

The following PROLOGUE, written and spoken by Mr. HODGKINSON, at a performance given by the Old American Company of Comedians, at New-York, on the 26th, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of several persons who perished in a late storm.—

TO plead the cause of misery's sharpest woe,
To bid the meek-eyed tears of pity flow,
To soothe the passion with misfortune wild,
And stop the parent's anguish for his child,
This night, ye heavenly angels! ere it be,
That show the charity around the stage,
To your compassion's halo with soft gleam,
Where liberty and beauty bless the land,
Snatch'd from their helpless babes and famish'd wives,
The husband, father and their wretched lives,
Where now the hands, whose honest labour fed
Their little innocents with daily bread?
Whole toils were cheer'd on, the faithful guides
To sweet content, attending at their sides,
Ah! gone forever—Heav'n's will was to defray,
And dopt the curtain on the scene of joy,
While to the awful mandate they must bend,
To you to heal and kind affiance lend;
The widow daily pray'r shall pour,
The orphan hup his blessings every hour,
O! may each heart that feels another's woe
Ne'er meet the wings of death from whence their rose!
For us, be it our prayer to aid the slave,
Who mourn the cruel food—yet feeds the day
When white robd charity the meek attend,
And keen affliction, STRE can meet with friends;
When we with joy in this enlighten'd age,
See misery's woe by patrons of the Stage.
* The juu netid, was near 500 dollars.

THE BIBLE.
It cannot be presumed, that any thing need be said to recommend the BIBLE, that ground work of our religion; to any class of citizens, whatever, if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject.—We must re-estabish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Bibles are addressed to the judgment, or the imagination—intended to touch the passions, or please the fancy. The HOLY BIBLE addresses the soul, directs to the paths of peace and happiness there, and brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter; in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprize, the great and glorious works of creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the rise and fall of empires—the revolutions of kingdoms and States—the various vicissitudes of life—in all Nations—the depravity of human nature, when man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from joy to innocence to guilt, from virtue to vice—the pality of courts and simplicity of cottages—the rage of lust—folly of pride—fate of tyranny, and madness of ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practise the christian moral duties.—St. Gregory says, "From the patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues. Abel teaches us innocence. Noah, purity of heart. Avrah, a firm perseverance in righteousness. Abraham, the perfection of piety and faithfulness—Joseph, chastity—Jacob, constant labour—Moses, meekness—and Job, insuperable patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be pursued with pleasure, and it may with ease be acquired, if piety is the guide, and faith the interceptor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach.—Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

A NECDOTE.
A CLERGYMAN feeling his son about to drink a glass of brandy, says to him, "Son do not drink that filthy stuff; for ardent spirits in the world are scarce." "I know it, Father," replied the son, "but we are commanded to love our enemies, to here it goes."

Baldwin and Storrs,
GLOCK and WATCH-MAKERS.

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have afforded them since their commencement in business, and beg leave to inform them that they are now ready to supply them with any articles in their way at a short notice—they hope for a continuance of public favour, which they will endeavour to merit.

They have lately received a new supply of elegant gilt watch chains, seals, keys, &c.
They want to purchase a quantity of old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which a generous price in cash will be given.
Northampton, April 24, 1793.

LOST by the subscriber on the 19th inst. at Boffy's Tavern in Whittington, a large black LEATHER POKET BOOK, having in it two leaves of fine paper, and three promissory notes, one against Dennis Meach, and the sum of 20. payable the 15th day of October next—in brief—on—against Benjamin Chiffon in Whittington, for the sum of 8l. payable in near stock on the day last mentioned—and the other against Capt. Robert Birch for one hoghead of lime; together with some other papers of no great consequence. Whoever has found the above described Pocket-Book, with the contents, and will convey the same to me, shall have a generous reward for their trouble.

Chercherfield, April 22, 1793.
JOSEPH C. HOWE.
THE PARTNERSHIP of King and Howe, in this day by mutual consent dissolved.—All papers indebted to said Partnership, are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber. APOLLOS KING.
Chercherfield, April 23, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Daniel Crocker*, late of Northampton, deceased, represented infotent—whereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of *Editha Lymans*, innholder in Northampton, on the first Tuesday of September next—and at the House of *Editha Cook*, innholder in Hadley, on the first Tuesday of December next, from one o'clock, to six on each of said days.
ENOS NASH,
JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Hadley April 18, 1793.



WILL COVER
THIS Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in *Williamshurg*, the *RUSSEL HORSE*, formerly owned in *Williamshurg*, at *TEN SHILLINGS* the single leap, EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS the Season.
DAVID PHINNEY.
Williamshurg April 5, 1793.

The Young Lath,
WILL Cover this season, at the stable of *Capt. J. Hart*, in *Hadfield*. Young Lath was bred by the famous imported full blooded *Old Lath*, owned on *Long Island*, and is from a half blooded Mare, raised in *Virginia*—she is five years old and fifteen hands and one inch high, of a beautiful bay colour, with black mane tail and legs, completely made, trois and canters, and is a remarkable fast Horse.—Price for the season three dollars, ten shillings a leap, and four dollars to ensue a foal—Constant attendance given by
EDWARD BIGELOW.
Hadfield, April 23, 1793.



Will Cover
THE ensuing season at the stable of *BARNABAS HERRICK*, in *Wormington*. *Archibald Jackson's Gordon Horse*, noted for getting famous Colts, and for Elegance of carriage, beauty and speed.—is allowed by competent judges to be full equal, if not superior, to any in the State. Said Horse will cover from the 20th of May till the 20th of June next, (except from the 20th of May till the 18th of June) at 12s. paid down, for the leap, 24s. for the 21st day of November next, for the seasons; all those that pay down for the season, shall have 6s. deducted off to ensure a foal, and all that have a foal bred, and put the Mares away before folding time, are held to pay the ensuing price.
N. B. Good pasturing for Mares will be provided on reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A likely JACK, will cover at the same stable the ensuing season, at 6s. the single leap, 10s. the foal, and 20s. to warrant a foal. Four pounds will be paid for the males at 4 months old.
April 17, 1793.

The Wild Deer,
WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, at 6s. the single leap, 12s. the foal, and 18s. to ensue a foal. The Wild Deer is half English, seven years old this year, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay—he covered last season about 100 Mares.—All those indebted for the sale of said Horse last season, &c. do not bring their Mares this season, are desired to make payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.
EDMOND LAZELL.
Cammington, April 12, 1793.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who understands the Manufacturing of Pot-Ashes, for Two or Three Months, to whom CASH and good wages will be given.—Inquire of Mr. Srtn Dwigat, *Williamshurg*, or of the fabricator.
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, April 10, 1793.
The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

An Act to suspend in certain cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at Law."
WHEREAS the intention of said Act may defeat many Creditors of their just demands, which longer time is allowed for commencing and suing therein than is usual for commencing and suing therein in England;
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act passed on the said thirteenth day of Feb. shall be so far suspended, that all actions at Law, and all actions of debt, & upon the case, for, or upon any promise, lending or contract which by the said Act, or any Act, suspending the operation of said Act, are admitted as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued at any time on or before the first day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of the said Act to be printed and sold successively in all the Newspapers in this Commonwealth.

[This Act passed, March 27, 1793.]
A true Copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.
THE Subscriber hereby informs his associates, that he has been in the Province of Canada, and preferred his petition for lands to his Excellency the Governor of that Province—That there is no land presented to any but those who become settlers—and each person who becomes a settler, will be entitled to two hundred acres of land, which is recommended by good judges to be equal to any in America. He would likewise inform them, that he proposes to return into that Province in the month of August next, and shall be present in the company of any who will go on and till up their lands, and become subjects of Great-Britain.
SETH RUSSELL.
Northampton, April 17, 1793.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with *De Gites Crouch Kellogg*, of Hadley, are hereby notified, that he has lodged his Books with me the subscriber, with directions to make an immediate settlement of every account.—It is expected those who are indebted to him will not neglect the opportunity now offered of settling without expense. Any unable to make prompt payment will be waited on a reasonable time upon giving obligations for the sums that balance year dues. Such as take no notice of this call, will be sued without delay.
JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER.
Hadley, April 13, 1793.

IN the Stable of the subscriber and the *BRIGHT BAY* Stallion, and a good Covering *JACK* of good age, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season. Good attendance will be given and pasturing for Mares. Those gentlemen who wish to promote their interest by raising likely coals, would do well to use their breeding Mares, (if they use them any) more carefully than is common; at all times, not only when they are heavy with foal, but especially a few weeks before, and after taking the Horse. The subscriber informs that he has received but a small part of the hire of his horse for this season—he trusts his good customers will settle their accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of country produce will be received for the hire of said horse the ensuing season, if paid in January next.
JONATHAN WARE.
Norwich, April 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of *Widdowson*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 15th day of June next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.
AZARIAH LYMAN, Collector.
Widdowson, March 28, 1793.

CASH
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR SALTS of LYE, by
WRIGHT & STODDARD.
Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TAKEN up the 10th part of last winter, a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a cross in the upper side of the ear, and a half penny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, charges and take her away.
SAMUEL BURT, jun.
Southampton, April 17, 1793.
Just published, and to be sold by the Printer thereof, **PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHARLES LOVELL**, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 21st day of August 1631.

Garden Seeds.
GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds for sale by the Widow *ESTHER WRIGHT*, a few rods north of the burying ground Northampton.
—April 17, 1793.
ONE Hundred good COMB BAGGS, are wanted by
B. PRESCOTT.
Northampton, March 26, 1793.

W^h Hampshire Gazette.
NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793. [NUMB. 349.

FOR the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
Mr. Butler,
"To bear an open flander is a curse,
"But not to find an answer, is a worse."
I SHOULD not have thought the publication of my political essays, had he consented himself wholly to the contrary of fact. Sorry am I indeed, that his insidious insinuations should induce him to overlook the laurels of merit. However, as it is well known, by all who are acquainted with this remarkable Hero in medicine, that he is, in an eminent degree, possessed of a certain scientific faculty, to which, some persons of delicate sensibilities, have given the respectful epithet of *lytology*; I must beg the indulgence of the public, while I make a few observations on his marvellously witty performance.
It certainly appears, as if the benevolent *Doctor Maker* was anxious lest the fame of his inventive talents should be circumscribed to the sphere of his common acquaintance. He has therefore, heretofore stepped forth, and published to the world, what every one's private opinion of him,—that he is not afraid publicly to tell a Lie!

That the *Doctor Maker* would rejoice in the establishment of Medical Society in this County, will I imagine appear equally natural. As he has pronounced it "impossible" for me to observe a reason; that he wishes to be a member, might perhaps by him under some restraints in the business of *Doctor Maker*, which, no doubt, would be a hardship, too great for his free spirit to bear! His glowing attempt to ridicule the study of the language, recalls to memory the story of a certain *Man*, when the grapes happened to be out of his reach; he in his noisome claps, instead of injuring the character of those intended, fall like a million on his own.

With regard to the pretended consultation on the case of an *Old Mamma*, wherein to us that he has studied his Lesson, he has truly a number of obsolete terms, and every technical phrase his shallow criticism could contain. I shall only observe, that it serves to display his own character in its true colours. And I here publicly declare that it is altogether a malicious falsehood, without the least foundation in truth.

Should the *Doctor Maker* call in the *Old Mamma*'s assistance but once, and that not on an *Old Mamma*, but to a respectable lady in the neighbourhood. However, suspecting certain evasions from this interview, which, those acquainted with him, will readily imagine, I had the precaution to send for my judicious and worthy friend *D. C.*—who certainly knows what conversation took place; and I dare say, can repeat me, the *Doctor Maker's* Theory of a redundancy of the bile, and his notion specific, (if any one knows what that is) *very fulsome*.

To do justice to the *Doctor Maker*, I must confess he has lost of me in respect to employment. The nature, and variety of his employments, I shall not take upon me to recount. I with it could be said that he always regard the peace, and good order of his family; let none, however, be so presumptuous as to suppose that a man of the *Doctor Maker's* uncommon abilities, is wholly occupied in the education of pupils, and the practice of Physic. No; he has at least this public virtue to balance his defects, he is willing to *slat*, as he is *plucks up*; and we have great reason to fear, that he could be restrained within the limits of certain prescribed in a certain ancient Book he would cry out, with more exquisite anguish than Rachel did for children, *give me Children, or else I die*.

To the praise of the *Doctor Maker's* philanthropy, he is spoken, his acts of public beneficence are not confined wholly to the *Progs*. For the benefit of all whom it may concern, he is determined to practise *Charity*. He is likewise resolved to inoculate for the small pox, at the very lowest rate. But how much ought we to admire this *paragon* of modesty, when we find, as if to conceal his motives of public utility, he has ascribed this moderation of his, wholly to the desire of supplanting his neighbours; and to prevent any advantages which might accrue to them from the practice! Come then, ye *wholesalers* in All ye who labour under the agonizing torture of disease, if ye wish to be cured of your maladies, either yourselves together! Let the *Doctor Maker's* healing hand be applied, which in a certain case, (it is affirmed) almost wrought miracles; and by mere friction, could remove the most excruciating pain from a young woman's back, when, (wonder to relate!) no other hand could do the same! Come, likewise, ye who wish to have the small pox, a disorder in its nature so malignant, *"is the safest and most approved method."* Now is the time to assemble yourselves, for now ye may have it cheap! Ought not public gratitude to erect a bust to the memory of such a man, let the fame of his worthy actions flourish with him.

The worthy *Doctor Maker*, the uniformity of whose character, none will presume to deny; to give us all more striking proofs of his modesty, has thrown out his name, which might lead some to suppose him not that kind friend in the foregoing. But surely an apology of that kind from such an excellent grammarian and profound lawyer, will be thought to be extraordinary stretch of familiarity indeed! It is true, the *Doctor Maker's* civilities are in the first instance; which will, we hope, be viewed rather difficultly, than by any English rule, now in use. His *Progs*, &c. &c. likewise, would no doubt, have rather harsh to a Roman ear. But ought we not to temper these trivial faults, to the *classy* *awakened* fellow who would needs be dabbling with him? The *Doctor Maker* was so crowded with business at the time, that he declined, on the day he was to be started at home, on his inevitable performance; that he had not yet more than three nights out of fourteen.

May we not therefore suppose, that, as *valer*, and *creased* *beating* *often* *aid* to *take* *this* *speech* *by* *proxy*, *the* *Doctor* *Maker*, in imitation of those great personages, engaged his assistant for a small figure, to do the business for him. Or, he, perhaps, drew the candles, (which were unquestionably done by an eminent hand,) and gave the finishing stroke, by the assisted efforts of himself and his friends. Which ever of these conjectures be true, (and it may be of some importance to have this point determined, lest it should in future be a matter of dispute among the learned;) certain it is that the *Doctor Maker* employed an assistant. I thought it my duty to make this declaration, if I thought it would detract from the general merit of the performance. It is certainly a surprising story of a man; evident to all eyes, to be thought to leave him to struggle with his favourite battle in his own insignificance and obscurity.

The *Progs* however, in whose name he has attempted to talk to me, were so ill, that I was obliged to forgive them, he could understand me, and I think he would grate his delicate ears, Alas, poor *Virgil*! How would they injured giant indignants at the insult, did they know how often the party of the white page is exulted and defended by the ignorance of his pupils, to be thought to leave him to struggle with his favourite battle in his own insignificance and obscurity.

It was in rebus, four eeri denique fides. Quos ultra citare, nequit consistere rectum. Which the *Doctor Maker* may construe at his leisure. I have only to observe, that when any one is known to have forsaken this method, and renounced the guidance of *truth*, whatever *fact* a person may afterwards assert, his veracity will be called in question, and his authority alone never commands belief.

The second case mentioned by the *Doctor Maker*, is, I acknowledge, founded in truth, but not surprising, as he is *in* *his* *sentences* caught even in *speaking* *truth*. But heretofore insuperable proneness to *suppression* breaks out with its usual violence. This, however, will not excite the wonder of those who know him, and only find him *labouring* in *his* *vices*! This case of a *luxated humerus*, I beg leave to state to the public as concisely as possible, as it readily happened. For I think it would read full as well divulge of the *Doctor Maker's* embellishments. A certain traveller had the misfortune, by a fall on the ice to dislocate his arm at the point of the *humerus*; or, as the *Doctor Maker* has the "of *humerus*." This accident happened before twelve o'clock at night, I saw him, and about twelve o'clock at night, I saw him. His arm, which was naturally very muscular, was confidently tranced, in consequence of a bruise, received in the shoulder, from the fall. (I found him exerted with violent pain in the part, the muscles were rigid, and such a degree of contraction had taken place, that the *humerus*, which was luxated into the axilla, projected by the extremity of the *scapula* nearly two inches).

Regarding this case thus situated, I attempted the reduction by the method described by the author, and with approved success; which however, did not succeed. I then administered a large dose of *opium*, tried the effects of warm fomentations, frequently repeated, but all without effect. Recollecting, that *Emetic Tartar*, (not as a specific, for I believe in no such nonsense!) has a powerful tendency to the surface, producing universal relaxation, and a copious *diaporesis*, I was induced to try the effects of it. I accordingly exhibited a pretty large dose; (I cannot exactly determine how much, as I did not weigh it.) After its operation, which was pretty violent, I found the patient considerably debilitated, and in such circumstances, as I would not have hesitated to administer it, had I not been reduced with tolerable ease, and the patient next day proceeded on his journey. This is an exact statement of the case. If regular bred Physicians approve of the practice it will do me *honour*; if not, I believe I shall try it a second time, if the same succeed, and a fami-

lar occasion should occur. I shall not here, enter into a digression, respecting the mode in which *opium*, or *Tartar emetic*, operates, as it is foreign to my purpose. I believe them both, in their first operation, to be *stimulant*. The *Emetic*, which were said to be employed, were but *poor*; who were directed to administer as the case required. One of them the head of the family, is a very respectable character; and the others were young men; much better deserving the character of *gentleness* than *him*, who gave them the application of *opium*.

I have nothing further to say to the public, or the *Doctor Maker* on this subject. I am much obliged to you, if necessary, to vindicate my own character.—But I have neither leisure nor inclination to enter into a *Spurr*. Should the *Doctor Maker* make any future attempts of the kind, and disgrace the public papers with another *sermon* of falsehood and scurrility, he may be assured, no notice will be taken of him; and his publications will be treated as they merit—with silent contempt!

HILOMEDICUS.
ON D O N, February 6.
House of Commons,
MONDAY, FEB. 18.
WAR WITH FRANCE.
MR. FOX said, the subject to which he was going to draw the attention of the House, had been much discussed before them; but he would not again commit the offence of which an Hon. gentleman (Mr. Burke) had accused him by repeating his former arguments. He hoped, however, from the candour of the House, to get credit for them.

War had already been declared against this country, there could not, therefore, be any difference of opinion with respect to the propriety of granting his Majesty a sufficient support. No one was more willing to contribute assistance than himself, though he entirely disapproved of the measures of administration. Their conduct to France and the expediency of a rupture between that nation and this had been defended on two principles.—The first was, the anarchy, the disorders, the zeal for innovation, and the *malis animus* of France to other countries—or more correctly their internal affairs of France.—On this ground of our interference, he hoped and believed that there were a very small number of them in that house, or in the country who would defend the Minister; he himself had declined it.

The second principle was, the state of the French republic, found to be injurious to England, the chief of which were the opening of the Scheldt, the decree of the 19th of November, and a spirit of aggrandizement. These, he admitted, would have been a good and just ground for War, had satisfaction been previously demanded by Government, and refused.

With regard to the first of these principles he would lay nothing because he conceived a great majority of the House of Commons had agreed to the second, he would consider how far Ministers were to be depended on, when they appeared to justify the aggrandizement of France, to sit idly in support of the rights of neutral nations, and to attribute to the balance of power in Europe. The best mode he had of knowing whether they were sincere, was to view their former conduct upon similar occasions. Mr. Fox then took notice of the late conduct of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, with regard to Poland; these two potentates had shewn as strong a spirit of aggrandizement as France had done; yet Ministers had not thought proper to go to war upon that account, nor did they even believe much any *renouveau*; if they had, they were not yet made public; if therefore, they cited the defence of their conduct of their jealousy of the aggrandizement of France; they were at least to be doubted.

He had formerly spoken of the alliance into which this country might enter, during the present War.—When he had expressed his sentiments on that subject he did not mean to say, that we ought not to make any alliance, but that we ought not to join any of the powers of Europe for the purpose of changing the Government of France; above all, with the acquiescent confederacy, which had invaded that country by summer, and trampled upon the laws of nations.

He had already maintained, that none of the death of the Republic could be a ground for War, without they had refused satisfaction for them.

No specific satisfaction had been demanded. The opening of the Scheldt was of all subjects the most simple, and the most proper for negotiation. The decree of the 19th of November, if it were considered a cause of War, would cease to be so, if the N. Convention had consented to recall it, and make some further stipulations. The general spirit of aggrandizement imputed to them, could not indeed, be easily removed by negotiation as the other things complained of. If Ministers had thought that no satisfaction or security could be given by France, why had they declared the public and the world, by requiring, even in a general manner, satisfaction? It was only throwing dust in-