

A WORTHY pious Clergyman of late, Who rank'd it with his gospel labors To guard his flock, and visit oft his neighbors; A practice now grown something out of date. But he, good man, with unobscured zeal, From house to house would daily go; Eager his Master's business to fulfil, And curious his parishioners to know. Full oft the cot of wretchedness he sought, Where death, or pale disease had brought distress, With many a balm of consolation fraught, To cheer the Widow and the fatherless. Abroad, o'er mug of cyder, or his pipe, Would he inculcate lessons moral; From misery's cheek the tear of anguish wipe, Decide a cause, or terminate a quarrel. One day on his important charge intent, His mind's unbroken, and his voice to feast; The poor Widow's house the Parson went, Whose spouse had recently deceas'd. 'Twas to a small estate was heir, But liv'd an idle dissipate life; Would fight, get drunk, and rave and swear, Abuse his family, and maul his wife, Indolent his vices till his all was spent, Got drunk, and died a vile impotent. Down fall his reverence, and began his theme— "Auricular, Woman! spring not from the dust, "Our life's a vapour, 'tis an airy dream, "Death is the lot of all,—but God is just, "Your husband's gone—Alas! I know not where, "The yawning grave doth every man await; "Pray can you tell me, doth he not despair? "Was he conscious of his future state?" "Better than I!" exclaim'd poor Jane, With sighing tone, then wip'd her eyes and sigh'd; "Future state! I early lucky man, he'd die!" "He spent his long enough before he did!"

RUSTICUS.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 5.

Last week, Mr. F. S. a gentleman of one of the Southern States, left this town for Boston, and committed his baggage, &c. to the care of a faithful black servant of his; on his return he found the baggage with care and fidelity, and on New Year's day last, sent him under a letter—which the following is a copy:

Perthmouth, January 1, 1795.

RESPECTED SIR, THIS morning being NEW-YEAR'S DAY, begins a New Era of time and from this date, (pardon me respected Sir,) I take my Freedom—which has been, by inhuman custom, and severity of laws, so long denied me: I hail auspicious Morn! methinks the Orient God of day shines on me with redoubled lustre! I court his resplendent beams with the highest flush of joy: Because Liberty, which, though late has cast an eye upon me, already I feel her divine impulse, it inspires with me a noble confidence and gives my mind an emulsion.—I feel that I am a man, a regenerated man; for while the iron rod of slavery, holds dominion over the mind and actions, the subject of its powers is but a machine, and is not that dignified creature called man. I was born on American ground, shall it produce slaves? when its soil has been crimson'd with Human blood? to nurture Tyranny! I am confounded with Human Gorge to nurture Freedom! I have seen Liberty in Rome, in the Heavily and dilating its benign influence in Rome, regions? Do we not daily hear of its astounding power?—Slaves, numbered thousands, courting their fate, in defence of this divine essence, this very form of man, rather than live here to the disgraceful appellation, Slave! Forgive then, (dear Master) for such I must call you, for your goodness has often made my burden light, these many emotions of Freedom, in which our common country glories, and which millions are now panting to enjoy—for without them life is dreary, and its existence and aim, is but insupportable vanity; I think, dear Master, you will not begrudge me this boon; your Patriotism and love of liberty, are ardent, and shall not I be permitted in some degree to feel with you, and imitate your virtue? Your generosity will readily grant it, and in this you will do yourself a kindness, from which will flow perpetual gratitude;—that you, who are acquainted in the liberty of your fellow men, do not imagine, you will by any means view this, as mere fancy on my part; I now stand on Freedom's Ground, where the first article of her Constitution is,

"All men are born free and independent."

Is not James Roberts a Man? Has not he been a faithful Man? Has he not thought as a Man? Has he not acted as a Man? Has he not the capacities of a Man? And has he not the soul of a man?—Yes, therefore James Roberts is free and independent. Again the same Constitution tells me, in their second article, "All men have certain natural, essential and inherent rights, among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty." The divine Being has stamped the image of man on James Roberts, which cannot be denied, is he not wanted in defending life and securing his liberty? These are undeniable consequences, and speak conviction to every disinterested mind: Besides all this there is another source of consolation, which is derived from the locality of place; I am now in a state where Freedom is most sensibly felt, and justly estimated, and what gives me a fill more exalted and refined pleasure, is that in their new code of laws, lately revised, and (I may say with propriety) corrected, there is not the word slave, or even the idea of slavery, recognized. Therefore, I suppress with the highest sense of liberty, and at the same time, wishing you the enjoyment of it, and many happy years, I subscribe myself, with all possible respect, a son of Liberty.

JAMES ROBERTS.

HARTFORD, January 7.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a vessel, at Cape-Francois, to his owner, in this City dated Dec. 5, 1792. "The mulattoes have taken all the outposts and are determined to hold them; and there is now no communication with the country—three thousand of the troops are sick and unfit for duty."

B O S T O N, Jan. 2.

Last week the Committee appointed at the last town meeting, waited on his Excellency, and presented the Address of the citizens, and received the following Reply: Fellow Citizens, and Gentlemen, THE honor and happiness of the town of Boston have ever been dear to me, and I feel myself, as a private individual, highly interested in the welfare of my fellow Citizens of this town. In my official capacity as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I am sensible that my duty will urge me to support the Constitution and the Laws of our Republic; and whenever the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be pleased to lay before me a bill respecting Theatrical Entertainments, I will give it a candid examination, and approve or disapprove of it according to what I shall then conceive to be my duty to my constituents.

JOHN HANCOCK.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1792.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, at New-York, dated Dec. 25, 1792. "The champion of the cause, at the fallure of Citizen Citron, in his endeavor to turn out Citizen ADAMS, is hardly to be conceived—So few and certain were the friends of the former of his success, that a motion was made in the General Assembly of the State, now in session, for a committee to bring in a bill, providing for a choice of Governor in case of a vacancy: But, thank Heaven, they halted before they were out of the wood!—The committee is discharged; and the mortification complete. You no doubt, will have heard of the votes in Virginia & North Carolina, and must recollect, that the antipathy of the Virginians, against Citizen ADAMS, independent of other considerations, arose from the circumstance of the Vice President's exercising his opinion in voting against a certain Representation bill: Of North Carolina, I cannot say much—but I can say, that in this instance, the Electors were perfectly chosen to vote for Citizen Adams. You may judge how honorable is the majority in favor of your fellow Commonwealthman."

(PRO BONO PUBLICO)

Newfield-Bridge-Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in October last, for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over Newfield harbor, in the town of Stratford. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

S C H E M E.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Quantity. Prizes range from 4000 Dollars to 5.

4978 Prizes. 9256 Tickets.

3334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is 5336

Subject to a deduction of 124 per cent.

A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single comment, and those acquainted may be told, that the grand object the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to shorten & accommodate the great Stage Road, through which the extreme corners of these States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long, and 24 feet wide, and will take about 2 miles in the distance from Fairfield to Stratford—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travelers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of Newfield.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general satisfaction, as is possible—so variable is the opinion and calculation of adventures. The Lottery will commence drawing, on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generally given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, DANIEL SALMONS, AMOS HUBBELL, DAVID BURR, JOSIAH LACEY, JOHN THOMPSON, Managers.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792. "TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof."

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR SALTS OF LYE, by WRIGHT & STODDARD. Northampton, January 2, 1793. THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Indulgent Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff."

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridge-water to the fourth part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, who carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WEAVING, who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his words to the public equal in goodness to any now in vogue, and willing to gratify him with their Counsel, will attend to with punctuality.—Said Weavers will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expense of the fabricator. Any kind of produce of any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given.

JOHN THOMSON, Amherst, January 19, 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT, who is now on the bridge of Stocking Weaving. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being woven to Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest attention shall be paid to them, and that their work shall be performed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch; and they are requested to be very careful in their yarn, whether woollen, worsted, cotton, or linen, be spun and twisted very slack, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations.

He also weaves waistcoat and breeches Patterns in the neatest manner. Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Constant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant, LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333, of this paper, enclosed the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

ANDREW WOOD.

JANUARY 23, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE.

NORTHAMPTON, January 10, 1793. ELIAZER Porter, Esq. Hadley; Charles Pope, Esq. Hadley; Noahiah Warner, Hadley; John May, Hadley; Asa Graves, Hadley; John Hill, Hadley; Frederick B. Smith, Hadley; David Stearns, Esq. Deerfield; Joseph Jones, Esq. Warren; Melville Lyman and Masters, Northampton; John Williams, Deerfield; Ebenezer Mattson, Esq. Amherst; Timothy Thayer, Northampton; Joseph Gillet, Williamsburgh; Titus Goodman, Smith-Field; James Beard, Hadley; Rev. John Taylor, Deerfield; John Williston, Williamsburgh, &c.

The Subscriber has the following strays, viz: a HEIFER which came to his yard the beginning of April last, no artificial mark, but a blue brand, some white on her rump and belly; her polled to be a year old the summer past. Also a SHEEP, one a ram mark'd with a white spot on the right ear, and a half penny the upper side of the forehead, and the other a ewe mark'd with two holes in the right ear. WELTHAMPTON, Jan. 12, 1793. E. BRIDGMAN.

The Partnership of Smiths and Cook is by mutual Consent, this day dissolved.—All Persons indebted to said Partnership are hereby requested to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 15th of April next, as after that time all accounts collected will be lodged in the hands of an attorney at law.

CHILLEAB SMITH, Hadley, Jan. 15, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, from New-York, and which he is now selling at his Store in Northampton, as above, can be bought in the County, for cash, or on credit. The Lottery will commence drawing, on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generally given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly. JOHN BENJAMIN, DANIEL SALMONS, AMOS HUBBELL, DAVID BURR, JOSIAH LACEY, JOHN THOMPSON, Managers. Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792. "TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof." CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR SALTS OF LYE, by WRIGHT & STODDARD. Northampton, January 2, 1793. THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1793. [NUMB. 336.

Ballance of the State in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday, December 28, relative to the Reduction of the Military Establishment.

MR. STEELE, agreeable to his notice, called up his motion, which is the following words.—Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to reduce the military establishment of the United States to such assignments or corps consisting each of non-commissioned officers, privates, and artificers, with such proportion of commissioned officers, as the President may think proper to continue in service, and to repeal so much of an act passed the 3d of March 1792, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," as may concur to this intention.

Mr. Steele declared he did not rise to say much on this motion. The opinions of members will be made up from observations on facts that have come within their own knowledge, therefore, what he could advance, he did not suppose, would change their opinions. The house is in possession of the motion, and every member feels responsible to his constituents, and to his own conscience for the part he shall act upon it.

He pressed some observations on the nature of governments in the progress of their administration. Things bring themselves into mind, and he was not in fragments, he felt, as to expect that the Federal government would be exempt from them. But when abuses did creep into the administration of a government, it was considered as criminal, and a quiet acquiescence would be a free people, however, were incapable of forcing them not re-memorating, and the people of America possess sufficient energy of the true spirit of freedom, not to suffer the projects of a rancorous war, or to bear the burden imposed upon them to support expensive projects of ambition without re-memorating. The people of the United States are peaceful, they are attached from education and habit to regularity and order; they were, he said, that part of our administration, had not appeared to be guided by the same spirit. Chimerical projects had been set on foot without regard to the public opinion;—armies had been raised and maintained without affording protection to the frontiers, and the expense of this system had fully roared the indignation of our citizens. The motto of a Republic should be, "Economy and peace." With these cardinal qualities, any nation may be happy, without them to government can be tolerable. He should proceed, he said, to enquire how far they had dictated the measures of our government. For this purpose he turned to the appropriations, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Indian war. He read some rates, and the citizens preferred for the ensuing year, from which it appeared, That

For 1789, 137,000 dollars were appropriated for the war department, on 20,000 for treaties. 60, 181,702 20,000 for treaties. 91, 702,885 74 20,000 92, 1205,949 76 25,000 95, 1,171,719 50,000 Making a total of 3,343,347: 20 cents, for the support of the system since the establishment of this young government. He invited the house to take notice of this enormous sum—the public, he said, had done so already—and this money had been so far from being appropriated without severely enquiring how far former provisions had been applied, he hoped the house would do something to check this growing evil: if they did not, he should revive his said, the secretary at war himself, to take a retrospective view for twenty years into the history of the frontier, and enquire into the expense of defending it when the defence was entrusted to each individual State, & to compare that expense with what has already been incurred under the present system: It would be difficult, he said, to point out, and justify the causes of their material difference. There was no good reason why the expense of the present of the war department could not be reduced, the country, he conceived would not be able to bear them.

His motion was intended, and his motives in making it, were, to afford effectual protection to the frontier, to diminish the expense at present incurred for that object, and apply the savings to the reduction of the public debt. He was firmly of opinion that if an economical system was pursued, the defence of the frontiers could be effected and a sinking fund established that would begin to operate four or five years sooner than was at present contemplated by the secretary of the treasury, and that without any additional tax. He could not approve of any sinking fund that must be entirely supported by new taxes—much less of one which was to depend solely on loans. He next turned to the mode of warfare adopted since the establishment of the federal government against the Indians. The history of the frontier from Bradock's defeat to the present day amply proved, That regular armies are improper for that kind of war. If this history had been attended to and the lot of that

committee had been considered and placed in its true point of view, millions of dollars and many valuable lives might have been saved to the United States. A regular army is an expensive machine, and its operations are attended with many inconveniences, and without the necessary discipline, and activity to combat a savage foe, accustomed to fatigue and fighting for their lives.

He quoted a passage from a communication from the secretary at war himself to the house, to show the opinion he entertained of the matter. "Their facility and activity, and the voracity of the country and mode of warfare. The house he said, had not sufficiently attended to the inadequacy of regular armies in opposition to such an enemy, and demonstrated by experience, and that perpetual facility of borrowing had induced to pass with too little difficulty appropriation on appropriation, to purchase it. If taxes had been demanded to make these provisions, perhaps the legislature, he supposed, would have been more cautious how they proceeded."

He again adverted to the mode of warfare which regular armies necessitated;—one expedition can only be carried in one year, and indeed, it had been found, that even one could not be accomplished this year, but one expedition could afford an effectual protection to the frontier. Besides the motions of a regular army are easily watched and known—Indians well knowing when to expect their enemy will collect in full force, and beat us as they have done, and will do again, if the same system is pursued. He was of opinion that if such a measure would be amiss on principles of benevolence and policy, that the Indian war might be spared to the state of Kentucky, and completely terminated, for one half of the sum now to be appropriated to support the present false system. He appealed for the justice of the position to those gentlemen acquainted with the feelings and habits of the people of that state.

Upon the success of his motion he conceived the success of the war depended. Regular troops could never fight in the woods. If the system is not changed the war will be seven or ten years war. Active and enterprising frontier militia alone were equal to opposing Indians.

In his motion, as offered, there was, he said, a blank for the number of regiments to remain on foot. He should propose, at a proper time, he intimated, to fill this blank up with raw, which would give 2120 privates, regulars, quite enough, even if the President should think it necessary to Garrison all the posts which have been established for the protection of the frontier.

He enumerated these posts as follows: Fayette, Hamilton, Sulmen, Knox, Tompkins, Telfair, Harmar, Franklin, Jefferson, St. Clair, Marietta, Massachusetts, Matthews and Knoxville.

Abandoning the system of active expeditions by regular troops and giving to each of these an equal portion of the 2120 men, excluding the two regiments, each post would be protected by 152 privates. This number would be quite sufficient and greater than that now defending some of these posts: Not he wished it left discretionary with the President to discontinue them.

He stated, that the only objection of the secretary at war was to the reduction of the militia in this war, was that he wished to refer that objection and went into a reasoning of some length on the subject. Regular troops, when enlisted, must be paid, clothed, &c. during the whole time of their enlistment, whether in actual service or not; the militia, though more expensive while on foot, yet being on the spot, executing an expedition in forty or fifty days, then returning to their homes, and immediately on their return being being out of pay, would be found in the end much less expensive as well as much more effectual. Five expeditions, he computed, could be made in each year, by a militia on or near the frontier, and 30,000 dollars be set down as sufficient to pay the expense of each of these expeditions.

To give an idea of the expense of regular troops and to show the amazing progress of expense on this score since the establishment of the new government, he gave the following items from appropriation laws past and reports of committees of what will be necessary for the ensuing year.

Table with 2 columns: Estimate for, and Appropriations for. Items include Contingencies for the war department, Quarter Master's department, Hospital department, Forage for Cavalry, &c., and Ordnance department.

Estimate for 93 7,204 64

The provision for the last mentioned department, he conceived, bore a very ludicrous appearance. He considered it absurd to attempt fighting Indians with artillery. Not all the artillery of Europe would avail against such a foe. He could not see that either reason or policy would warrant an appropriation of upwards of 25,000 dollars in the present session for the purchase of artillery for such a war.

He added that it seemed strange that the ordinance procured by the United States to carry on the British war had not been sufficient to defend the frontier garrisons, without calling upon the government to appropriate in four years the sum of 21,988 dollars for this purpose.

He next turned to the pay, subsistence and clothing of the troops. He premised on this head, that it was well worth considering, whether those articles kept up an exact proportion with the increase of the troops, in the items, he should give: they certainly should, he conceived. If the proportion of the sums lately appropriated according to estimates for these articles proved greater, there must, he contended, about four hundred, and certainly it is the duty of the House of Representatives to examine where the blame lies.

Table with 2 columns: Pay of the troops, and Subsistence. Items include Approp. 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793.

He was at first led to account for the want of proportion in items above stated, connected with the number of troops employed,—perhaps more officers were under pay than the public service required; these things deserve thorough investigation.

He proceeded to show what would be saved to the United States by a change of system. He showed by a quotation from a report of the secretary of the treasury, that it was the opinion of that officer, that the current service of the ensuing year would probably require the whole of the revenue; but that he contemplated a valuable surplus for the redemption of the debt, should a termination be put to the Indian war. He made some observations on the importance of redeeming the public debt, as speedily as possible, and complimented the secretary of the treasury, in respect to the disposal he had shewn of this subject.

He was of opinion, that with peace and economy the resources of the country would be sufficient to accomplish its total redemption in ten years, by purchases and regular instalment payments. Under the present system of warfare, a beginning cannot be made without levying a new tax, and a new tax cannot be granted, until the abuses of the war department are considered and corrected.

He proceeded to shew the economical effect of the reduction he proposed on our finances, by comparing the appropriations of '92 with the estimate for 1793, for the war department.

Table with 2 columns: Contingent Expenses, and As settled at the treasury. Items include 1792, 1793, and Difference.

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To give an idea of the expense of regular troops and to show the amazing progress of expense on this score since the establishment of the new government, he gave the following items from appropriation laws past and reports of committees of what will be necessary for the ensuing year. Contingencies for the war department. For 1790 including express, &c. 3,000 91 5,000 92 20,000 93 50,000 Estimate for 93 100,000 Hospital Department. Appropriations for 1790 1,000 91 1,635 92 6,000 93 25,000 Estimate for 93 100,000 Ordnance Department. Appropriations for 1790 7,616 66 91 6,303 65