For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to give the following lines a place in your GAZETTE, *and oblige one of your constant readers.*

Hymn to Spring.

HAIL! lovely, charming, blooming Spring,
Thy glad return makes nature sing,
Thrice welcome to our clime,
Bear thou the muse on thy soft wings,
That to our aid may accents bring
To sing the bliss that's thine.—

The untutor'd accents of the grove,
Allure to friendship, and to love
In sweet pathetic strains:
Whilst pretty lambkins blithe and gay
Indulge their mirth in sport and play
Skip lightly o'er the plain.

Fair FLORA wakes her beauteous train,
And spreads them o'er the verdant plain,
To beautify the scene.
The gentle Zephyrs as they pass,
Their odiferous exhalations waft,
Affording joys Supreme.

The tender herbage of the fields,
To powerful vegetations yields;
In various hues appear.
Some to please the partial eye,
In others, nobler virtues lie;
While some for dainties are.

The blooming MARS at early morn,
Trips o'er the dew-besprinkled lawn,
To taste the sweets of MAY.
The feather'd choir being just awake,
She adds the tribute of her note,
To chant the morning lay.

The Rustic views the opening spring,
And smiles to see the change she brings,
With joy renews his toil,
Each day he views the varying scene,
Which is in chat his darling theme,
And cultivates the soil.

The joyful pairs now walk the grove,
To taste the sweets that flow from love
With pure and chaste desires;
The gentle cooings of the dove
Persuade to constancy in love
And fans the am'rous fire.

The student now o'er day declines,
Leaves with his thoughts his books behind,
To walk the flowery vale,
Where nature's pencil she imparts,
The finish'd strokes of nature's art,
With joy the mind regales.

Shall MAN be mute, while nature sings,
And not his grateful tribute brings,
To him that's all supreme,
Whose breath can change the varying year,
Bid smiling spring in bloom appear,
Or change to wintry scenes?

PHILOMELA.

MAY 9, 1792.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the *best* things grow out of the *worst*!—Even the BIBLE is made out of rags! And yet people will not save their rags! Authors, printers, arts, sciences, and records all depend on rags for support, and yet *rags are* thrown away. *Great* people, that is people *really great*, save rags. Why? because the saving rags is a very *little thing*, yet it is a little thing that has *great* effects.—Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are not *poor* and *proud*, save rags. Why? because *every little helps*. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But minding people, who are above want and below affluence, will not save rags. Then let them put the business into the hands of little folks; *children and maids*. Tell Moll and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place—give them all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the business—they will think of it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a years collection of rags; and the rags will make a BIBLE or a LAW BOOK—There is a bible and a cap clear gain! Twenty thousand families in Connecticut will save twenty thousand BIBLES and Caps! A great saving this for one year and one state.

P. S. Tell Moll and Betty, that you paper-makers do not mean to get away their dish clouts—after their rags are become unfit for dishclouts and house clothes, they are just as good for paper makers as ever.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibralter to his correspondent in this city, dated March 1.

"The Emperour (of Morocco) Yezid, having made a forced March, and eluded the army commanded by Ben Assur, pushed on to the city of Morocco, where he arrived about the second of February, but the gates being shut against him he attacked the palace, and carried it on the 6th, where he committed the greatest excesses, and once more gave up the devoted Jews to plunder: many friends as well as enemies suffered from the rapacity of the army. On the 12th, Muley Ithem reached the plains of Morocco, with a considerable army, said to consist of 30,000 men, where the Emperour, with about that number, met them and after an engagement which continued from ten till two o'clock, obtained the Victory. Of Ithem's army thirteen hundred were killed, and eight hundred taken prisoners, some dispersed themselves, but the greatest part retreated towards Jesse. The Emperor's loss was inconsiderable, but he was himself wounded in several places, and the use he made of his success was to put the prisoners to death, not one of whom did he pardon. He ordered them to be nailed up against the walls, and upon the Doors where they happened to be, and he prohibited all persons from administering any kind of relief to them. He also put to death, without any apparent cause, two christians who had been several years employed by his father as stone-cutters, and two Frenchmen who had passed into the country from Ceuta. In short, from the 12th to the 16th such a scene of slaughter was exhibited as, in Morocco, has seldom been heard of. On the 16th, however, it pleased Heaven to put an end, to it, for on that day the Emperor, died of his wound."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman dated March 6.

"Slema, (or rather Selima) who I think will govern adlaft in the kingdom of Fez, has upon the whole, an amiable character. He is humane and temperate, religious and superstitious, a dutiful son to his mother, and a lover of peace. He has declared himself a friend to commerce, and an enemy to every thing cruel and treacherous. An Alcade, who had attached himself to the Emperor in a distinguished manner, on the death of his master, retired to his sanctuary, but Slema sent him a message, applauding his conduct, telling him he had nothing to fear, and expressing a wish that if ever himself should be reduced to distress, he might have a few such faithful adherents, as the Alcade has been to his brother. By the best and most moderate accounts the number of people Yezid (the late Emperor) caused to be put to death, from his arrival before the city of Morocco, until he died, which was about two weeks, exceeded twenty thousand; among whom were without respect to age or sex, all who had any connection with the late Effendi."

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT in further addition to an act entitled, "An act for regulating and governing the Militia of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor or Commander in chief, with the advice and consent of the Council, may whenever he shall judge expedient, raise a troop or troops of cavalry, in each division of the militia, in addition to those already raised.

Provided always, That the certificate of the Commanding Officer of the division, shall be required, and the same rules and restrictions observed in every respect, in raising such troop or troops, as the law requires for raising companies of cadets.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor or commander in Chief, with the advice of the council, be, and hereby is empowered to form the several troops of cavalry and companies of artillery, in each division of the militia of this commonwealth, into battallions; such battallions, when consisting of more than three troops or companies, to be commanded by a Lieut. Colonel, and if not consisting of more than three troops or companies, to be commanded by a Major.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all companies of cadets, light infantry or other corps, except troops of cavalry which may be hereafter raised by virtue of the authority given by the law to the Governor, shall be under the command of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the regiment in which such companies or other corps may be raised, in the same manner as the standing companies, of militia, belonging to any regiment, are under the command of the Colonel or commanding officer thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Captain of any company of artillery, troop of cavalry, company of cadets or other corps, nor any other person, shall hereafter enlist any man or men, belonging to any of the standing companies of militia, for the purpose of forming or recruiting such company, troop or other corps, when by means thereof such standing company would be reduced to a less number than sixty privates of the train band; but where it can be done without an infraction upon this rule, all such companies, troops and other corps, as are already established, may be recruited; any thing in the act to which this is an addition, or in any subsequent act in addition thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all regimental or battallion musters, companies destitute of commissioned officers, shall be under the immediate command of such commissioned officers as the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company may belong, shall order; any thing in law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the adjutants of the several regiments of militia within this Commonwealth, may prefer their accounts for services hereafter performed in the execution of their duty, in copying and distributing general and divisionary orders, and that only, with proper vouchers and certificates, to the General Court, for allowance and payment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Alien or Shaker (so called) shall be held to do military duty, in the militia of this Commonwealth.

(This act passed March 9, 1792.)

APPROVED:
JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSCHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two

AN ACT for making the certificates of certain Officers, evidence in criminal cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in all criminal prosecutions within this Commonwealth, for forging or altering any paper, or other bill of credit of the United States of America, or either of said States, or of uttering or passing any such paper, or other bill of credit, knowing the same to be forged or altered, or of holding and possessing such forged or altered bill of credit, with intent to utter or pass the same, knowing the same to be forged or altered, the certificate under oath of the Secretary or Treasurer of the said United States of America, or of either of the said States, of the tenor of the true bill alleged to be forged or altered, shall be admitted on trial, in such prosecution for the purpose of proving such bill of credit, to be forged or altered.

(This Act passed March 8, 1792.)

APPROVED,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A TRUE COPY—
ATTEST—
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods,

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	§	India Nankeen,	§
Fashionable Elastick cloth	§	English Strip'd do.	§
Buff Casimer,	§	Janes and Fustians,	§
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.	§	Cambricks,	§
	§	Irish Linen,	§
	§	Satin and Mode,	§
	§	Fans,	§
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	§	Large and small Bibles,	§
Check'd Strip'd and Plain,	§	Account Books of all sizes,	§
Muslin,	§	Window Glass, 6 by 4	§
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	§	7 by 9.	§
	§	Crockery and Glass Ware,	§
Bandanna and other do.	§	Cuttlery, &c.	§
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	§	Hyson and Bohea Tea,	§
	§	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred,	§
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose,	§	Bladder, or pound, very cheap.	§

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the BAKERS business, a Really active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of

GEORGE BLACKMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6, 1792.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of *OAK BARK*, for which part Cash will be paid, by

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 6, 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber fifteen SHEEP, one thorn—marked with a half crop and under bit of the left ear.

NOAH COOL.

Westampton, June 1. 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1792. [NUMB. 303.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

A Bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions, received from the Senate yesterday, was read the three times and passed.——The act referred to, was "to mitigate or remit the penalties and forfeitures accruing from breaches of the revenue laws; this title was added to the title of the bill.

A bill for the relief of the river and bay fisheries, was read the first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. BOURNE, of the committee of enrollment, reported the following bills, as truly enrolled;

An act for granting and conveying a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes and his associates.—And an act for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress. The Speaker signed the bills.

The report of a select committee on the account of John A. Cutting, was taken into consideration; the account was for monies expended in procuring the release of American seamen, impressed on board British ships in England in the year 1790, &c.—This report recommends that 2000 dollars should be paid to Mr. Cutting in part of his account, and such further payments on the same as vouchers shall be produced for, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, of State, shall appear just."

After some conversation on the subject, the reading of the account being called for, a motion was made for clearing the gallery, which was cleared accordingly.——The house being again opened,

An act for settling the accounts of A. W. White, against the United States, was taken into consideration in a committee of the whole; after some discussion, the bill was reported without amendment.

The bill after some debate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. LAWRANCE introduced a motion to repeal the resolutions of the 24th ult. for adjourning the 5th inst. and to alter the time to the 10th, which was adopted.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that the house should take into consideration the report of the select committee on the memorial of Mr. Ceracchi, relative to the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON; this motion was not agreed to.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting against the United States, was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. BOURNE, a committee was appointed to report a bill of bills, providing for the expenses of stationary and clerk hire, incurred by the several commissioners of loans.

A report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Lt. R. H. Coutes, was read, and a motion made for a committee to bring in a bill for compensating the petitioner for his pay and rations; this motion was laid on the table.

In Committee of the whole, on the bill entitled, an act supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States; Mr. MUHLENBERG in the chair.

Mr. MADISON's motion to insert the word *lowest* before the words "market price," was agreed to; 24 to 23. The committee proceeded through the discussions of the remaining sections—they then rose and reported the bill with amendments; these were taken into consideration; the first was an inserting the word *lowest*, this was disagreed to; the other amendments were adopted. A section was added to the following import; that all future purchases of public debt shall be made at the lowest price at which the same can be obtained by open purchase, or by receiving sealed proposals; &c.

The bill was then laid on the table.

A second message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have passed the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, with amendments; also, that they concur in the amendments of the house to the bill to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions.

A third message from the senate, informed the house that they have passed the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage; also that they have concurred in the resolution for altering the time of adjournment, with an amendment. This amendment was to strike out Thursday, and to insert Tuesday the eighth inst. The house concurred in this amendment.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

The amendments of the Senate to the two following bills were taken into consideration, and agreed, to by the House, viz. The bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, and the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.

Mr. MADISON, of the committee of conference on the process bill, reported that they had met the committee on the part of the Senate, and had agreed recedings of the amendments, but did not agree to others—this report was deferred for consideration on Monday.

The bill providing for the settlement of the demands of A. W. White against the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States, was further disagreed—a motion to provide for funding a further sum on account of several of the States, on their respective debts, being made, a debate ensued.—The previous question being called for, "shall the main question be put?" it passed in the negative, yeas 24—nays 25.

The bill being further amended at a late hour, the question for engrossing was put, and carried in the affirmative.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house, that they have postponed until the next session of Congress, the consideration of the bill sent from this house, entitled "An act for settling the demands of Anthony Walton White, against the United States!"—also, that they have passed a bill regulating foreign coins, &c.—and that they have appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him of the intended recess.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary LEAR, informed the house that the bill, entitled, "An act for granting and conveying certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates;" also the bill, for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress, have both received his approbation and signature.

ADJOURNED.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Mr. BOURNE of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage—and the bill to continue an act providing for mitigating and remitting certain forfeitures and penalties accruing under breaches of the revenue laws, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions—The Speaker signed the above bills. Mr. BOURNE reported that the committee had examined the bill entitled, an act concerning spirits distilled within the United States, and found an error therein—the same corrected by general consent.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act making provision for the public debt, was read the third time—The time of subscribing is extended to the first day of March next——The books to be opened the first day of June next——the other blanks being filled up, the bill was passed.

A bill regulating foreign coins, was read twice, and committed.

The error in the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States having been rectified, the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

Mr. BOURNE reported a bill making compensations to the commissioners of loans, for extraordinary expenses, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The message of the Senate, which informed the house that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the intended recess, was taken into consideration, and concurred—and Messrs. SENEY, GILMAN, and GROVE appointed a committee on the part of the house.

The engrossed bill for making compensation to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses, was read a third time and passed.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, making alterations in the Treasury and war departments. The first section, which provides for an accountant to the War department, was agreed to. The second, which relates to the appointment of a commissary of military stores, it was moved should be struck out—this motion after some debate, was carried in the affirmative. Some other amendments were agreed to, and then the bill was reported to the house. The amendments were taken into consideration and adopted with one exception. The bill was then ordered to be read the third time—it was accordingly read, and passed.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. LEE, the report of the select committee on the memorial of Joseph Ceracchi, was recommitted.

Mr. SENEY, of the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him of the intended adjournment, reported that the committee had performed that service.

The committee to whom was recommitted the memorial of Joseph Ceracchi, brought in a report, which was read, and is highly honorable to the character and abilities of Mr. Ceracchi; but stated that it would not be expedient to provide at the present time for carrying into execution the resolution of Congress, respecting the statue of General Washington, &c.

On motion of Mr. W. SMITH, the house resolved when they adjourn to meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have passed the bill making compensations to the commissioners of loans, for extraordinary expenses and the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

The house took into consideration their amendments to the process bill disagreed to by the Senate. The amendment of the house to the second section which was to strike out the words "and be at liberty to pursue the same until a tender of the debt and costs in gold and silver shall be made," was the first—it was moved that the house should adhere; this motion, after debate, was carried in the affirmative—yeas 30—noes 17. Adjourned until five o'clock.

Five o'clock, P. M.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the amendments to the process bill was resumed—the house insisted on one, and receeded from the residue of their amendments.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes—Mr. MUHLENBERG, in the chair.

The bill being read, a motion was made to strike out the first section; on the question, the number being equal, the chairman voted against the motion. The committee proceeded through the several sections; they then rose and reported the bill without amendment. The house took the same into consideration. The motion for striking out the first section, being renewed, it was agreed to. The sections depending on this, which related to the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall pass in the United States, were of course struck out. The sections relating to copper coinage were agreed to—and the bill, as amended, was read the third time and passed.—The title of the bill was amended to read, "A bill to provide for the coinage of copper."

Two enrolled bills were reported; one "An act making compensations to the Loan Officers of the United States, for extraordinary expenses"—the other, "An act supplementary to the act, making provision for the debt of the United States." The Speaker signed the same.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making certain appropriations therein specified.

The committee proceeded through the bill without amendment.

Mr. LAWRANCE then moved that the report relative to the prisoners redeemed from Algiers, also respecting those remaining in captivity, which report had been referred to the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, should be taken into consideration. Two sections were proposed to be added to the bill, agreeable to the report, but after some debate were disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they have concurred in their amendments to the bill making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments with an amendment.

This amendment was taken into consideration and agreed to

ADJOURNED.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

An engrossed bill making certain appropriations therein specified, was read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informed the house that they recede, from their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the process bill—and that they agree to the amendments to the bill for regulating foreign coins, &c.

Mr. BOURNE of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the following bills—viz. an act making alterations in the Treasury and War departments—an act for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of said courts, and for jurors and witnesses—and an act to provide for a copper coinage—The Speaker signed the above bills.

A bill to compensate the service of the late Col. George Gibson, was taken into consideration, in committee of the whole, and agreed to without amendment—it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. WILLIS presented the following resolution in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury report at the next session, as early as may be, the number and capacity of the mills in the several districts and states—the net product of the revenue arising from the duties thereon, &c.—number of officers employed in collecting the duties, &c.—This resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. SMITH called the attention of the house to a report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of procuring fresh from salt water—and proposed a resolution pursuant to the Secretary's report, authorising him to cause the several collectors to be provided with blank clearances, on the back of which shall be printed directions of the process. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FITZSIMONS of the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the failure of the late expedition under General St. Clair, brought in a report, which was read—after a detail of facts, the report contains