the heart sincere;
O'er all its weakness dropt a tear,
There shall the painful conflict cease,
And the Poor Heart shall be at Peace!

New London, FEBRUARY 21, 1792.

PROPOSAL,

BY TIMOTHY GREEN & SON,

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For the information of those who are unacquainted with this author and his writings, the editors would observe, that in the early part of his life he was a sea Captain in the African trade, and an avowed enemy to divine revelation—but being convinced of his errors and reclaimed of his enormous vices by the grace of the gospel, he became a strenuous advocate and fervent preacher of the Christian religion, of the episcopal order—and in his letters, giving an history of himself, and his correspondence with christian friends, as well as in his practical SERMONS, breathes such a mild, candid, catholic spirit, as must endear him to professing christians of every denomination.

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DESIROUS to forward, as much as in my power, the printing of all valuable professional Books, that we may fare in our country the money annually sent to Europe for their purchase, I have ventured to issue a proposal for printing BACON's ABRIDGMENT; and doubt not, should I be encouraged by a liberal subscription, to execute the work to your approbation. This being the largest work in common use, among your profession, should it succeed, all other Law-Books, necessary in this country, will no doubt be re-printed here, and gentlemen may speedily have the satisfaction of being supplied with Law Libraries printed in the United States. Permit me, gentlemen, to solicit your aid, to this undertaking, by giving it such attention as the advancement of the useful arts in your country demands, and such encouragement to the subscription as your influence can readily effect.

With esteem and respect, I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Jan. 10, 1792.

Head Quarters, Boston, Feb. 5, 1792.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Commander in Chief having taken into consideration the application of Maj. Gen. Shepherd of the fourth Division, relative to several alterations in the arrangment of that division, and having had the advice of Council, he therefore orders that a new Regiment, be formed in the first Brigade, to be called the fifth in the Brigade, and to be composed of the militia in the towns of Holland, Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield, and Palmer, detached from the first Regiment, and the town of Ware, to be detached from the third Regiment, making in the whole eight companies.

That the east company in the town of Belchertown, at present commanded by Capt. Green, be added to the first Regiment, and that the company in the town of Leverett, be added to the third Regiment.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Wm. DONNISON, Adj. General.

Westfield, April 16, 1792.

DIVISION ORDERS.

IN Conformity to the above arrangment, the Major General orders the Captains and Subalterns of the first and fifth Regiments, as they are above established, to convene on Monday the fourteenth day of May coming, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the former at Capt. Reuben Sikes's, Innholder, in Wilbraham, the latter in Brimfield, at Dea. Israel Trasks, for the purpose of choosing their field officers, agreeable to the Militia law, and make report to the Major-General of their proceedings immediately thereafter.

The field officers of the first Brigade, including those that are to be chosen in the first and fifth Regiments, will assemble together at Mr. Zenas Parsons's, in Springfield, on Monday the fourth day of June coming, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making choice of a Brigadier General, in the room of Gen. Porter, (who hath resigned on his Excellency has accepted,) and report to the Major General, their proceedings.

By order of the Major General.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

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 Thomas Phillips, late of Ashfield, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of Phillip Phillips, Esq. in said Ashfield, on the second Tuesday of June and August next, and the last Wednesday of October next, from one to six o'clock on each of said days, six months from the first day of May, being allowed to settle said estate.

FRANCIS MANTOR,
SAMUEL ANNABLE,
DAVIS BUTLER. } Commissioners

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

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, Admn'r.

Ashfield, April 2, 1792.

New Establishment of the American Army.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS, who served in the war with reputation, and have an inclination to commence Soldiers again.—And all young men, whose spirit and ambition leads them to a more honorable employment than supporting themselves by hard labour, are hereby informed, that an opportunity offers them to engage in the military service of their country.—Those who have an inclination to engage are directed to call on the subscriber, who will attend at the rendezvous, in Springfield, or on Lieutenant Amos Lyman, at Northampton, where they will receive every information necessary, respecting the pay and cloathing.

THOMAS HUNT,
Lieut. and United States Recruiting Officer.

Springfield, May 1, 1792.

WILL BE KEPT FOR COVERING, AT THE STABLE OF

WILLIAM MOORE,

THE

ROE BUCK,

A HORSE of good size, and in every other respect extremely well calculated for this part of the country. He was bred in the State of New-York, and kept last season as a STALLION, from whence his *abilities* cannot be commended.

He will Cover at Nine Shillings the Leap, Two Shillings at the season, and four dollars to warrant a mare to be paid in CASH, or any kind of GRAIN, within four months from the time of service.

Greenfield, April 9, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

(By Order of Law,)

ON THURSDAY the 24th. day of June next, at the House of SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—One half of four House Lots, in said Ashfield; being Lots No. 25, in the second, third, fourth and fifth division, containing, in all 150 acres, being the real estate of JAMES WOOD, of Charlemont, in the County of Worcester. Gent. HENRY WOOD.

N. B. The other half of the same lots may be purchased at the same time. May. 2, 1792.

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, at the house of Capt. BOLTWOOD, Innholder, in Conway, or at private sale before:

A GOOD FARM,

LYING in CONWAY, containing Two Hundred and Twenty ACRES, well watered; with a variety of Fruit Trees; a convenient Dwelling house, Barn, and other Buildings; lying a Mile West of the Meering-house.

FOR further particulars, previous to, or at the time of sale, apply to the Subscribers.

AMZI CHILDS,
THOMAS W. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL CHILDS, 2d.

Deerfield, April 16th, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the pasture of *Oliver Wright*, in Westhampton, on the 9th inst. a light forrel MARE COLT, about 14 hands high, coming two years old, natural trotter, with a white streak in her face, lately docked.—Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

THOS. BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, April 30, 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 Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased: (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of the Widow Jesse Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to five o'clock P. M. on each of said Days.

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN,
CALVIN RICE. } Commissioners

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

RUTH REED, Administratrix.

Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, fitted for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Commington through said Windsor, and will keep 25 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Kellogg, in said Windsor or Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VII. WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1792. [NUMB. 298.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

APRIL 16.

(CIRCULAR.)

PHILADELPHIA APRIL 14, 1792.

SIR,

IN CONFORMITY to an appointment and instructions from the officers of the Massachusetts line of the late American army, I have attended at the seat of government from the 20th of March to the present period.

The object of my commission was to obtain a decision on the memorial which they had heretofore presented to Congress, on the subject of further compensation for themselves and the soldiers who served during the war. Although in the first instance similar applications were expected from those in the different states who were interested, yet that expectation was defeated by a delay of the communication contained in the circular address of the 15th of February, and an idea that no further appointment of Congress would take place.

Finding myself thus disunited, and considering that the officers and soldiers through the United States were equally interested in the question, I deemed it a mark of respect and attention due to them, not even to attempt a consideration of the subject until they had a fair opportunity of becoming active applicants in the measures he had adopted, and of affording us the aid of their advice and assistance.

As a proper investigation and decision of this question is of the highest importance, as it will afford relief to a large number of our companions of the war, whose distresses are only equalled by their patience; and as a sense of sentiment and of measures will be most likely to produce the object of our reasonable wishes, I have it in particular command from the officers of Massachusetts, to request a co-operation of the officers of your line, at the opening of the next session of Congress.

They will attend, at that time by their agent, or agents, and a final decision will doubtless be obtained.

As my brother officers in Massachusetts have entrusted this business to my care, and as I have devoted some attention to the consideration of the subject, I flatter myself you will not deem it improper in me, in this communication, to make some general observations thereon.

The claim of the army on the publick, in our opinion, is fixed in the unalterable principles of justice, that they ought to feel the fullest confidence of success.

The people of America know, and the publick records will ever perpetuate the services which have been generated.—An attempt to prove that a demand of small face to nature still remains unsatisfied, would only be to shew that a part is less than the whole; or twenty, three, four or five, are not equal to twenty.—The ruling point in the case, stronger than any which can be adduced, is its being found in the feelings of every honest heart will overcome every argument which sophistry can devise or ingenuity invent, in opposition to the claim.

Were I to attempt an investigation of the subject, it would appear from the most authentick documents that the publick engagement to the army was a certain sum in specie.—That certain military services were to be rendered in consequence of this engagement. That there has been a full acknowledgment on the part of the United States, that the services have been faithfully performed.—That the publick neither discharged the demand in specie, or in other property equivalent in value to specie.—That the certificates, being supported by funds, had no other value than what was stamped on them by public opinion.—That this value was sanctioned by the uniform adjudications of the courts of law through the United States, in causes relative to this kind of property.—That the same principle has been recognized by the Legislatures of the different states, in a variety of instances.—That Congress themselves under the confederation, were impressed with the same sentiments, particularly in the instance of the sale of the lands in the Western Territory, for a price greatly enhanced, in consequences of payment being made in certificates.

From these facts it most conclusively follows, that the claim of the army is not chimerical but founded in the clear and eternal principles of justice.

If these facts, and the conclusions which follow from them, be true, what possible reason can be given, why we should not, in a decent and manly manner, ask for our rights? The present government is not only endued with the ability, but was founded for the express purpose of "establishing justice." While the services of those men who cheerfully endured every toil, hardship and danger, which are incident to a military life, who persevered in the services of their country until peace and happiness were restored, remain unrewarded, it can never be said that this purpose has been attained. The pleasure which every honest American must feel from a reflection on the present prosperous situation of his country, must necessarily be checked by a confideration that those services are unrewarded which modesty need not blush to say, greatly contributed to the attainment of the publick felicity which is now enjoyed. Nor is this all—many of the men who performed those services, are now from the want of the first compositions which was promised to them, pining in indigence, languishing in goals or compelled to seek a subsistence in the neighbourhood of savages, upon the frontiers of the United States; while nearly every thing they eat, drink or wear, in these distressing situations, is taxed to pay the difference between former low and the present high value of their certificates to the present holders of them.

To shew that those characters who are entitled to the publick consideration can easily be distinguished, that a further compensation can be made only by paying the debt which actually existed at the time when the funding system was adopted, that in doing it no new debt will be created, and the purchasers of alienated securities will not be effected, or any interference be made with any systems which have been adopted, I beg leave to present the following statement:

The army may be divided into four classes.

1st. Those whose terms of service expired the 1st of January, 1776.

2d. Those whose terms of service expired the 1st of January, 1777.

3d. Those who insisted in the year 1777 for three years, or during the war. The term of service of those who enlisted for three years expired in the year 1780.

4th. Those who enlisted in the year 1780.

The first and second class have no well-founded claims, because, there was no depreciation on the money at the time they were paid.—The fourth class, perhaps have no claim in equity, because the large bounties they received, were a full equivalent for their services.—The third class, with the officers, remain only to be considered.—They depended wholly on the stipulations of Congress.—This class having served during the principal part of the war, received certificates in payment, the value of which has been fully considered.—They returned home under the disadvantages of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military pursuits, their property and connexions deranged and lost, and their families involved for a necessary support.—Thus circumstanced, necessity compelled them to dispose of their certificates for the current prices in the market.

After the present government was established, provision was made for these certificates, wherever they were found.—By that provision the purchasers received an immense advantage. The publick however saved a part of the debt which was originally due,—two per cents. for ten years on the principal of the whole debt, and half the interest which had accumulated.—This remnant now remains, and in paying it no more than the original debt will be discharged.

The rival pretensions to this remnant will be the original holders, who earned the whole by the sweat of their brow, and the present holders, who have already received seven or eight hundred per cent. on the money which they advanced.

In the name of justice, equity, and good conscience, which claim is to be preferred? Every man will answer, that of the soldiers; unless his feelings are fleeced against every principle of honour, good faith, and gratitude.

This remnant therefore, so far as it extends to our original claims, may be appropriated with great propriety to relieve the sufferings of the foregoing description of men. In addition to this, there can be no doubt but Congress will be disposed to make a liberal grant of land in the western territory, for the same purpose—for it is not to be forgotten that those vast possessions, on which has been founded the pleasing expectations of sinking the whole of the publick debt, are the fruits of those toils which the government is now called upon to compensate. I have only, sir, to request you to take the earliest opportunity to make this communication known to the officers of your line, and I sincerely hope at the opening of the next session of Congress, they will think proper to make their application.—I am, with every sentiment of respect, in behalf of the officers of Massachusetts line of the late army

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM HULL.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *MARCH* 27.

MR. S. BOURNE, from the committee of enrollment, presented to Mr. Speaker, duly enrolled, a "Bill, supplemental to the act making further provision for the defence of the frontiers of the united States;" Mr. Speaker signed the same; and before the House rose, Mr. Bourne reported, that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the said bill for his approbation.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that the President of the United States had this day signed an "Act providing for the settlement of the claims of particular persons, barred by limitations heretofore established;" and also an "Act for the relief of widows, orphans, invalid pensioners and certain other persons."

A resolution laid yesterday on the table by Mr. Giles, was taken up, and amended, as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of Major Gen. St. Clair; and also into the causes of the detentions or delays, which "are suggested to have" attended the money, cloathing, provisions, and military stores for the use of the said army; and into such other cases, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat."

After a debate of some length, a division of the question being called for,

The question was taken on the first part, as far as the words, "Major-General St. Clair," which passing in the negative, Yeas 21; Nays 35—the remainder of the resolution was left of course.

The following resolution was then adopted; Yeas 44; Nays 10.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under Major General St. Clair; and that such committee be appointed to call for such persons, papers, & records, as may be necessary to assist their enquiries."

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Vining, Clarke, and Sedgwick.

In consequence of the passing of the act, by which a general provision is made for claims to invalid pensions, many of the petitions, heretofore referred to heads of departments, not requiring now to be particularly reported on, the following order was proposed by Mr. Sturges, and adopted by the House, viz.

"Ordered, that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, return the petitions presented to this House by invalids and others whose cases are comprehend in the provisions of any act of the present session—with the papers accompanying the said petitions, which have been referred to them, and are now in their offices; and that the several petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions."

The report of the select committee on the memorial of the officers of the United States, late in the service of the United States, was taken up for consideration; and on a motion that the House should agree to the report, the question was taken in the negative.

Mr. Madison, who had voted with the majority, for the appointment of a committee of enquiry moved for a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose of substituting the following resolution, instead of the one adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make enquiry into such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under the command of Major General St. Clair, as may be proper to be reported for the information of this House."

Some objections, however, being made, the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *MARCH* 28.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, was read, containing an abstract of the exports of the United States, and also of the import and tonage duties, during one year, ending with September last.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee on the specie account of the treasurer of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Madison moved, "that it be an instruction to the committee of seven, appointed yesterday, to consider the inquiry committed to them, as confined to such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under Major General St. Clair, as may be requisite for the information of the House."

The question, on this motion, passed in the negative.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had concurred with the house in passing the bill for finishing the lighthouse, on Bald head, at the mouth of Capefear river, in the state of Northcarolina.

Mr. Otis delivered a second message, informing the house, that the President of the United States had returned the Senate of his having this day approved and signed an act supplemental to the late Act for the defence of the Frontiers.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Seney in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the publick debt.

"The first of the resolutions proposed on the 22d instant by Mr. Fitzsimons, being taken into consideration—as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt, of the United States which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of September next, on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States."

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lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, unless in the [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.