Abuse of Names of great Renown.

FORTUNE, alas! how sportest thou on earth,
Fame, thou't a wind, a bubble gave thee birth!
Say, where's those names that set the world on fire?
Where does the pride of *Rome* and *Greece* retire?
Hector's dread name now marks the butcher's dog.
Cato drives sheep, and *Brutus* drives a hog!
Look yefor *Pompey*? search the tanner's yard,
You'll meet with *Cæsar* in your orchard's guard:
But rivals still for fame, unknown to fears—
Above, unpick'd, shall fet them by the ears.
See *Scipio's* bolt of war, the bull essay!
Whilst *Nero* (blood-hound still) makes man his prey.
Thus farex it with renown—nor Gods retain
One jot of reverence to their sacred name:
Jove, Mars, Venus, lap dogs now and bitches,
With many coats are drown'd and float in ditches.
Liv'd you on earth ye once fam'd pair of Sages,
Who view'd from different points the crimes of ages!
How would'st thou* weep for greatness so burlesqu'd!
How would'st thou† laugh at hogs in regal vest!

* *Heraclitus.* † *Demoritus.*

ADDRESS FROM AMERICANS TO FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot! enlightened citizen of the world! for such still thou art, as such thy name is engraven on our hearts, as such recorded on the rolls of immortality.—When we saw France convulsed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled;—rejoiced because we still found thee leading where glory called, & where wisdom pointed out the way. Ardent in the cause of liberty, but guided by prudence, we trembled left the moderation should draw on thee resentment of factious struggling for superiority, burning with enthusiasm, and burning forth against each other, with the violence of rage. Long we saw thee amidst many tempests, ride clear of the rocks which surrounded thee on every side. Still thou wast Fayette; and through France, for whom thou wast ready to shed the last crimson drop from thy veins, calls the traitor—though the has driven thee into the hands of despots—though tyrants regardless of the laws of nations confine thee in prisons and immure thee in castles* of slavery; still thou art he who bleeding with us in the cause of Freedom, endeared thyself to the citizens of America, still in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is seen as great as thyself, and in the land of heroes, thou has left none thy rival. We hope with thee that France in repelling the hosts of slaves which rush against her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy service, we hope that she may soon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom; we trust that thou wilt yet rise superior to misfortunes, and shine more bright when the clouds of adversity are dispelled—we know our wishes would waft thee to our shores, and our hearts welcome thee to our bosoms—we know that posterity will admire thy virtues, and future ages venerate thy name.

THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

* *The last account was, that he was to be conducted to the castle of Wesel in Germany.*

THE MISER's PRAYER.

O LORD, thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex: Lord, I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Essex and Middlesex from fire and earthquakes; and I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee, likewise, to have an eye of compassion on that county; and, Lord, for the rest of the counties, thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased.

O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, & make all my debtors good men: Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid ship, which I have lately ensured: And, Lord, thou had said that the days of the wicked are but short: I trust in thee O Lord, that thou wilt not forget thy promise; having purchased an estate in reversion of Sir J. P. a profligate young man: Lord keep our friends from sinking, and if it be thy will, let there be no sinking funds. And keep my son Caleb out of evil company and gaming houses; and sanctify O Lord, this night to me, by preserving me, from thieves and fire, and make my servants honest and careful, whilst I thy faithful servant, lie down in thee, O Lord. Amen.

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Lady, of unsuspected conjugal fidelity toward a husband by whom the had six children, gave the name of GRATIS to a daughter, with which the was favoured; a few years after his decease. A person, remarking upon the incident observed, that however some might reflect on the conduct of the Widow, for his part he thought her excusable—that, in his idea, having subscribed and faithfully accompted for six, she was undoubtedly entitled to the seventh gratis!

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY beautiful situation in *Conway*, situate on an eminence, about sixty rods west of the meeting house, containing three acres of excellent Land, a convenient dwelling House, a good Barn, wood House, Shoe-Maker's Shop and Tan Yard; lying on the county road leading to Ashfield—terms may be known by applying to

DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Feb. 7, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HVAE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity. FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the stoutest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

To the Industrious Fair!

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

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridgewater to the south part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS; who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to gratify him with their (Custom, will be attended to with punctuality,—Said Wheels will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expence of the subscriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given.

by the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Amherst, January 19, 1793.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night following the third instant, a large red roan Horse, twelve years old, short main and tail, lofty carriage, trots and paces, thick fat, well made.—Whoever will apprehend the thief and bring him to justice, and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the Horse only five dollars, and all necessary charges.

Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT's, about 50 rods North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being wove into Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest possible 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 that their yarn, whether woollen, worsted, cotton, or linnen, 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 favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

ALL Persons who have engaged WOOD for the *Hampshire Gazette*, are desired to forward it as soon as possible.

RAGS,

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

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

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000 *Dollars, is*		4000
3	1000		3000
5	500		2500
10	200		2000
28	100		2800
50	60		3000
100	50		5000
220	30		6600
260	20		5200
340	10		3400
3060	5		15300
1 Last blank drawn			136
4678 Prizes.			
9256 Blanks.			
13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is			53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ 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 of the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to listen & 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 save about 2 miles in the distance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers 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 adventurers. 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 generously given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, AMOS HUBBELL, JOSIAH LACEY, } Managers. { DANIEL SALMON, DAVID BURR, JOHN THOMPSON

The drawing of the above lottery is postponed until the Second Tuesday of March next.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

CP TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Fifty Dollars Reward!

KIDNAPPED from her father, Henry Wolford's house, Town of Rensselaer-Ville in this state, a child between two and three years of age, of a fair complexion, with blue eyes and light hair, has two scars a little above her left elbow occasioned by innoculation, can speak nothing but German and answers to the name of *Catharine*. The person suspected to have been guilty of this detestable deed calls himself *Hans Miller*, by birth a Prussian, says he served as serjeant at the Northward, is about five feet or little more in height, appears to be between fifty and sixty years of age, has several scars on his head; and one on his tongue, said to be received amongst the Indians—he speaks very bad English; it is supposed he has been in this city since the commission of the said crime (which was on the 18th of October last) with a black brown coat on, and a small cock'd hat, with a black tassel hanging from one corner. As the above circumstances were in part advertised in Mr. London's paper of the latter end of November, and no information being yet obtained to relieve the anxiety of the distressed parents who are poor people, robbed of their only child by a villian, who is supposed to be making use of it as a plea to obtain charity:—A number of gentlemen have voluntarily subscribed the above reward to be paid to any person or persons who will bring the child either to the Printer of the ALBANY GAZETTE, to Col. Wm. Wills, Philadelphia; or to No. 3, Waterstreet, in this city.

The least intelligence respecting either the man or child will be gratefully received.

*** The Printers throughout the United States are requested to follow the laudable example of their brethren here, by inserting the above without other reward than the reflection that they may be the means of restoring the child to its disconsolate parents.

New-York, the 3d of January

WANTED,

A NUMBER of able bodied men to hire at the town of *Patterson*, in the state of *New-Jersey*—All industrious, sober men, whose curiosity leads them to see the greatest manufacture going on in America. An opportunity now offers for them to visit that country where they will receive good wages.

CASH; for terms inquire of QUARTUS MORGAN, West-Springfield, where constant attendance will be given.

QUARTUS MORGAN.

N. B. The men to be ready to march from Longlord Stebbin's in West-Springfield by the 20 of next Month.

West-Springfield, Feb. 10, 1793.

THE person having in possession, a book, entitled Capt. Robert Rogers Journals of the former Indians Wars—owned by J. Breck, is requested to return the same without delay.

Northampton, Jan. 30, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1793. [NUMB. 339.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Late on Thursday night arrived his Brittannic Majesty's Packet the Portland, Capt. , in 25 days from Falmouth; we have received the following interesting particulars:

MENTZ, November 16.

THE French army on the Rhine is, it is said, to be raised to 79,000 men; Quarters of Cantonment have been marked out in our environs for 36,000 men; and 17,000 more are expected. The Prussian army at Coblentz and its environs is estimated at 25,000 men; and magazines are forming about Wurzburgh for an army of 30,000 Austrians, now on their march from Bohemia; but we learn, there has been some seditious motions in the latter kingdom, on account of a gratuitous gift in forage and provisions which government required from the inhabitants. How so many troops can in so confined a space, subsist during the winter is a problem.

The Elector of Saxony and the government of Hanover have also put their troops on a War footing and drawn a line on their frontier.

WORMS, Nov. 19.

Another reinforcement of 3000 men is gone from hence to Custine's army, they took with them 120 waggons, drawn some by four; and others by six horses; 75 of them were laden with gunpowder.

They write from Geisen, that a large corps of Hessians is there.

FLORENCE, Nov. 16.

We have accounts from Genoa, that the whole French fleet is in the gulph of Specia; it consists of 20 ships of war of different sizes, besides which 21 ships are expected from Toulon with 16,000 troops. The same accounts add, that the French fleet have requested of the Republic 2000 cattle, 4000 bags of biscuit, and some money.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It has been the grand object of this country, consistent with that equitable system of politics which it has ever professed, to observe the most strict neutrality with respect to the affairs of France, since the revolution in that country; but this neutrality it appears no longer possible to preserve, and at the same time abide by the faith of treaties.

The avowed determination of the French to open the navigation of the Scheldt, a measure which would go materially to injure the commercial interests of the United Provinces, and with it ultimately that of this country, justly alarms the English Government, closely leagued as it is with Holland and Prussia, by the most natural bonds of alliance. In consequence, we are informed, that unless France immediately explains satisfactorily to our court, a fleet will be instantly ordered of twelve ships of the line, in addition to the ten frigates (four were added in consequence of a court of admiralty held on Saturday) already put into commission, which fleet will be followed up by a more formidable force; and contracts are already entered into with Government to supply this equipment with all the necessaries required in actual service.

Extract of a letter from Paris Nov. 29.

"The Citadel of Antwerp is taken, and the opening of the Scheldt now secured.

"A misunderstanding has taken place between Dumourier and Labourdonnaye; and the latter has resigned.

"Kellerman set out this morning to take the command of the army of the Alps.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, Nov. 30.

"On the 28th of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel of Antwerp was attacked by the French, from a small battery erected by them, they having been in possession of the town a week before. At five o'clock the citadel was in flames; when the Austrians hung out the white flag to capitulate. The terms of capitulation were settled the next morning, the 29th, when the French took possession, and all the Austrian troops were made prisoners of war. Only five French were killed in the attack, and two wounded.

"The Citadel of Namur is likewise said to be taken by the French by storm. The town had been in their possession several days before by capitulation. It is said that the Austrian General, whose name is not mentioned, was immediately hung by the French.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 25.

"Within this week very alarming and desperate riots have happened in this city and its vicinities. The dearness of provisions, and the large quantities of grain exported, have caused various mobs to assemble, for the purpose of preventing the further exportation of wheat and flour.

"At Bandon, a body of 2000 people met, and committed considerable depredations on the farmers, whom they suspected of monopoly. The mills of Sampson Stawile, Esq. are razed to the ground. These ignorant people destroyed this immense building, under the pretence of the proprietor being an exporter of flour.

"They next proceeded to Castle Bernard, in the same neighborhood, and threatened to blow up the Castle, which they declared they would have done, except in compliment to the memory of the late Mr. Bernard. Young Mr. Bernard, sent a flag of truce to the mob, & offered, if they would depart, to distribute one thousand guineas among them. This they declined, observing, that they were reformers, and not public plunderers, like their rulers.

"From thence they paraded to the town of Bandon, where they were received by the Provost and a troop of dragoons. The magistrate declared, that the military should fire if they did not instantly disperse; but the reply was that the first shot fired should be the signal for the mob, to cut off the provost's head! Order is at length restored in the neighborhood of Bandon.

"In Coke we are extremely alarmed; the mobs here have destroyed the mills of Mr. Burke, and have emptied all the granaries of the corn and flour laid up for exportation. They vow vengeance against the mills of Penrose, at Glanmire, and seem to despise the military power. In these riots, the bellowing of the multitude evinced that they have turned their minds to politics, and that Ireland is not destitute of a vast number of republican spirits even among the rabble. The Union, the Boyne, and the True Blue Volunteers, are day and night under arms."

From the London Gazette of December 1.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHERE AS by an act, passed in the twenty-fifth year of our reign, intitled, "An act for amending and reducing into one act of Parliament the laws relating to "the militia in the part of Great-Britain called England," it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for us, in the cases and in manner therein mentioned, the occasion being first declared in Council and notified by Proclamation, if no parliament shall be then sitting, to order and direct the drawing out or embodying of our militia forces, or any part thereof: And whereas we have received information, that in breach of the laws, and notwithstanding our Royal Proclamation of the 21st day of May last, the utmost industry is still employed by evil disposed persons within this Kingdom, acting in concert with persons in foreign parts, with a view to subvert the laws and established constitution of this realm, and to destroy all order and government therein; and that a spirit of tumult and disorder, thereby excited, has lately shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection: And whereas, under the present circumstances, it is more particularly necessary, that, for the immediate suppression of such attempts, some addition should be made, as the exigency of the case may require, to the force which may be in readiness to act for the support of the Civil Magistrate: We therefore, being determined to exert the powers vested in us by law, for the protection of the persons, liberties, and properties of our faithful subjects, and fully relying on their zeal and attachment to our person and government, and to the happy Constitution established in these kingdoms, have thought fit to declare in our Council our royal intention for the causes and on the occasion aforesaid, to draw out and embody such part of our militia forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the said important objects. And we do hereby, in pursuance of the said recited act, notify to all our loving subjects, our said intention, and the causes and occasion thereof.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 1st day of December 1792, and in the thirty third year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of our reign, intitled, "An act for amending and "reducing into one act of Parliament, the laws relating to the militia, in that part of Great Britain called "England," it is enacted, That whenever we shall cause the militia to be drawn out and embodied, on the occasion, and in manner therein mentioned, if the Parliament shall then be separated by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within fourteen days, we may and shall issue our Proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament within fourteen days;—and the Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit upon such day as shall be appointed by such Proclamation, and continue to sit and act in manner, to all intents and purposes, as if it shad stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day: And whereas we have thought fit, in pursuance of the said act, this day to declare in our Council, certain causes and occasions moving us to order and direct, that such part of our militia forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the important objects therein mentioned, should be drawn out and embodied: And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited act, we have thought fit on this day to issue our Royal Proclamation, notifying the causes and occasions so declared in Council as aforesaid: And whereas our Parliament now stands prorogued to Thursday the 3d day of January next; we therefore, by the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare our Royal will and pleasure, That our said Parliament shall, on Thursday the 13th day of this instant December, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly as Westminster on the 13th day of December.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 1st day of December, 1792, and in the 33d year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For encouraging Seamen and Landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's Ships of war.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it is our Royal intention to give all due encouragement to all such seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves in our service; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby promise and declare, that all such able seamen not above the age of 50, nor under the age of 20 years, fit for our service, who shall, on or before the 31st day of this instant, December, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in our royal navy either with the Captain, Lieutenants, of our ships or vessels, or officers employed on shore for raising men for the service of our navy shall receive, as our royal bounty, the sum of THREE POUNDS each man; and all such ordinary seamen fit for our service, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of TWO POUNDS each man; and all such able bodied landmen not above the age of 35, nor under the age of 20 years, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS each man; as our royal bounty; such respective sums to be paid them by the respective Clerks of the Cheque residing for the ports where the ships or vessels on board which such seamen and landmen may be appointed to serve, shall be immediately after the third muster of such seamen and landmen: And we do declare, that the qualifications of the seamen and landmen so entering themselves shall be certified by the Captain, Master and Boatswain of the ship or vessel on board which they shall be appointed to serve. And for prevention of any abuses by any persons leaving the vessels to which they shall belong, and entering themselves on board any other ship or vessel, in order to obtain the said bounty money; we do hereby declare and command that such seamen and landmen belonging to any of our ships or vessels as shall abstract themselves from any of the said ships or vessels to which they shall belong, and shall enter themselves on board any other of our said ships or vessels, in order to obtain the said bounty, shall not only lose the wages due to them in the ships or vessels they will leave, but also be punished according to their demerits.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the first day of December, 1792, and in the 33d year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Orders have been sent down to the different ports for all the guardships to have their full complement of men on board.

Houses of rendezvous are opened at Wapping, for the entering of seamen; and it is expected that warrants will be speedily issued.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dec. 1.

"Orders were received some days ago, for the Ardromeda frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Salisbury, to be got ready for sea with all possible expedition; she having been lately under repair. It is now known that her destination is to cruize off Brest, as a pilot, is engaged for that purpose."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 1.

"Yesterday orders were received for the ships lying in the Dock-yard to work a tide extra; and this morning for all the guardships, and every other ship in commission immediately to complete their provisions, for to four months, and go out to Spithead as soon as possible.

"Every officer and seamen in the service has been the whole of this day employed in bending sails or taking in stores and provisions, and for all challenge has been the expedition used that the Duke and several other ships will go out to-morrow, if the wind serves. Every man that offers, whether seaman or landmen, is now entered; and it is hoped to say, that each person has exerted himself on the present emergency, as if individually concerned himself.

"Two extra relays from Worsley Brewery are employed, and all the people belonging to the victualling