POETRY.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAIL, wedlock hail! inviolable tie,
Perpetual fountain of domestic joy;
Love, friendship, honor, truth and pure delight,
Harmonious mingle in the nuptial rite.
In Eden first the holy state began,
When perfect innocence diffusing's th' man;
The human pair th' Almighty Pontiff led,
Gay as the morning to the bridal bed.
A dread solemnity th' espousals grac'd,
Angels the witnesses, and God the Priest;
All earth exulted on the nuptial hour,
And voluntary roses deck'd the bow'r
The joyous birds on ev'ry blossom'd spray,
Sung *Hymenaeus* to th' important day;
While *Philomela* swell'd the spousal song,
And *Paradise* with gratulations rung.

KNOXVILLE, November 29.

We feel ourselves compelled, notwithstanding the pleasing prospect of peace, held forth in our last, to state the following account of murders, &c. by Indians; but would willingly hope they were not committed by Cherokees:

On the 24th of October last, a party of Indians fired upon John Leper and another man, near the house of the former, on the east fork of Red river Tennesse county. On the same day another party of Indians killed and scalped Evan Wetkins, within one hundred yards of Col. Winchester's mill, in Sumner county.—These two places are seventy miles from each other. On the 25th of the same month, a party of twelve fellows were discovered crossing the road between Bledsoe's Lick and Chaver's Cabins. On the following day Corporal Evans was fired upon between Bledsoe's Lick and Col. Winchester by four fellows; and on the 29th the spies discovered a party of thirteen Indians crossing Cumberland river, towards the settlements, within five miles of Col. Winchester's. These several parties appearing in and about the settlements, nearly at the same time, spreading an unusual degree of alarm among the inhabitants. Families in general throughout the neighbourhood, shut themselves up in their stations, and all intercourse ceased for several days, except by patroling parties. The people exclaimed, Congress could not know their sufferings, and have the feelings of men, or they would take measures to give them effectual protection.

On the fifth inst. a party of fifty Indians, on the waters of Red river, Tennessee county, fell upon the families of Col. Isaac Tirsworth, and his brother, John Tirsworth, and killed and scalped seven white persons, wounded a negro wench and took a white man, three children, and a negro fellow prisoners. Pursuit was given by the neighbouring militia, and the Indians discovered their approach, tomahawked three children and scalped them, taking off the whole skin of their heads. The white man and negro fellow were either killed, or carried off.—Our informant from Mero district, supposes these murders to have been committed by Creeks.

On the 12th inst. the Indians killed John Covington, on his way from Red Bank, on the Ohio to Muddy River, Kentucky.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

LIFE OF BARON STEUBEN.

This excellent man, whose name will be ever dear to the citizens of the United States, as long as virtue and patriotism shall be respected, was a native of Germany, where his merit had raised him to places of the highest trust and distinction. He was aid-de-camp to the late king of Prussia, and lieutenant governor of one of the circles of the German empire. These posts, and others he left to embark with us in the cause of freedom. In 1777 he arrived in America, and immediately joined our army, as a volunteer. In 1778, congress gave him the rank of major general to the army of the United States. Under the disadvantage of being a total stranger to our customs and language, of encountering the prejudices which existed against foreigners; of reducing an army, scarcely then formed, and continually changing, whose habit in civil life had not been those of subordination, and who, at that moment, were combating that they might be free—to reduce such an army to the strict rules of discipline, was a task which none but a brave and virtuous man would have undertaken; to bring this army to a point of knowledge, exactitude, and order, which infinitely exceeded that of their veteran enemy: and at the same time to acquire the love and veneration of the officers and soldiers, could have been effected by no other than baron Steuben; and no other heart than his could have repaid so fully the reward, which heaven gave to the virtuous exertions of our army—the independence of their country.

The baron was a volunteer in the action of Monmouth; commanded in Virginia with a handful of Militia against Arnold and Phillips; and commanded in the trenches at York town, on the day, which concluded the struggles of America, on the day when Lord Cornwallis surrendered the last hope of the king of Great-Britain. To his military character, the baron added all the virtues of the citizen, and the accomplishments of the gentleman. His knowledge was extensive, his understanding clear, and his judgment sound. His heart was formed by nature to be open to all her children, and he never closed it.

This is a short, a faint sketch of the character of the excellent baron Steuben, given by a man, who had the honor to be intimately acquainted with him fifteen years, and who never knew him guilty of an unworthy action—who never knew him omit a good one.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

"MUCH has been said and written on the utility of newspapers—but one principle advantage which might be derived from these publications has been neglected; we mean that of reading them in schools, and by the children in families —Try it for one season—Do you wish your child to improve in reading safely, give him a newspaper—it furnishes a variety, some part of which must infallibly touch his fancy. Do you wish to instruct him in geography—nothing will so indelibly fix the relative situation of different places as the stories and events published in the papers. In fine—do you wish to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business, public and private—or, do you wish him to have a smattering of every kind of science useful and amusing, give him a newspaper—Newspapers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new and valuable information. Instead of being a luxury, it is a matter of economy, and the poorest family that exists, may and ought to be furnished with at least one paper per week. Encourage newspapers, and you encourage learning; and you secure the liberties of posterity.—Learning in the hands of a few, effects a nobility, but generally diffused is an effectual barrier against every invasion of the *Rights of Man.*—Newspapers supply the want of schools, the want of company, and the want of preaching. They have the power to mitigate the pains of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the sorrowful, check the wild extravagance of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and in fine, to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters and situations in life."

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

☞ THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Will iamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec. 31, 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Chester, 3—Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joseph J. Linsey, Northford—Asper Smith, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morse, Chesterfield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton Solomon Stoddard, Esq. do.—Ichabod Bryant, Amherst, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joseph Bacon, Patridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Goshen—Jason Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Comington Samuel Burt, Southampton—William Colson, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Danielson, Brimfield—Abner Fogg, Northampton—Thomas Gass, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—John Hopkins Adams,

No Letters made up, without being brot half an hour before the mail closes.

J. BRECK, P. Master.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Goshen, situate on the County road, leading from said Goshen, to Plainfield, containing about 75 acres, about 20 acres under improvement, two dwelling houses, a good Barn, forty-two feet by thirty, well finished: also a Shop forty feet by sixteen—for terms enquire of CYRUS STEARNS, living on the premises.

Goshen, December 15, 1794.

Taken up on the 15th ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a universal assortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, also, a great variety of Woolens and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewise a large quantity of London, Bristol, and this Country Pewter, Brass Kettles of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as usual—as he is selling altogether for ready pay, he flatters himself that the above goods will come so low as to meet the approbation of his customers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

For SALE,

and possession given next May,

A VALUABLE Home-Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 13w

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flancls of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildhores, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thickfets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Jahleel Woodbridge,

HAS lately received a good assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, suitable for the season—Also, Crockery, and Homemade Earthen Ware, Salt by the Hogshead or less, Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Glass, Nails and Brads, Swedes and Russia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Fustick, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Looking Glasses, Pewter, Soal Leather, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or short credit, also, receives in payment all kinds of Grain, Beef, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Flax, White Beans, Flax-Seed, Hatter's Furs, Cotton and Linen Rags—he also wants to purchase Pork, and 2 or 3000 bushels of Ashes, for which he will pay part Cash. He requests all those that are indebted to him either on Book or Note, whose accounts are of more than one years standing to make immediate payment or they may expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable way, without any further notice.

South-Hadley, Dec. 16, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing upwards of 100 acres, situated half a mile north of the meeting-house, in Goshen, on the main road, with a convenient dwelling house and Barn, a convenient shop for a trader, which is now occupied for that purpose—the situation, is well adapted for a merchant, and Tavern, for which it is now improved.—For terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, living on the premises.

Goshen, Dec. 16, 1794.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!

After calling at the pretended cheap variety Store, please to call and look at

Apollos King's

GOODS—this day received from New-York, and ready for sale—

A MOST beautiful assortment of Goods, suitable for the season—a good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, on low terms for ready pay.

Those Persons that have favoured the subscriber with their custom, for a number of years and have not settled their accounts, are desired to call without loss of time—and much oblige their humble servant.

APOLLOS KING.

Chest-field, December 17, 1794.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and HardWare, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES.

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

To be sold,

AT Public sale, on the 15th Jan. next, at the house of Mr. Zacheriah Field, innholder, in Ashfield, a certain piece of Land, lying in said Ashfield, belonging to Susanna Smith, late deceased—sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SYLVENUS SMITH.

Hawley, December 15, 1794.

CASH GIVEN, or Old and New Rum, Brandy, Mathegilin, Tea, Salt, Soal Leather, Furr and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shot, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees-Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a boy indented to the Barber's business, named John Alexander, 17 years old. Whoever will return said boy to my house in Northford, shall receive one penny reward.

☞ ALL Persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting said boy, on the penalty of the law.

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, December 22, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old last spring, said colt, has a white rose, one near hind foot white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Oct. last, a red STEER, one year old last March, bob tail—Also, a yearling HEIFER, red lined, no artificial mark upon either. Whoever will take up said creatures, and return them shall have a reasonable reward, by

RUFUS GRISWOULD.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1795. [NUMB. 437.]

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

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JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, December 22, 1794.

AUTHENTIC STATE PAPER.

Department of War, Dec. 10, 1794.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the House of Representatives; a statement of such difficulties and inconveniences as have occurred in the execution of the act, intitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."—I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX.

Secretary of War.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Secretary of War, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, respectfully submits the following statement of such difficulties and inconveniences as have occurred in the execution of the act, intitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

THAT a difficulty of primary importance appears to oppose the execution of the first section of the before recited act. The militia are requested to arm and equip themselves, at their expense, but there is no penalty to enforce the injunction of the law.

The subscriber is informed, that several states have passed auxiliary laws to the act of Congress. The laws of the following states upon this subject, are in his possession, to wit: *Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina.*

The Penalties, by these, for non-equipment and armament, appear to be according to the following extracts:—

Massachusetts—passed the 2nd June, 1793.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every non-commissioned officer or private of the infantry, who shall neglect to keep himself armed and equipped as aforesaid, or who shall on a muster day, or at any other time of examination, be destitute of, or appear unprovided with the arms and equipments hereinbefore directed (except as before excepted) shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, in proportion to the articles of which he shall be deficient, at the discretion of the justice of the peace before whom trial shall be had. And all parents, masters, and guardians shall furnish those of the said militia, who shall be under their care and command, with the arms and equipments before mentioned, under the like penalties for any neglect. And whenever the *delinquency* of any town shall judge any inhabitant thereof belonging to the militia, unable to arm and equip himself in the manner aforesaid, they shall at the expence of the town, provide for and furnish such inhabitant with the aforesaid arms and equipments, which shall remain the property of the town, at the expense of which they shall be provided. And if any soldier shall embezzle or destroy the arms and equipments, with which he shall be furnished, he shall upon conviction before some justice of the peace, be adjudged to replace the article or articles which shall by him be so embezzled or destroyed, and to pay the cost from the process arising against him. And if he shall not perform the same within fourteen days after such adjudication, it shall be in the power of the Selectmen of the town to which he shall belong, to bind him out to service or labour, for such term of time as shall in the discretion of the said justice, be sufficient to procure a sum of money equal to the value of the article or articles so embezzled or destroyed, and pay cost arising as aforesaid."

New-Jersey—passed June 5th, 1793.

"And if any such militia man shall appear when called out to exercise or into service, without a musket or rifle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings and nine pence, and for want of every other of the aforesaid articles six pence. Each and every man so enrolled as aforesaid, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distress, executions or sales for debt or the payment of taxes. Provided always, That whenever the Majors of any battalion shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Pennsylvania—passed the 11th April, 1793.

"Provided always, That whenever the field officers of any regiment shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

It does not appear that any specified penalty is imposed by this act on persons neglecting to arm and equip themselves.

Maryland—passed at Nova Sessions, 1793.

"And any non-commissioned officer or matross, in the artillery, and any non-commissioned officer or dragoon, who shall refuse or neglect to attend on any of the said days, armed and accoutred as aforesaid (except as before excepted) shall forfeit a fine not exceeding two thirds of a dollar per day; and all other non-commissioned officers and privates who shall refuse or neglect to attend, armed and accoutred as herein before directed (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay one cent per day, unless excused for appearing without arms and accoutrements, by the commanding officers of their respective companies for the day."

North Carolina—passed the 18th July, 1794.

"And every non commissioned officer and private who shall fail to appear on the said occasions, shall forfeit for every such failure or neglect, ten shillings, or if appearing he be not armed and provided in manner as directed by this act, shall for such deficiency forfeit and pay five shillings. And if the officers of a company, or any two of them after an examination upon oath, shall adjudge any person or persons, enrolled as aforesaid, to be incapable of providing and furnishing him or themselves with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required by this act, they shall make report thereof to the next battalion court-martial, as the case may be, who may, if it should appear necessary, exempt such person or persons from the fines and forfeitures by this act imposed, until such arms and accoutrements shall be provided and delivered him or them by the court-martial, who shall take security for the safe keeping of such arms and accoutrements, to be returned when required."

But it is certain that, were the penalties greatly enhanced, an insuperable difficulty would occur in obtaining the requisite number of arms in any reasonable period. The numbers comprehended in the act, from eighteen to forty five years of age, indiscriminately, deducting the exempts and minors, may be estimated probably at about four hundred and fifty thousand men. Of these probably not one hundred thousand are armed as the act requires, although a great number might be found of common and ordinary muskets, without bayonets. The deficiency cannot be supplied from *Europe* under the present circumstances. The only solid resource to obtain a supply, is the establishment of manufactories within each state.

The deficiency of arms cannot be more forcibly exemplified than that to arm the militia lately called into service, estimated at fifteen thousand—the number of ten thousand arms have been issued from the public arsenals. Loss and injury must be expected to arise upon the articles issued.

No adequate provision appears to be established by the act, for securing the obedience of the militia to the call of the executive of the United States.

It would seem essential, that any law which the Congress should pass upon the subject of the militia, should contain within itself all the necessary provisions for its complete execution.

The last experiment proves, at least in some parts, that the laws were insufficient, and had it not been for voluntary zeal which came to its aid the community might have experienced great evils.

It would appear to be essential, that when the militia are in actual service, they ought to be bound by the military code of the United States.

The enrollment of men of the ages specified to the act, notwithstanding the exemptions, holding them responsible for military service, and enforcing the same, appears to be a circumstance which may operate injuriously to the industry and convenience of the community.

Of the returns enjoined by the tenth section of the said act the following only have been received.

	From 16 to 40.	Forty to 60.	Total.
Massachusetts,	54,428	22,819	77,247
Connecticut,			15,871
New-Jersey,			25,887
Georgia,			10,120

Whether the act in question is susceptible of such alterations and amendments, on its present principles, as will secure the advantages to be derived from a well organized militia, or whether a limited, but select, and efficient corps of militia, formed on a principle of rotation, or otherwise, and taken from the classes least injurious to the industry of the community, would not better solve that object, and at the same time better compose with economy, are questions which the wisdom of Congress is alone competent to decide. All which is submitted.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

Department of War;
10th December '94.

From the *Eng.* ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

THE CONTRAST:

Being the SPEECH of King George III. at the opening of his Parliament, 1794; and the SPEECH of President George Washington, at the opening of Congress of the United States of America, December, 3, 1793. 8vo. 24 pages. Price 6d. Symonds. 1794.

BETWEEN a state of war, and a state enjoying a profound peace; between a nation consisting of fellow-subjects, and a people composed of fellow-citizens; there may always be found ample room for comparison, and even contrast. This is a position, very unfortunately for us, that was never more strikingly illustrated than at this present moment.

The King of Great-Britain, after boasting of the protection afforded to the United Provinces, the recapture of Mentz, the success of the allied armies on the Rhine, the temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon, the valuable and important acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, &c. evinces a determined resolution to continue the present war, and promises to order copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, to be laid before his parliament. He further adds, that he would but ill comfort the "essential interests" of his "people," were he desirous of peace on any grounds," but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe;" and expressly asserts, that the attainment of these ends "is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations." In addition to the current with for the continuance of hostilities, three positions insisted on by his majesty, naturally claim the attention of every reflecting mind:

1. That the French were the aggressors in the present contest:

2. That the justice of our cause is incontestible; and

3. That a nation is incapable of judging of its own happiness; while a rival, an enemy at open war with it, is to be the arbiter of its domestic regulations.

George Washington, addresses his "fellow-citizens" in a speech of a far different complection. He begins by recapitulating the measures adopted by himself as President of the American states, which had hitherto precluded any violent contest with the belligerent powers. He states what he has done of his own accord, in cases of emergency; but he requests, that his future conduct may be marked out, by means of positive laws.

The United States, in his opinion, ought