

on those five thousand will be sufficient to occupy the expense of court, hotel, and all public buildings necessary to make us as respectable as in fact we really are. Beloved, you see by this how we will do you justice when we have proper process, & how we will free you from taxes and make you all free and happy. You see also, we are not counting popularity, nor have any desire of obtaining offices and multiplying law suits. No, fat be to it in us. You know we are uniformly seeking your happiness and have no regard to our own promotion. We hope you will not believe all their foolish notions about the expense of building, &c. for there is not a word of truth in it.—You see we have overturned their argument entirely, even if you ever thought it would be any expense to you.—For if there should happen to be any expense in the division of the country, you see, beloved, we have made provision for that, by printing and selling this elegant, beautiful deed, in noble work of Oval.—If ye are wife, ye will be true to this, our Oath.—Ye shall become officers and statesmen. Subscribe then, freely and make your fortunes. In behalf of the convention,  
**PETER BOB, agent.**

**N. B.** Those who published the original are desired to print these proposals, and they may expect their reward.

**For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.**  
**THE TALKER.—No. III.**

UNHAPPY for man, that foreign aid is necessary to convince him of his errors, and to correct them. Partial to himself, he looks through a false mirror, and often plumes himself upon those fancied accomplishments, for which he is ridiculed and defided by his neighbour. Thus, man walketh in a gaudy show of happiness in his own conceits; importance, and grandeur, know his true character, did he see himself as others see him. While the positions of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Martin, arose from the idea that a Theatre, and the confederates relying therefrom, would have a tendency directly the reverse.—Yet these gentlemen spoke so low, that we were not able to connect the chain of their reasoning on the subject. No question was taken on the Bill, the hour of adjournment arriving in the middle of the debate—and the choice of a Federal Senator being the argument for the afternoon, the debate was not resumed, but we presume that to-morrow the question will be again agitated.

Agreeable to assignment, the Houe came to the choice of a Federal Senator, when the votes being taken, it appeared that CHARLES JARVIS, Esq. was AGAIN chosen; which choice was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

the town which they came from; how and when they came into the Arms House, and if any are sick and laboring, under what disorders they respectively labor, and how long they have been confined.—And the Master of the Arms-House, under whose care and direction such Poor are, is directed to give every necessary information here to such committee.

**MONDAY, Feb. 27.**  
 A Bill in addition to an Act, entitled "an Act to prevent Stage-Plays and other Theatrical Entertainments" was read, and Wednesday, 11 o'clock, assigned for the second reading.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 26.**  
 A Bill in addition to an Act, intitled "an Act to establish an Academy in the town of Hallowell, by the name of the Hallowell Academy" was read a third time and passed to be engrossed. The debate on a bill granting a bounty on the manufacture of Glass, in its second reading, took up the remainder of the day.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.**  
**THEATRE.**  
 The Houe went into the second reading of the Bill in addition to an Act for the preventing of Stage Plays, and other Theatrical Entertainments. This Bill provides that no Theatre shall be opened in any town without the permission of the inhabitants thereof, first had in town-meeting; and generally meliorates the severity of the original law, leaving it in the power of each town to regulate its own municipal pleasures, so far as they respect Theatrical Amusements. The principles of the Bill were very ably advocated by Messrs. Tabor, Kniss, Ives, Gardner, Jarvis, and others, who appeared in on the ground of promoting safety, literature, genius and morality: While the opposition of Messrs. Bliss and Mr. Martin, arose from the idea that a Theatre, and the confederates relying therefrom, would have a tendency directly the reverse.—Yet these gentlemen spoke so low, that we were not able to connect the chain of their reasoning on the subject. No question was taken on the Bill, the hour of adjournment arriving in the middle of the debate—and the choice of a Federal Senator being the argument for the afternoon, the debate was not resumed, but we presume that to-morrow the question will be again agitated.

**LONDON, Dec. 20.**  
**House of Commons,**  
**DECEMBER 15.**  
 IN CONTINUATION.

THE Hon. Mr. JENKINSON was assigned to hear from those gentlemen on the opposite side of the Houe, a dread of a war at this moment, who in 1787, had declared the nation degraded for not having entered into it.— He wished them to compare the circumstances of both periods: In 1787 our resources were not to be compared to what they now are. At that period the resources of France were infinitely better than they now are, for France, even upon the authority of her own finance Minister, must be fast verging to total bankruptcy; for M. CAMBON has stated, that in the course of three months, the expenditure has amounted to 19 millions sterling: If in 1787 we had commenced a war, we might have had Spain against us; if now, we should probably have Spain for an ally. If gentlemen saw a chance of success, then, what must they see now, at a moment when England was never better prepared for war.—But, say they, internal danger should prevent our going to war. To this he would answer, that he admitted that in some degree, a disconfident and factional spirit did exist—a faction known to hold correspondence with France; to subvert the constitution of the British empire; and that the progress of him from entering into a war, on the contrary, would be an incentive; for we declared, the laws would attach treason to such correspondence; the correspondence of which would be, that the correspondence which would be a national blessing; or, which would also be a blessing, the faction would be compelled to go to France. These circumstances, however, proved that war would be beneficial rather than otherwise. He admitted that war at times was calamitous; but it was sometimes unavoidable and necessary; and if now necessary, he would contend we were never in a better situation to bear it. The ambition of the court of France he had long guarded against; we had now to guard against the ambition of the people, which was more threatening; for the ambitious of King has the people to check it: the ambition of the people no check.—Examine into their reasons and principles, and it will be found that the ambition of Charles V. and of Louis XVI. never dared to state such projects as the existing powers of France have done.—The conquest of Savoy exhibits what in monstrous aggression has never been equalled. The King of Sardina had no project of declaring war, and not more than 7000 troops dispersed over his whole territory; but he had done that which every other power had done, permitted some emigrants to reside in his country. Their next aggression was their interference at Geneva, the government of which being justly alarmed at the approach of the French, called on their allies, the Swiss, for assistance: This request the French General refused to quit, and demanded, the punishment of the magistrates who called them in: Was this no interference in the internal government of other countries? And did not the French minister at Geneva, by endeavouring to cause an insurrection in Geneva itself, prove that one of the principles of the French was, the subversion of all Governments? Were those things to be warranted or permitted? Had the policy of Great Britain led to the reputation of such policies in every power to give France an exception? What was the pretext for plundering Frankfurt for a contribution—merely that newspaper had been published there favourable to aristocracy, and that a few bankers had

changed some of the notes of the emigrants.—All this, says M. Fox, was done by the aid of the Allies. France was now vanquished and abandoned.—We are not sufficient to alarm his Majesty's Ministers, and we are the French thus gained, the more they intended to gain? As soon as they had possessed themselves of Brussels, they displayed hostile intentions to our ally, the Dutch; the National Assembly declaring the navigation of the Scheldt, by declaring that rivers were free to all nations; which doctrine was contrary to the Law of nations: for though there were free rivers, were the sole property of those countries which they ran in; one country possessed one bank, and another the other, the river was free to both; if one, the bank of the higher part of the river, and another the lower, the navigation of that part of the river bounded by the banks of the country, belonged exclusively to that country, and was not, for all purposes, founded on the laws of nations and natural rights, its sole property: So if the Scheldt, the Dutch possessed both banks at the mouth, and could detach way upwards as far as those banks exist, the river enclosed was their property, and they had no doubt right to prevent any vessel, they thought proper to refuse, navigating that part. This right was guaranteed; it was confirmed by every national right; and by the law of nations.

This being manifestly clear, he hoped that the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fox) who would not, if he condemned ministers for making the treaty, which at the time he more loudly applauded, denounce that the treaty was not bound to assist the Dutch; for treaties were not between nations and ministers for the time being, but between nations.—Were we ever to send ministers to France, after her objects had been there to be executed, the appearance to the world would be that we were actuated by fear—the Houe, or was we country ready to submit to such an appearance? It depended from what he had already avouched, it was to be remembered, that his Majesty and the Houe, he was sure would not regret it, had in two late petitions on the requisition of the Neapolitans and other ministers, at this court, declared, that if the royal family of France, should fall, and the murderers be taken revenge here, that essential measures should be taken to defend them out to justice. Is this then the moment, when all probability their King was condemned and sentenced, that we should send an Ambassador to them? If we did, was it possible, after the declaration of the King, to betray a fear, more danishingly apparent to the crown and the nation, than to adopt such a resolution on the very day of the matter; acknowledged and thereby in pretty broad terms, our approbation of the conduct of his murderers.—But setting all that aside, what had we to gain? It was admitted that we might possibly succeed; that we should offend every other power in Europe was certain; he must therefore think long before he consented to offend many to oblige one; he might, now say, such an one. Who would enforce the fair residence of a minister in Paris for a few weeks? The government there was the government of a party, for the permanence of which they could not from any motives; but the government there, another text, and another policy they might find. It had been always contended that it was the policy of this country to maintain the independence of Holland, and have her as an ally; that that ever we thought man-ger by the proposed motion; for if our minister was not received, Holland would bear the misery of France, and we having offended Prussia, Austria, and every other power we should have none to co-operate with us to aid her; by the mode proposed of avoiding, we had much to lose, by throwing Holland from us forever; and that perhaps in the opposite side; for she might become a province to our rival France: That she would always continue to be our rival, had been admitted; her aggrandizement was then certainly more to be guarded against, and was more alarming, than the progress of the confederated armies had been, which had been stanged as a matter of considerable alarm.—Austria and Prussia were military powers, and could become our rivals, until they became maritime powers; of course we had less to fear from their aggrandizement than from the aggrandizement of France, which was already a formidable maritime power.

**PHILADELPHIA, March 6.**  
**C O N G R E S S.**

Saturday last the second House of Representatives of the United States closed its second session, and adjourned without day. In the early part of the session, business moved with very great celerity—but towards the close, a number of very important and important acts were passed—the benefit of which will be experienced by the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial Interests of our country, while the public Revenue will be increased without any additional public burthen.

Two of the great Departments of State have been terminated in the course of the session—and tho' at this early period in the calling of the government, the best feelings of the human mind revolt from the idea of corruption in its administration, or the smallest deviation from the strict line of rectitude and honor, on the part of its functionaries, yet it must afford heart-felt satisfaction to every lover of his country, and its glorious Constitution, to find on the severest investigation, protracted by the full assembly, that in the opinion of a very high majority, not a single article was found to fully the official conduct of the high and responsible characters concerned.—May the day be far distant, when similar investigations, tho' instituted by the factually of patriotism, shall terminate in a less favorable result.

**OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Monday last the Senate of the United States convened in the Senate Chamber pursuant to summons from the PRESIDENT of the United States. The Speaker Members of the late House of Representatives, the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Officers of Government; the foreign Ambassadors, and a number of private citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, were also present on the occasion. At twelve o'clock precisely, the President entered the Hall. Mr. Langdon, President pro tempore of the Senate, then rose and said: Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present, and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution, to be taken by the President of the United States. The President then addressed his "fellow citizens" in a short but comprehensive speech, as follows:—

**LOW CRIMES.**  
 I AM now here by the voice of my Country, to extend the functions of this Chair Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to exert the high trust I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me, by the people of the United States.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take, and in your presence—that if it will be found, during my administration of the Government, I have in any instance been unwilling, or knowingly, the impudency thereof, I may besides incurring constitutional punishment be subjected to the proceedings of all, who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony.

After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had done, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure, from the Hall, the people could not forbear to retain before the general objects of their hearts, and they elated him with their shouts of joy and praise. The snow Alexander, Capt. Carnegie, arrived here last Sunday from Lisbon, in 32 days.—As he came out of the Tagus, he met a British Packet going in to the Captain of which, supposing the snow to be a British vessel, informed Capt. Carnegie that War would be proclaimed in England against France before he could arrive there.

The accounts at Lisbon respecting Louis XVI. were that the King was not proclaimed.

**MARTINSBURGH, January 7.**  
 On Sunday evening Capt. James Stephenson returned to this town from Fort Chesapeake, having returned his command in the Western Army.

**CATSKILL, February 11.**  
**MODERN JOCKEY MATCH.**  
 A few days since, a Mr.—of Rome, having selected a breed in his stables, he commenced which he intended to give his horses, with the view to her an experiment, which was effected, to the astonishment of all, and came as far as East Camp, a place a few miles from this, on the top of the Catskill hills, where they took lodgings for the night. It happened that two of the best horses in the neighbourhood, were with them, and getting some information of the route they had taken, immediately pursued, and overtook them at the tavern where they had put up, and began to make considerable difference about the matter; where the possessor of the steeds endeavored to silence him, by saying, it was possible to make a match, he felt in the affair that it was evident his wife liked him, so he would not have come away with the other party, and he would have been willing to make a concession for his life and trouble; the husband listened to his proposal, and after a few minutes' reflection, accepted, in exchange for his wife, an old horse, with two dollars in cash to boot, and a brittle grant. The parties seemed equally satisfied with their bargain, though it is thought the husband sides the best deal.

**B O S T O N, March 2.**  
 By an arrival at NEW YORK, from LONDON, intelligence is received as late as December 25, four days later than before received, which briefly state, that the Court of Vienna, after from being discouraged by the late success of the Convention, which determined to carry on the war with reduced vigour, and sacrifice every thing rather than submit to France.—That the President and Ministers assembling their forces, which it is said, would consist of near 300,000 men, in order to begin a new Campaign early in the spring; and that the Emperor will put himself at the head of his troops, as soon as the business of the Cabinet will permit him.

The National Convention have passed a decree, which was ordered to be sent to the several Generals of the army, "freely declaring their revolutionary power, by overturning established Constitutions, and crowning primary facilities in every country which they should enter."—That in consequence of the Royalists declining to flee themselves in favor of Louis XVI. the Convention decree that all the members of the families of the Bourbon and Capet (except the King, Queen, and their son, who are yet in the Temple) shall quit the department of Paris in 24 hours, and in three days, the territories of the Republic—that on the question, whether Equality (late Duke of Orleans) should be included in the banishment, a warm debate ensued, which lasted two hours, when it was proposed to adjourn the question as it respected him, for three days.

That Louis was to receive his final judgment on the 31st of December.—That Gen. MONTGOMERY, who some time ago fled from the French army, had lately arrived in London; and a number of private citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, were also present on the occasion. At twelve o'clock precisely, the President entered the Hall. Mr. Langdon, President pro tempore of the Senate, then rose and said: Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present, and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution, to be taken by the President of the United States. The President then addressed his "fellow citizens" in a short but comprehensive speech, as follows:—

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 I AM now here by the voice of my Country, to extend the functions of this Chair Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to exert the high trust I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me, by the people of the United States.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take, and in your presence—that if it will be found, during my administration of the Government, I have in any instance been unwilling, or knowingly, the impudency thereof, I may besides incurring constitutional punishment be subjected to the proceedings of all, who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony.

Judge Cahill then read the oath, which the President repeated after him, sentence by sentence, as follows:—

I George Washington, do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had done, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure, from the Hall, the people could not forbear to retain before the general objects of their hearts, and they elated him with their shouts of joy and praise. The snow Alexander, Capt. Carnegie, arrived here last Sunday from Lisbon, in 32 days.—As he came out of the Tagus, he met a British Packet going in to the Captain of which, supposing the snow to be a British vessel, informed Capt. Carnegie that War would be proclaimed in England against France before he could arrive there.

to be hurried, and requests a disarrangement, as no effort is to be expected from that quarter.—That JOEL BARLOW of Connecticut, in America, author of "ADVICE TO PRIVILEGED ORDERS" is appointed a member of the Convention of France.—That the Dutch fleet is to arm the navy, but postponed and fearful of the hybrid quality, and kind of conduct, and England; by they will try: yet England forms also left in an original system of politics, both at home and abroad, and have not yet, nor is it believed they will declare open hostilities against France, though she continues to prepare for War both by land and sea; parliamentary debates on this subject are very voluminous.—That the King of England seems much interested in the fate of Louis XVI. but the side to be pursued as a native, is the question; if they stand so unambiguously, with whom treat they treat with the present ministry, it will be a species of acknowledgment of the Government. This matter, however, has many able advocates; and but a few of the principal will be adopted, in order to meet the wish of Louis; the King has proposed to recall Louis from France, and to instruct him how to proceed with respect to Louis.

**NORTHAMPTON, March 13.**  
**DIED.**—At Belchertown, on the 24th, Mr. Josiah DICKINSON, aged 84.

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.**  
 In the House of Representatives, Feb. 13th, 1793, Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to contract for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle Island, with Provision and Clothing, for the term of one year, commencing April 1, 1793, on terms most advantageous to Government; and that he can be public agent thereof to be given in the Independent Chronicle, three weeks before the entry into such contract; that he shall receive graciously from any persons or persons disposed to make the same, medical and shall require bond, with good and sufficient surety, in the sum of five hundred pounds, from the Contractor or Contractors, for the faithful discharge of their duty; and that the said Contract shall follow the same articles of Provision and Clothing for the Garrison and Convicts, as is specified in the Contract of the last year, made for the same purpose.

**DAVID COBB, Speaker.**  
 In Senate, February 13, 1793.  
 Read and considered.—

**SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.**  
 Approved by the Governor.

**Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1793.**  
 PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolution, notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this Office, until the 21st day of March, next, indorsing, for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle Island, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of April next, with the following Rations, viz:—

- For each Soldier, one and a quarter pound of beef, or half a pound of beef and half a pound of pork; one pound of wheat bread or rye, one pint of peas or lentils, one quart of rice, and one quart of beans, and with these two quarts of salt; two quarts of vinegar; four pounds of brand and two pounds of candles, to each hundred rations.
- And for each non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, one uniform coat; one waistcoat; one pair of woollen and one pair of linen overalls; one shirt; one hat and one pair of shoes.
- For each convict, the following Rations, viz: One and a quarter pound of meat; one and a quarter pound of bread; one fill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; and when they shall draw fresh provisions for each hundred rations, one ounce of butter, one quart of salt; two quarts of vinegar; four pounds of brand and two pounds of candles, to each hundred rations.

And for the said Convicts, the following articles of clothing, viz: Two shirts; one coat; one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls; to be of different colours, agreeable to law. The Clothing for the Soldiers and Convicts to be of as good a quality as has been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

**JAMES INGOLS,**  
 INFORMS the public, that he has lately removed from Bolton to Northampton, where he has opened a shop, nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the newest fashioning wig, eyes, combed, &c.—Call and the highest price will be given at said shop; for all kinds of HUMAN HAIR, and every variety gracefully and knowledge.

**N. R.** Wanted a likely young lad, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the shoe business. Northampton, March 12, 1793.

**THE** subscriber having purchased the Stationary lately occupied by Mr. ROMAN WALKER, is now carrying on the **CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS**, in all its Branches; those who will please to favour him with their Cloth to dress, may depend upon fidelity & dispatch: the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's Humble Servant,  
**SAMUEL POMEROY.**  
**WILLIAMS WASH, MARCH 12, 1793.**  
 Subscribed, and to be sold by the Printer hereby, PROPERTIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LORR, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1671.