

ON THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

Written by a LADY of Virginia, February 22, 1794.

TIME held the volume of the psalm, And o'er each page his function call;

When, lo! array'd in robes of light, Thy robe thou resignest to the night!

And fee! the new and arduous burns, As to the perfect Day thou turn'st;

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rated, are but mere tales—no more prizes— We shall arrive to it at last.

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PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, PHROPHETIC CONJECTURES ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Table listing names and amounts: ARCHBP. BROWN, 1557; REV. J. KNOX, 1572; DR. T. GOODWIN, 1639; REV. CHR. LOVE, 1651; ARCHBP. USHER, 1655; DR. H. MORE, 1665; REV. P. JURIEU, 1687; REV. R. FLEMING, 1701; REV. J. WILLISON, 1742; DR. GILL, 1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks, and two Appendices.

These Conjectures are not the production of Fanatics, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world.

THE FARM advertised to be sold by Capt. B. LUTWOLD in Company, the 17th inst. will be sold on the 16th in court of the Fall.

WANTED TO HIRE, IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS, TWO industrious, steady, substantial MEN, well acquainted with Farming Business.

THE PROPRIETORS OF LOCKS AND CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, at the Falls at South-Hadley, are hereby notified.

WILL stand for COVERING, At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun. PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horse, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and of a fine, rising fifteen hands and an half high, daily made for beauty, strength and speed.

AN Excellent Saddle-Horse: He is of eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or chestnut color, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably strong built, clean limbed, and well gaited.

WANTED to purchase two good Featherbeds, or good feather to make them. Inquire of the PAINTER, Northampton, March 19, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co. AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Barter and Hogs Lard, (in small Fittins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber by Book account are desired to call and settle with him, by the first day of May next, either by paying the same, or giving their obligations.

WHEREAS MARY the wife of me the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, I hereby forbid all persons having or trading her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting.

SETH WRIGHT, HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF TRAVELS, GEOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, PHILOSOPHY, ARCHITECTURE, MATHEMATICS, ROBERTY, HUSBANDRY, PLAYS, MISCELLANEOUS NOVELS, &c.

Holden's in 3 Books— Worcester Collection— Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Sermon— an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogers— Kimball's and Billings New Views, never before published.

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Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1794. [No. 399.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

And be it further enacted, That said Overseers shall also relieve & support, and in case of their decease, decently bury all poor persons residing or found in the towns or districts, having no lawful friends or next of kin in this Commonwealth, when they stand in need, and may employ them as other persons may be; the expenses whosoever may be recovered of their relations for their support, in manner herein before pointed out, otherwise it shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth by warrant from the Governor, by and with advice of Council, an account thereof having been first exhibited to, and examined and allowed by the General Court. And Justice of the Peace in the County, may by warrant directed to the Overseers, or any one of them, cause such persons to be removed to any place beyond sea, where he belongs, if the Justice thinks proper, if he may be conveniently removed; at the expense of the Commonwealth; but if he cannot be removed, he may be sent to and received, and employed in the house of correction, or work house, at the public expense.

And every town and district shall be held to pay an expense which shall be necessarily incurred for the relief of any person, by his or her support, after notice and request made to the Overseers of the said town or district, and until provision shall be made by them.

And be it further enacted, That in all actions and prosecutions by complaint founded on this act, for or against any town or district, or against any individual, Overseers of the poor thereof, or any person by writing under their hands approved, shall have the same force, effect, and defend the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such town or district, and every act or thing required or authorized by them to be done by this act, may be done by them or the major part of them.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall bring and leave any poor and indigent person, in any town or district in this Commonwealth, wherein such person is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds for every such offence, to be for and recovered by, and to the use of such town or district, and action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same.

And be it further enacted, That if any matter or other person, having charge of any vessel, shall therein bring into, and land, or suffer to be landed in any place within this Commonwealth, any person, before that time convicted in any other State, or in any foreign country of any infamous crime, or any person for which he hath been sentenced to transportation, knowing his conviction, or having reason to suspect it, or any person of whose life, health, infamous and abandoned character, knowing him or her to be such, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, one half thereof to the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the use of any person being a citizen of, and residing in this Commonwealth, who shall prosecute and sue for the same, by action of debt as aforesaid.

And in order to prevent charge to the Commonwealth, or any towns or districts thereof, in the prosecution of such complaints, or of inform and vicious persons, to those who reflect on the enacted policy of courts, for though their declaration may have given much satisfaction to the mercantile part of the kingdom, who are interested more than ever, on account of their commercial distress at home, and subsistence abroad, in the uninterrupted continuance of their beneficial trade to America, it is possible that the Minister,

of all such passengers their names, religion, age, character and condition, to be as hath come to his knowledge, to the Officers of the poor of the town or district, as, or nearest to which such vessel shall arrive, who shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose in their office, and every such matter or other person, shall neglect to make such report, or that shall wilfully and willingly make a false report, shall, for each of such offences forfeit the sum of fifty pounds to be paid for and recovered by action of debt as aforesaid, by, and to the use of such town or district.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act intitled, "An Act for the relief of the support of the poor," passed the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and all other laws and parts of laws, hereof made and passed, relative to the support, employment, winding, warning out or removal of the poor, be, and the same hereby are repealed, saving that they shall remain in force as to all actions or prosecutions already commenced, and now pending upon them, in so far as they relate to any persons already lawfully settled, and employed, and by force of them, he, she, or they, are confirmed and declared to be valid, and to stand further, and that this repeal shall not be construed to extend to an act intitled, "An Act for supporting and providing for rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, and other idle, disorderly and lewd persons," passed the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight; nor to an act intitled, "An Act for the better management of the jails and gaols, and for the relief of the poor," passed the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine; also to an act intitled, "The present Office of the General Court, intitled, "An Act determining what shall constitute a legal settlement of any person, in any town or district within this Commonwealth, so as to initiate him to support therein, in case he becomes poor and stands in need of relief, and for repealing all laws heretofore made respecting such settlements."

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1794. This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker. In Senate, Feb. 24, 1794. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President. By the Lower Governor approved, Feb. 26.

SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary. FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, of Feb. 21. ON THE PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

WHATEVER effect the present violation of the freedom of the American commerce may have on the temper of Congress, it is certain, that the citizens of the United States have been disposed to live in peace with all the world; that they were so disposed, towards England, four months ago, it is unquestionably proved, by their Declaration of Neutrality, universally approved of, and made by their President George Washington, without any diplomatic application, immediately on hearing that England had taken its decisive part in the confederacy of the King of Rome, in which it now seems that the Emperor of Morocco has already entered into a treaty with the people of France; and whether their disposition to peace will secure to them the enjoyment of it, may be doubtful to those who reflect on the encoiled policy of courts, for though their declaration may have given much satisfaction to the mercantile part of the kingdom, who are interested more than ever, on account of their commercial distress at home, and subsistence abroad, in the uninterrupted continuance of their beneficial trade to America, it is possible that the Minister,

who apparently pays less attention to commerce, and even to revenue, than to the misfortune of every Freeman, will provide such projects, if he has not already done it, as to make it necessary for them, in order to support their independence, as well as their commerce, to take a decisive part in the dreadful scene now exhibiting in Europe.

This disposition in the citizens of the United States results from a conviction, that nothing is wanting to their happiness, but to continue in peace, under their excellent laws & government; laws founded on the equality of rights, and governments administered by the economy of republicanism. As friends of humanity, so far from rejoicing in the horrors of war, in any part of the world; they deprecate them, and wish to see them appear wherever they can; and wish to see those who enter into them, may serve their commercial interests for a time. Having felt in Italy in almost its unlimited field, they have experienced enough of its cruelties to know, that it should not be wastefully and unecessarily extended into Italy; and as citizens, who have an interest in the freedom and virtue of their government, they are as anxious to avoid the crimes and miseries of war, as the subjects of monarchies, who, in this age, being the right to glory in the crimes and misdeeds of their ministers of war, are eager to rush into them.

Had the United States been otherwise disposed, they would, long since, have desisted in a peremptory manner, if England would have done in alike case, the surrender of the back countries; and this point, contracted therein, agreeably to the treaty, which between the two nations, they would have insisted on the immediate payment for the negroes and other property, taken away from their plantations in the British Colonies; they would have diplomatically remonstrated against the measures, which, they are convinced, have been made use of to fit up the Savages against them; by Bowles and others, calling themselves Agents of England; the selfish system which Great Britain has adopted to her West-Indian commerce, would have been simply retaliated; the seizure of the French India, which the United States have guaranteed to France, would have been restored; and the delay of the courts of law, in answering their claims to a denial of justice, in determining the legal claims on British subjects, would have been patiently complained of, and, nationally corrected by means fully in their power.

The United States, not having yet solemnly demanded redress of their grievances, which, no one can deny, would have manifested the spirit of Englishmen with far more reason, than did the seizure of Nova-Scotia or Orleans, proves their disposition to live on an amicable footing with this country.

How long, however, the citizens of America may be able to sit with this forbearance cannot now be determined; the Minister of England seems to be trying their patience to the utmost, as shall be seen, with your leave, Sir, in another address.

COLUMBUS. King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. LONDON, Tuesday, January 21. HOUSE OF LORDS.

This day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the great Officers, Sir F. Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod was sent with a message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither, according to His Majesty's pleasure, made the following SPEECH.

The circumstances under which you were here assembled, rendering your most fervent attention.

We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which, depend the misfortune of our constitution, law, and religion; and the security of all civil society.

You will have observed with satisfaction,

Blanks Of various kinds may be had at this Office.