EXTRACT from "THE SLAVES."

AN ELEGY.

IF late I pass'd upon this twilight plain,
Of Fontenoy, to weep the free-born Brave;
Sure Fancy now may cross the "Wethern Main,
And melt in sadder pity for the Slave.

Lo! where to yon plantation drooping goes,
The sable herd of human kind, while near,
Stalks a pale despot, and around him throws
The scourge that wakes—that punishes the tear.

O'er the far beach the mournful murmurs run,
And join the rude yell of the tumbling tide,
As faint they ply their labors in the sun,
To feed the luxury of brutal pride!

E'en at this moment, on the burning gale,
Floats the weak wailing of the female tongue;
And can that sex's softness nought avail—
Must naked woman shriek amid the throng?

O cease to think, my soul! what thousands die
By suicide, and toil's extreme despair;
Thousands who never raised to heaven the eye,
Thousands, who fear'd no punishment, but there.

Are drops of blood the horrible manure
That fills with lascious juice the teeming cane?
And must our fellow-creatures thus endure,
For traffic vile, th' indignity of pain?

Yes, their keen sorrows are the sweets we bleed,
With the green bev'rage of our morning meal,
The while to love meek mercy we pretend,
Or for fictitious ills affect so feel.

Yes, 'tis their anguish mantles in the bowl,
Their sighs excite the ruffians drunken joy;
Those ignorant sufferers know not of a soul,
That we enlighten'd may his hopes destroy."

*The Atlantic—Hesperian Main, so called by the Antients.

INSCRIPTION for the MONUMENT of a YOUNG LADY.

COME, Resignation! wipe the human tear
Domestic anguish drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid selfish sorrow hush the fond complaint,
Nor from the God the lov'd detain the saint.

Truth, meekness, patience, honor's shade! were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine;
Though *these* thy forfeit being could not save,
Thy *faith* lobb'd the terrors of the grave.

O if thy *living* excellence could teach,
Death hath lost its chief emphasis of speech:
In death thy last, best lesson still impart,
And write, PREPARE TO DIE, on every heart.

RECENT FACT.

THE great Mr. Dalmahoy went in company with a friend to see the lunatics in Bedlam, in London. Among other unhappy subjects, he saw a man quite naked, who called out to him to come to the grate. He did so. The madman said, Come, sir, you are Admiral of the British fleet—I am Admiral of the French fleet—Let us not put our innocent men to death, but decide the point between you and I. Here, take this sword (holding him a straw) and I'll take this (holding in his hand another straw)—Dalmahoy took the straw, and the other throwing himself into an attitude, made several passes through the grate, which Dalmahoy honored. At last the madman dropped his straw, and said, "You have disarmed me; but if you are a man of honor, you will permit me to take it up again." Dalmahoy said, "By all means." The madman stooped, but in stead of the straw, took up a large chamber pot, and dashed the contents in Dalmahoy's face, crying out, "*There,—d—n you, go and tell your King what a finking Admiral he pitched upon to fight with me.*"—The pickle in which poor Dalmahoy was—his shame, his confusion, and his rage, have been the subject of much laughter in the circle of his acquaintance in the city.

DREADFUL FATE of a MISER in *PARIS*.

T*****, an opulent financier, had procured an iron door to be made for an obscure vault in which he concealed his gold and silver; and where he daily went to pay his adorations to the Deity Mammon—The maker of the ingenious lock, warned him to be particularly attentive to a certain spring, lest it might prove fatal to him: because if he neglected to fasten it whilst in the vault, he would be himself irrevocably caught in the snare he had laid for others.

Many years elapsed: the insatiate miser continued his accumulations, and regularly visited his hoard.—He laid himself down among his treasure, numbered his bags with the feelings of a voluptuary, and ranged them in order, in that obscure vault, the only shrine of his worship.

One day in transport, whilst animated by the Idol he adored, and enjoying all the pleasure of avarice, neglected to fix the fatal spring; the door closed upon him, and he remained intombed with his money and his despair.

In vain he cries and roars, for he is in a dungeon distant and inaccessible to every living creature, and from which no sound could be heard: His only companions were gold and hunger:—And he died in the midst of his bags, piled one above another, all of which he would gladly have exchanged for a glass of water or a morsel of bread.—Tedious and dreadful sufferings preceded his death; and the horror of his fate was not lessened or alleviated by the recollection of one generous or benevolent action.—In the mean while his family, ignorant of his fate, search every where for him without success, as no body knew of the hiding place, which the caution of avarice had caused to be dug secretly. This sudden disappearance come at length to the knowledge of the locksmith; who immediately suspected the cause, discovered the mystery to the widow; by whose order the iron door of the cave being forced open, a shocking spectacle appeared: the unhappy T**** starved to death, lay extended upon his treasure, having in his anguish torn and devoured the flesh from his own arms. The poor whom he despised whilst alive, and to whose tears and supplications he turned a deaf ear, were moved by his catastrophe; and even they deplored so melancholy a fate.

What a horrible exit for a financier! Affording a new and affecting subject for the drama, where it may be exhibited as a dreadful lesson to misers.—The moral application is natural and easy:—Charge them who are rich in this world that they trust not in uncertain riches; but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.

That they do good; that they be rich in good works—ready to distribute, willing to communicate;—laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

DETRACTION.

OF all the evils that infest the human breast, none so pernicious as detraction. It is an enemy to all social virtue and happiness; it originates in envy, malice, and hatred; its only consolation consists in the evils, misfortune, and calamities of other; nor can it be happy if others are so; it is not bounded by honor, ambition, interest, or appetite; it is the seed of an immortal evil, that will survive the body; it knows nothing of friendship, benevolence, pity, or commiseration; it has the malignity, falsehood, and spirit of the devil, and deserves eternal punishment.

From this, its short, but true character, what man of virtue, and true benevolence, could be persuaded such a principle could exist in the human heart, in these days of Christian knowledge, and civil refinement, did not sad and stubborn facts assure us of the contrary. But when we see men of pretentional characters exerting their utmost endeavors in every secret and clandestine manner, to injure their neighbor in their trade and business, by private, false, and malicious insinuation, without any apparent advantage to themselves, but merely to gratify their malice; and when they will seek in private and respectable cabinets (when they feel secure from detection) by false and malicious insinuation, to stab the reputation of a neighbour, to gratify a spirit of revenge, thereby if possible to render their character abroad disrespectable, and to injure them in their professional business, destroying the peace, also, of neighborhoods and communities, manifestly indulging a satisfaction therein; will not every man of virtue, class such among the black catalogue of offenders? A slanderer may indulge no malice against your person, but wishes unlawfully to possess your goods. But a detracter strikes at both interest and reputation, nay, at all that makes individuals or a community happy, and that without advantage to themselves. Such men are a pest to society, and a nuisance to a community, and ought to be discarded by every benevolent mind.

BOSTON, September 19.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated August 18.

"We still continue in a situation daily growing worse. The island appears doomed to destruction—and every event which occurs appears an executioner. A few days since a dispute arose between a white and a mulatto—in which the latter had his brains beat out. Instantly the cry was given, *to arms*, and the mulattoes firing on some whites, killed several. The prudent people, however, exerted themselves to restore order, and finally succeeded—I wish I could say, they have restored confidence. The Mulattoes have been our most faithful citizens, and have borne a great part of our military burdens: I fear the transaction will sour them, and if they fail us, we are gone.

"Distress and poverty are every day increasing! Two thirds of the town's people besides the soldiery, subsist on the stores of the King—and the number must be greater.

"A vessel from France, with 30,000 dollars, and a fleet is expected with a succour of 6000 men, but unless they bring with them the mean of subsistence, we are better off without them."

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of GAD LYMAN late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

B. PRESCOTT.
D. WRIGHT.
JONAS CLARK.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

War-Department,
AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums which they are entitled for six months of their annual pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September next, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the States respectively, under the rules and regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annual entitled,

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form;

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, troop or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he resides in the county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in.

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I. A. B. of county of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf so much money as may be payable to my person for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed in presence of } *Witness.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective titles and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high, one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face, small-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, his face forehead, and white hindfeet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelly of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them by proving property and paying charges.

☞ The Printers in this, and the other states are desired to insert this, for the benefit of the public in detecting Horse Thieves.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

THE Court of GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of September, inst. stands adjourned to *Thursday the 11th day of October next*, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Northampton; to take into consideration, among other things the expediency of licensing Inoculating Hospitals, and the Clerk is directed to publish the same in the several News-Papers published in said County.

Copy of Record.—ATTEST—
ROBERT BRECK, CLERK.

Northampton, Sept. 15, 1792.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his customers in Norwich, Worthington, Goshen and Chesterfield, that he wishes to make a settlement with them immediately.—Those who have any demand on him, it will call and pay.

LUKE GATES.

CHESTERFIELD, SEPT. 26, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 6th of May last, a black STEER, 2 years old, a crop in the right ear, and a piece of the upper side of the left ear, one eye blind,—also, 2 steers, old HEIFER red & white, with a piece cut off the under side of the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, Sept. 20, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 17th inst. Sorrel colt, 2 years old, a likely thrifty SHOTE, weight twenty hundred, has no artificial mark or brand, except an ear off, is yok'd, his brisles leaning forward, supposed to be occasioned by a fright.—The owner, proving coll, may take his property.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1792.

TICKETS,
In *Enfield Falls LOTTERY*
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1792. [NUMB. 319.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 25, 1792.

THE Legislature having directed the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to enforce the Collection and payment of the Public Taxes: The Treasurer in obedience to that direction, gives notice to the collectors of taxes, that the demand against the Commonwealth, requires that the balances due on Taxes prior to tax No. 9, should be paid on or before the 20th day of *November* next, and that the balance due on Tax, No. 9, should be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of *January* next.

The Treasurer, feels a confidence that the general disposition of the People to comply with the calls of Government, and their wish to support the Credit of the Commonwealth, will enable the Collectors, at the periods above-mentioned, to pay their respective balances, and thereby save to themselves the expence of an Execution:—but should any fail to comply with this Request, Execution will issue for the balances that may then be due.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No 2.

WHEN a writer undertakes to animadvert upon the follies, vices, or misconduct of others, he takes upon himself an ungrateful task. His aim is, indeed, benevolent; he wishes to convince men of their mistakes and errors, and reform them. This would make them better for themselves, and better members of society. And tho' it wounds his tender feelings to realize a necessity of severe animadversions; yet as he is sensible that men's lusts are commonly more tender than their consciences, and knows how loth men are to be opposed in their own schemes or ways, he may expect to get the ill will, and fall under the censure of the greater part of those whose sentiments or practices he happens to oppose. Men generally hate him who reproves them, tho' he does it with a kind design, and aims at their good. Those who are wise will, however, love him, and receive benefit by his pointing out the mistakes or errors they have inadvertently fallen into.

No one can deny that there are many things amiss amongst us, which therefore ought to be pointed out and rectified. But who shall attempt it? Shall the old adage, *that which is every body's business is nobody's*, prevent every one from undertaking? I have wished and waited to see some abler pen engaged in this matter, the failure of which induces my attempt.

In this number I shall consider some things which have not been properly conducted with regard to the instruction of children.

In the infancy of this country, when people were few and scattered, and were under a necessity of laboring hard for their subsistence, it cannot be thought that people were under so good advantages to educate their children as they are now; nor could they, in general, procure so good instructors. But this is not all; people too frequently employ those as school-masters, who would undertake it cheapest; hence it came to pass that persons of low education, and indigent footingers, many of them of profligate and debauched morals, were employed in this business.

In the late war the attention of people was so much taken up in the defence of the Country, that the education of children was greatly neglected. Since the peace people have reflected seriously on the importance of giving their children a good school education; they have been more convinced of the importance of employing those to instruct youth, who are persons of good learning and good morals. Sundry instances of the ill conduct of persons employed as school-masters, have awakened the attention of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, who, in June 1789, passed an act, not only pointing out what schools should be kept in towns and districts, but also to prevent improper persons being employed as school-masters and school-mistresses. They have not only declared it to be the duty of instructors, to impress on children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation, temperance, &c. But have expressly pointed out by whom persons shall be appointed to keep a school, and have annexed penalties to the breaches of this act. But alas, in so short a time, people begin to be remiss. Tho' that law is evidently calculated to promote the general good, and tho' it was published in the public prints, that it might be universally known, it is too little regarded: school mistress and school mistresses, in many places pay little or no regard to it; take no care to obtain such approbation as the law directs. This is itself an open contempt of the law and authority, and calls for animadversion. Such abuses and violations of laws as have finally overthrown them have generally crept in by little & little; but these cases are very safe, and unless attended to by grand jurors, and others whose proper business it is, we shall soon lose all benefit of this salutary law, and persons will be employed in school-keeping who are utterly unqualified for, and incompetent to the business; to the great detriment of society in general, and of youth in particular. I have now briefly laid this grievance before the public, and could easily point out the ill consequences of the disregard of this law—I shall, however, for the present, leave them to your own reflection—consider then, take advice, and speak your minds.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Court of Vienna is said to have insisted on the dismission of Calonne, from the Councils of the French Princes, on account of the general detestation in which he is held in France.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Turin has published, by order of his Court, a pastoral letter, to invite the people to pray for the success of the Piemontese arms against a nation equally the enemy of God and of Kings.

The subscription towards the succour of the people of Poland is likely to be taken up in a way unprecedented in the history of England. Not merely corporations, public bodies and clubs—but the ladies have distinguished themselves in a cause so noble, and some of our most exalted women emulate the Duchess of Marlborough in the cause of Maria Theresa.

A diabolical attempt has been made to poison the bread making for the Prussian army. The bakers had received for that purpose large sums of money, and as soon as the money was in their pockets they discovered the whole plot. Several Frenchmen were immediately taken up and committed to prison. They passed for emigrants.

Assignats not confined to the watery element: a gentleman of the blackrod, one evening last week, very dexterously contrived to cram a hook with a wire to it, through the key-hole of Mr. Francis's shop, the clothier, in Chester; where he caught about 30 yards of cloth, which he found means to drag through an aperture at the bottom of the door.

AUGUST 6.

Mr. Paine, author of the rights of Man, has indicted the King's Printers for printing a certain paper called a Proclamation, which alludes chiefly to his publications, and may prove highly injurious; as he himself is indicted for a libel, and the Proclamation may occasion him to be prejudged, by enflaming the minds of the Jury against him before they come into Court.

A new incident in the forgery of a will has lately occured, which would have done honour to the brilliant invention of a Barrington—the trick of putting and guiding a pen in the deadman's hand, was not sufficient to satisfy the conscience of the parties—it became necessary absolutely to swear, that when the will was witnessed they saw life in him—and a live fly was actually put into the mouth of the corpse in order that they might safely swear to the fact.

The Declaration of the Duke of Brunswick is said to be a composition entirely his own, and contrary to the opinion of Prince Hohenloe, the General of the Imperial troops. The Duke was perhaps afraid that he should not meet with opposition enough at France to afford an opportunity for a full display of his military skill, and proposed a declaration to provoke the whole nation to unite against him.

AUGUST 7.

STATE PAPER.

Additional Declaration of his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, addressed to the inhabitants of France.

THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblentz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and safety of the sacred persons of the King, Queen and Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert; I have made known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

Without making the least alteration in the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th last, I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris, the King, the Queen, or any other person of the Royal Family, should be carried off from the city, all the places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceedings, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the King and royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and Royal Family, to what ever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the first choice of his most Christian Majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

All declarations whatsoever in the name of his most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

Given at General Quarters at Coblentz, July 23, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
Duc de Brunswick Lunenburgh.

Count Florida Blanca, the late minister of Spain, who since his dismission had lived retired at Ellin, in Mercia, is now a prisoner in the castle of Pampelona. His successor Count d'Aranda refused to sign the order for apprehending him, but the king insisted that it should be executed. He is accused of dependation, of squandering public money, and illegally promoting his relations and creatures.

With sincere grief we have to announce to the many friends and admirers of Lieutenant General Burgoyne, that he was taken suddenly ill at the house of Mr. Fox, on Saturday morning. He went to bed in perfect health, after spending the day cheerfully, and died at four in the morning.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, died, in Lower Grosvenor street, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Hon. Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, Lord North, of the most noble order of the garter, Lord Warden & Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Dover Castle, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum, of the county of Somerset, Recorder of Gloucester, and Taunton, an elder brother of the Trinity House, President of the Foundling Hospital, and of the asylum, and governor of the Turkey company.

AUGUST 9.

Amidst the relation of several slighter skirmishes, it is told in Paris, that on the 28th of July, the advanced guard of the camp at Maulde, composed of six thousand men, was attacked by a detachment of 10,000 Austrians. The fire was well supported, and the enemy retreating, left about two hundred killed, and many taken prisoners, of which latter the number was not know when the accounts came away. The affair took place above Virtou, at a distance from Willaucourt; and the French would have pursued their victory farther, but for the treachery of two officers of hussars who deserted to the enemy.

In one part of the field 60 French hussars fell in with a party of two hundred Hollans, of whom they killed thirty, and put the rest to flight, with the loss of only five men. The Austrians lost a great part of their baggage in this affair.

Near Marville there had been a skirmish which was less fortunate for the French. An hundred men, during an incursion into the enemy's country, were attacked by an entire regiment of Austrians, and only 58 escaped.

POLISH SUBSCRIPTION.

Yesterday a numerous and respectable meeting was convened at the London Tavern pursuant to the requisition & notice publish'd some time since by Mr. Smith, for the purpose of raising a subscription in support of the liberties of the kingdom of Poland.

Mr. Smith opened the meeting with stating, as is usual, the cause thereof—He adverted to several letters which he had received upon the occasion, some of them abounding with that generous warmth consonant to the subject; others in the more laconic stile, containing only their subscription, but all of them, in one respect or other perfectly to the purpose.

Among these was one from Lord George Gordon: who addressed the Chairman in a brief but forcible manner, wishing to be informed whether it was the intention of the Polish Nation to follow the example of France, by admitting the Jews into all the privileges of citizens; that if friendly to this description, who were very numerous in Poland, he was convinced that all their brethren in Europe would contribute liberally. Mr. Smith stated that he had transmitted an answer to his Lordship declining the solution of the question, and assuring him, that the principles which had induced the gentlemen who had formed the original design, were founded on a more liberal and broader basis.

Mr. Francis delivered his sentiments, adverting to the late political situation of this country with regard to Russia; and concluded his remarks with a solemn