From THOMAS'S MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The IMPORTANCE of PUNCTUALITY.

IF faults are to be estimated according to the ill consequences which attend them, we shall find upon examination, that the want of punctuality is a crime of considerable magnitude. A very large share of the disappointments and vexations which we meet with in our intercourse with one another, is derived from this source. In almost all companies, or accidental meetings of Neighbours, the ear is pained with complaints against those who have not paid an expected debt, or not performed a necessary job, or not finished a pair of shoes, &c. at the time prefixed. In the country, tradesmen and labourers are apt to fail in punctuality, sometimes through mere inattention and carelessness, sometimes through indolence and laziness, sometimes through a grasping disposition, and always from a criminal disregard to truth, honesty, and benevolence. Wishing to secure all the custom and business they can, and unwilling that any who apply to them, should be necessitated to apply to others, they engage more than they can possibly execute within the time limited, to the great disappointment, vexation and injury of their employers.

Every person of the least reflection must see that the advantages which would result to individuals, to neighborhoods, and to large communities, from punctuality, are very great:—And that equally great are the disadvantages from the want of it. A poor man with a house full of children, procures with difficulty a bushel of corn, and a horse to carry it five or six miles to a mill. The miller cannot grind it now, but promises to have it ready by the evening of the next day. With still greater difficulty he again obtains a horse, & goes at the time prefixed: but is coldly told by the miller, that he forgot it, and ground for others till his water was spent, and that he must come again the next day. A man who is building a house, engages masons, and tenders at a distance to build his chimnies. They come at the appointed time. But the man who had promised to bring his hands the day preceeding, and completed the stone work for the foundation of the chimnies, fails; and all are disappointed, to their very great damage—A woman, who had very lately lost her husband, is pitied by her neighbors; and they kindly collect on a certain day, and reap down all her grain. She engages a man to secure it. He promises to take it up the next day, and carry it into the barn. He neglects to come: and, it being Saturday, the grain is left lying in the field. On Monday it rains. And the weather proving wet and warm for several days, the hopes of the widow and fatherless are destroyed.

Punctuality is sometimes disregarded by professional gentlemen, to the great loss and disappointment of those for whom they were to transact some business of consequence. The gay world consider exactness, regularity, the fulfilment of promises, and the punctual payment of honest debts, as too vulgar for them; and value themselves on no punctuality, but in their debts of honor, their criminal assignations, their parties of pleasure, and their appointed visits. The commercial world, in general regard punctuality, because it is the basis of all their credit and interest. And certainly it would be for the interest and credit of merchants, labourers, and in short, of every class of men. To be punctual in fulfilling their promises and engagements, would have a happy effect upon all the civil and moral intercourses of society. Mutual confidence, esteem, and affection, would be increased: neighbors would live on better terms; and the heart be more steady, tranquill and joyous.

Punctuality, must be an honor to any man, because it denotes stability, fortitude and superiority to temptation. If this has not been ranked by name among the cardinal virtues, it is owing, perhaps, to the difficulty of defining it with precision, or of distinguishing it from others, and not from its unimportance in society. Accurately speaking, punctuality is not a single virtue, but an assemblage of many—It comprehends fidelity, veracity, sense of honor, justice, and benevolence.

Punctuality is recommended by almost every object and every movement in the natural world, as well as by the exigencies and claims of the moral. It is well known, though not sufficiently considered, that all the revolutions of the heavenly bodies are performed with the exactest punctuality. What would become of all the inhabitants of the earth, as well as of promise breakers, if the sun and the seasons were as fallible, and as little to be depended on, as themselves? —Punctuality then, has the sanction of heaven upon it, and the order and analogy of nature to recommend it. Its utility and importance are demonstrated by the interest and reputation of the individual, and by the peace and happiness of society. And the necessity of it is inculcated by the dictates of conscience, and the command of God.

Selah Norton,

At his variety Store, in Ashfield, has for sale, NEW GOODS, cheap as can be bought in Hampshire County, viz:

SCARLET, Blue, Black, Brown, London Brown, London Smoke, and Bottle Green, Broadcloths, Linings and Trimmings; Variety of Elastics and Lamskins, Coatings, Duffills, Baizes, Flannels, Forest Cloths, Serges, Swansdown, Blankets, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Thickfett, Fancy Cord, Veft Patterns, of various stripes and figures; Strip'd and Plain Wildboars, Strip'd Camblets, Crapes, Poplins, Shalloons, Antiloons, Durants, Moreens, Tabborets, Florentines, Lasting, fashionable dark and light Chintzes and Calicoes; Elegant Shawls and Ribbons; fine Sattin, Sarcenets, Modes, Persian, Hollands, Muslins, Lawns, Gauzes, fine Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs; Cambricks, Mens' Hats, Chip Hatts, Plumes, black silk Handkerchiefs, Spotted do. Pollicat do. Silk Laces, Scarlet Snail, Tinsel Cord, Habbit Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Pins, Needles, Thread, Sewing Silk, Tapes, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, Powder, Buttons, Buckles, 6 by 8 Window Glass, &c. &c.

For which, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, all sorts of Grain, white Beans, Flax Seed, clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, will be received, and credit given on good security.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, N. Rum, real French Brandy, best Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, excellent Bohea Tea, coffee, and Allspice for Cash, Butter, or Flax-Seed, if applied for soon.

Ashfield, Oct. 25, 1793.

Asa White,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received from New-York, an assortment of

English Goods,

which will be sold on the lowest terms, for CASH, or most kinds of produce,—Also, West-India and New-England Rum—the best kind of Malaga Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger and Raisins.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 26, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a year-ling red and white Bull, with a slit in the near ear, and a halfpenny cut in the upper side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 30. 1793.

WANTED, immediately, by the Printer hereof, a few loads of WOOD.

October 30, 1793.

A large and neat assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Are just received and now opening by

Benjamin Prescott,

among which are the following articles:

BLUE, Brown, Drab, Scarlet and Crimson, Broadcloths. Forest & Elastick, do. Buff, Drab & Slate Cassimere. Cassimere and Toilanett Vest Patterns. Twill'd and Plain Coatings. Baizes and Flannels, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Rose Blankets. Twill'd and Plain Velvets. Thickfetts and Royal Rib. Florentine and Ribdelure. Fustians and Jeans, Stript Saddle Cloths, Stript & Plain Wildboars. Camblets, Moreens and Shalloons. Durants & Tammies, Callimancoes and Joans. Satties and Modes, Blue, Green and Pink Sarcenett. Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs. Fancy Cotton do. A handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes. Furniture Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls.

Book and Jackonet Muslins, do. do. do. Handkerchiefs. Lawns & Cambricks, White Gauze, 2-4th 7-8th and 9-4 wide Irish Linens. Vellum and Chinese Ribbons. Qualities and Shoe-Bindings. Green, Black and White Ferret. Imperial and Deathhead Buttons. Silk and Twist, Nuns Thread from No. 10, to 60. Stay & Apron Tape, Silk and Worsted Mitts. Plain and Ribb'd Worsted Hose. Silk Gloves, Ladies' Long and Short Gloves. Men's Beaver and Common do. Ladies' Bever Hats. do. Willow and Chip, do. Red Seale, Black, White, Brown Blue and Green Feathers. Cloth Shoes, Bibles and Testaments, Perry's & Webster's Spelling-Books. Psalm Books & Primers.

HARD WARE.

Anvils and Vices, Bickirons, Sawmill, Crosscut, Hand, Tenon, Dovetail, & Compass Saws. Iron Squares, and Folding Rules, quad 12 inch do. Fairing, Framing, Morticing, Firmers, and Turning Chisels. Turning, Scribing, & Socket Gouges. Plain, Irons of all widths. Carpenter's & Coopers Adzes, Gouge and CenterBits. Screw Augers of all sizes. Large and Small Compasses. Brass Dividers, Fish Skin, & Sand Paper. Turkey Oil Stones and Hones. Screw Plates and Hand Vices. Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets. Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives. Tea and Dessert do. Skates and Steels, Taylor, House, and Sheep Shears. Large and Small Scissors. Pruning Knives, Brass Cocks & Chimney Hooks. Brass Nails & Clouts. Bed Screws, Cups & Winches. Sealing Wax, and Wafers. Ink Powder and Stands. Shoe Pincers and Nippers. Crooked, Shoe, and Heel Knives. Shoe and Cramping Hammers. Tacks, Awls and Hafts. Smooth and Common Files, from 3 to 14 inches. Flat and Half round Rasps. Pew Door Hinges, Butt Hinges and Table Butts. Wood Screws and Chalk Lines. Carry Combs, 14oz. Tacks. Stirrup Irons, Sharp Bits, Staples and Plates. Cloth, Shoe, Hearth, Dusting, Weavers, Carriers, Horse, & Tooth Brushes.

Concave and Common Razors, do. do. in Cases, Razor Straps. Shaving Boxes, Screw Bottom, Common, and Japan Candlesticks. Steel and Japan Snuffers. Snuffer Trays, Sugar Tongs, Tea Trays, and Servers. Tea & Table Spoons, A handsome assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons. Shoe, Knee, Boot and Hat Buckles. Gilt and Common Breast Pins and Lockets. Gilt and Common Sleve Buttons. Door, Cupboard, Desk, Bookcase, Chest, Prospect, Draw, Trunk, Portmanteau, and Common Padlocks. Round, Flat and Bookcase Bolts. Clockcase, Desk, Prospect, Cardtable, and Bookcase Hinges. Cupboard Turns, & Trunk Handles. Covered and Common Escutcheons. Handles and Roses, do. and Plates. Screw, Rings, and Brass Knobs. Brass and China faced Cloak Pins. Crucibles and Lead Pots. Sheet Iron, Iron Shovels. Rotten and Pumice Stone. Plated and Common Spurs. 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass. 4d. Cut Nails. Frying and Warming Pans. Brass Kettles, Sad Irons, Door Hinges, Large & Small Pins, Slates and Pencils, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. Brads. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Blades and Bottle Snuff. Pigtail Tobacco, Codfish, by the quintal or less quantity.

ALSO, Crockery, Glass, China, Stone and Tin-Ware, as low as usual.

Said Prescott, continues to Manufacture Wool and Cotton Cards, and will pay Cash for any quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Malt Works.

HIS Malt Works are in complete order to receive BARLEY—furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry the Malt with wood or coal, as may suit—Those who live near are requested to bring the Barley as soon as possible, and may depend on having Malt in their turn. Rye and Corn as usual, will be exchanged for Barley.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

LOST between landlord White's in Hadley, and Col. E. Dwight's in Belcher, a pocket Book, containing several notes, one signed by Messrs. Smith and Dewick, of Roxbury, for the sum of ninety two pounds and some odd shillings; another signed by Elezzer and Jonathan Ring, of Worthington of four pounds; two more in favour of Mr. Eben. Parsons, of Goshen, of forty odd pounds each, one signed by Mr. Jonas White, the other by Mr. James Robbins, both of Watertown; another in favour of Mr. Adam Beals, jun. signed by Lemuel Borrell, of forty eight pounds some odd shillings; also one five dollar Bank Bill, and several other papers. Whoever has found and will return said Pocket Book, and what it contains to the subscriber, shall be entitled to eight dollars reward—paid by

NEHEMIAH MAY.

Goshen, Oct. 26, 1793.

FOR sale about sixty rods from the College, in Williamstown, a convenient dwelling House, with a good cellar and well, two acres of well improved land, conveniently situated for a tradesman or trader, at a reasonable price. Inquire of Capt. Lemuel Stewart, Williamstown,—the premises are on the County road leading from Vermont to Lenox.

October, 23, 1793.

Flax-Seed.

CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the first Monday of November next, (if not sold at private sale before) a new dwelling House one story and a half high, two large rooms on the lower floor, and two chambers all finished except fetting the Glass, with a good cellar under said house; with about one acre of good land, situated in the west part of Buckland, on the county road, within a few rods of a grist and saw mill, and forge, in a thick settled and good neighbourhood, well situated for a trader or tradesman—Vendue to be on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

EDMUND LONGLEY.

Hawley, October 7. 1793.

Chileab and Windsor Smith,

INFORM their friends and Customers, that they have just received, and now ready for sale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lately improved by W. Ansley, in Amherst, a large and elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, on as reasonable terms as at any store in the County—Also, W. India and N. England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars in large or small quantities.

WANTED—a number of likely chipping HORSES, to be delivered within ten days; for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pease, Oats, Flax, and Flaxseed, Butter, Beef, Wax, Tow Cloth, and Woolen Cloth, will be received in payment—and the article of CASH not refused.

Hadley. October 21, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dowler's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Forrsters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Stephen's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leathers, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, Oct. 23, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTER'S COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Pott-Ash, Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Pots and Kettle, Cart and Waggon Boxes.—Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPHARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and influence he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in pursuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

ALL persons indebted

to Ezekiel White, by book or Notes are requested to make immediate payment; those who do not comply with his reasonable request, must expect their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney.

William-burgh, October 16, 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1793. [NUMB. 375.

From the BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

IN a republican government freedom of speech and sentiment on governmental affairs, provided they do not degenerate into anarchisl licentiousness, is considered as the palladium of liberty—Liberty consists in the sovereign power being vested in the people. Long had the people of all nations not only yielded up the fruits of past, but conceded a right to the fruits of future labor, to the greedy avarice of kings and priests; until these confederated states removed and dissipated the clouds of prepossession and prejudice which darkened the intellectual world.—Too long had the human race, born to equal rights and equal freedom, been marked with haughty domination on the one part, and abject thraldom on the other. America was the only center of the Globe that remained unpolluted with the hideous monster of arbitary power—its true, young as the was, corruption had defiled her—but an abortion effected a purification. Experience, the preceptor of wisdom, taught her that without civil government to check vice and protect virtue, there could be no true and solid criterion of justice—that the arbitrary maxims established by kings and priests or the ministers of government having an inherent right over the "people," was the most absurd and spurious idea that ever was adopted by a community. A republic, where the people at large choose their representatives, who when chosen diverge from the different parts of the state, and convene at a delegated place for the purpose of legislation, delineates one of the most perfect systems of political mechanism that can be planned—this is the system that America has chosen.—Whatever is resolved by this constituted authority cannot fail of infusing such satisfaction in the mind as to cause regularity and harmony to operate upon the will of each member of society. In such a government as this there is nothing to create aversion. If a person delegated, acts in opposition to the wishes of his constituents, the harmony of the system is easily restored by displacing him, and putting in another of a less jarring disposition—this is what invigorates the springs of government, and gives them strength to withstand the shocks of ambitious men.

Peace and moderation is the spirit of a republic; cultivate *virtue* and you extend its duration. The spirit of monarchy is war & enlargement of dominion; slaughter & avarice are the springs which keep it in motion; from this we may infer at least the probability, that monarchy took its rise from an extraneous principle that has spoiled the original delicate texture of the heart, and caused it to become the abode of all those passions and corrupt affections which we experience to flow from thence and destroy the peace and humanity of mankind. Without a definition of terms and a perusal of understanding, the mind is not capable of giving a preference to monarchy, because there is nothing nutritient to a political union; and he must be a wizzo in politics indeed, who thinks, that a durable political structure can be erected upon slaughter and avarice, because it is morally impossible.

It is the opinion of some, that a government composed of the three *original* orders, is best calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of a nation. The principles of the three governments are—Virtue, or love of patrio, the most sublime of moral virtues; this is the principle of a republic; here it is that each organ finds *Liberty* and *Equality*. Honor, that is the principle of every person and of every rank, or a desire of exalting one's self upon the downfall of another, is the principle which sets the monarchical wheel in motion, here it is that one part of the circle is rolling to support the other in luxury and grandeur. Fear is the third principle to complete the jarring mixture, this is the principle of despotism; here it is that man is a creature that submits to the absolute will of a creature like himself, man's person hire like that of Brutes, is infinite, capricious, and punitiveent. The government of England (upon which so many encomiums have been and are daily lavished, and which is so much admired by the *aristocrats*, or to simplify the word, *tories*, of America) presents to our view the three foregoing principles of government consolidated, and of course the most finished hotchpotch of discord & contrarieties that were ever thrown together: which fully discovers the illegitimacy of its origin. Agreeable to the principles laid down, avarice, ambition and fear, are its component parts; or in other words, the king, the lords, and commons. Avarice and ambition, as is very natural, soon jostled *fear* out of its liberty & rights; having thrown fear out of its own, they have ever since been quarrelling and wrestling for an ascendency over each other. Can principles of such clashing natures possibly produce peace, content and harmony? If they cannot, which must be obvious upon a moments reflection, the end which the formation of society meant to promote, is absolutely frustrated. To be brief and explicit, the king and lords may be considered (and justly too,) as two putrid breaks arising from a corrupt and cankered fore, that has fed deep into, and spoiled the moral texture of the polished heart of Great-Britain; but from what malignant taint this calamitous sickness may have certainly taken its rise, I will not undertake to decide. What may have been the first cause is not so material; the effect is what more immediately commands our attention. The people of England have been kinged and lorded over, and priest ridden for many centuries past; like gentlemen of the Law, they jump to a conclusion that what had once been done may be continued to be done. Thus what was rivitted on the people by their inability, remissness and ignorance, centuries ago by precedent, have now ripened into law, and say they, to annihilate this precedent would be an innovation on that structure of wisdom which our ancestors spent so much time and deliberation in perfecting. Strange indeed! the people of England choose slavery in preference to liberty; because established by precedent.

The reign of Charles IId. offers to our view a very important spectacle in the history of England; under the inauspicious direction of Cromwell (who was void of all public virtue, and whose ambition was influenced by the success of his bold endeavors) did the people of England attempt to trample under foot the shackles of slavery, but he was suppressed by a succeeding faction, which involved the government in a continual changes; the people, astonished to see so many revolutions, sought ineffectually for a republic. At length, after a series of turbulent commotions and violent shocks, they were necessitated to have recourse to the government they had abominated and proscribed. At that period the world was not sufficiently enlightened. The arts of delusion were too highly cultivated not to beguile the plebians, who compose the majority of every nation. Had they, like the people of France, as soon as they discovered that private ambition had invaded the heart of their leader, and virtue was expelled, made an example of him by lopping off his head, and branding him with ignominy, they would have been as successful in their struggle for liberty, as our friends and allies the people of France. But Frenchmen, I must confess, had a greater opportunity of accomplishing their undertaking than the people of England. For the revolution in America, it must be acknowledged by all mankind, affords as much light to the moral and political as the sun does to the natural world. This probably may be considered by enthusiastic aristocrats, as the mere phantasma of an infatuated mind; but time will develope to them *light* to extricate themselves from the error of despotic education and ignorant prepossession.

America has taught France, and is a boast to teach the world, to transmute government into a state and form in which the people may be capable of a more accelerated progression in knowledge, virtue and happiness. It is true the transformation in America was attended with blood and dreadful calamity, for the space of seven years—but the prospect of a more exalted existence, consistent with, and promotive of that happiness she now enjoys, gave her vigor and strength to withstand the shock of British cannon. The same happiness and prosperity which we enjoy, is ready in the embryo of time for every other nation upon the globe, and nothing is wanting to give it birth but *virtue* and *courage*.

The government of the American states, appears to me to be better calculated for the happiness of mankind than any other; because it has a greater conformation to the equality that we discover in human nature; and because it exempts one man from the subjection of another, so far only as the harmony and oeconomy of government will permit—as all mankind share our common nature, we have so constructed our government, that equal liberty should extend to each individual of the community—It does not bestow *honors* and *priviledges* upon a particular branch or class of citizens, at the expence of those upon whom fortune has not lavished affluence & plenty, as is the case in the kingdoms of Europe—It does not aggravate the misfortunes of the poor, by settling upon them a mark of ignominy, as in England; but merit meets with its reward whether found in the cobler's shop or the statesman's hall.

It is to me somewhat astonishing, that the people of Europe do not renounce unanimously all subjection to royal government; which being founded in the corrupt principles of human nature, tends only to pervert the moral sentiments of mankind, to deepen the corruption of their nature, disqualify them for the acquisition of virtue, as well as moral and political happiness, and *ex consequenti*, ineffectuate the very end of their creation;—But it is to be accounted for only from their looking through a glass brightened by the illusive rays of monarchy and aristocracy. The end of government being preservation: every government being founded originally upon injustice unless the sovereign power is in the possession of the people; it follows as an undeniable consequence that no government can be so happy as that in which the people are supreme.

Increase of dominion was the ambition of Rome; war the delight of Sparta; but *peace and tranquility with all mankind*, is the joy and particular view of the confederation of the American states. In order to preserve this turn of mind in any government, virtue, is as necessary to give order, tranquility, strength and vigor to a political, as moderate exercise is to preserve health to the animal body.—Whenever aristocratic sentiments creep into a Republic like ours, it is an unerring proof that virtue languishes, and of course disease relaxes the body politic;—then it is that the political physician should exert every faculty to strengthen its sinews. The present crisis is the most important since the declaration of independence and establishment of a free people—It is now every exertion should be made to stabilitate our existence as an enlightened republic.—Foreign aristocrats are daily emigrating to our country, and are, in concert with our federal conjurers, exerting every faculty, every nerve, in the dissemination of their anti-republican principles. This, then is the grand conjuncture in which each citizen should make every effort to prevent himself from being led astray from the path of virtue; and thus to enable America to avoid the diabolical systems of politics and morals which Europe, in combination, are endeavoring to impose upon the world. Why do I say *diabolical*? Because they are reduced to the necessity of having recourse to the sword to vindicate their arbitrary doctrine. Does this not prove beyond the possibility of a sample, that the principles they wish to establish, can no longer, in Europe, be inculcated by sophistry and delusion?—The days of chivalry and delusion are over, and the dawn of wisdom, virtue and manly sentiment, has begun to rouse the world;—a system of politics, founded upon such principles, that, like mathematical progression, every step forces the assent of the mind as they advance, and consolidates it at last, overpowered with conviction, to the truth proposed to be demonstrated.

A system of government founded upon rational conviction, is the only one that can possibly tend to the removal of public and private dissensions, disorder and misery; and substitute in their place public & private content, harmony, prosperity and universal happiness—A system which America has chosen, and which if universally adopted, would effectually banish *slavery* from the human race, ensure to all mankind *Liberty* and a stock of wealth, as ample and affluent as either his reason would allow him to desire, or his happiness permit him to possess.—For a people to avail themselves of this happiness, they *must* cultivate *virtue*; because it is the guardian of liberty; *morals*, without true patriotism can never glow in the human breast—*education* because it is the source of morality. They must reward real for the public good, by punishing fraud and corruption. Whilst this continues to be done, I venture with confidence to predict, that the United States of America, will not be justled into indigence, or goaled out of liberty—the inborn right of man: But liberty, prosperity, and happiness, will be a blessing co-existent with the confederation of the American States.

A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1793.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

THERE is no species of reading which instructs me more, than the *Obituaries* of newspapers and magazines; the most remarkable particulars of which I generally transcribe into a memorandum book. I send you some, which I have lately met with, for insertion; as containing matter worth reading. Yours, *M. M.*

FOREIGN DEATHS.

MAY 31, 1793, AT *Grenier's* hotel, in Jermyn-street, about six o'clock in the evening, the duke DE SICIGNANO, lately arrived here as ambassador from *Naples*. A paper, which was found on the table, to the duke's hand writing, declared, "that the act was known choice; that no one was to be blamed or pitied for it. He had said to his secretary, about an hour before, that, from the want of some dish at his hotel, he should dine that day at the imperial ambassador's; and he then expressed a wish, that, whenever he did not immediately answer to a knock at his door, no person should repeat the knocking, or endeavour to come in. The secretary had occasion to call upon him in the evening, and, according to his wish, went away without receiving an answer to his first rap. After a second and third unsuccessful attempt, he was alarmed, and the door being locked, was burst open by his servants. The duke was not in the drawing room, where they perceived a smell of gun-powder, nor in his own sitting-room, or bed-room. It was in the water-closet that he was at length found, and still moving, but, as the surgeon declared, merely by the convulsions of death. The ball had passed entirely through his head, and he died in a few minutes afterwards.—The motive for this violence against himself cannot be discovered. Bills of credit for 5000l. were found in his scrutoire. He was not 30 years of age; of a very favorable appearance, and of a disposition evenly and even powerfully cheerful.—He did not expose himself to serious loss at play. His habits of general gallantry contradict the generally received opinion that some affair of love depressed his mind. In short, nothing can, at present be said for the act, but that it was the result of a momentary madness. He had lodged at *Grenier's* since his arrival at *London*; was a very temperate and punctual man, going to bed generally every night at eleven o'clock, and paying his bills weekly. He had transacted business with Lord *Grenville* on the same morning. As soon as the event became known, the Prince *Castelcicala*, and some other foreign noblemen, went to *Grenier's* to view the body, and the Prince took charge of his effects.—Next morning, *Mr. Burgess*, one of his Majesty's under secretaries of state, at the request of Lord *Grenville*, went to the hotel to make the necessary enquiries concerning the suicide, and to give orders for the removal and interment of the couple; and the deceased was sent off to *Naples* with the melancholy news. The duke was a young nobleman of one of the first families in *Italy*, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by those who knew him. A lovely sister his dangerously ill, from the melancholy event having been communicated to her in too sudden a manner.

At *Cobletz*, in *Germany*, the Rev-