

## CLERGY.

THAT ministers are but men, is an observation frequently enough made, though not so often realized; yet, if we were to judge by the restraints which men, in their own minds, are wont to lay on themselves, who serve at the altar, we should suppose it necessary for a man to rise far above the reach of frailty, in order to qualify himself for the sacred trust.

From such notions as these, many a young gentleman, of respectable talents, and honest sentiments, have avoided the clerical profession, for no other reason than, that "he felt like a man." This world was never designed to be a theatre for the displays of perfection; and so far is man from rising here to that summit, of which his nature seems capable, that he is not destined to become a purely rational animal. He is surrounded by sensible objects. From them he receives his first impressions, and by these compares his subsequent ideas.

From such a thing as this, made up of sense and reason, what are we to expect? Certainly not desirs, that are uniformly detached from the world; but men much love and hate, rejoice and mourn, as objects affect them.

In this infancy of reason, he who is capable of exceeding quite beyond the influence of this turbid atmosphere, and direct himself wholly of, of sensual affection, if such an attainment were possible, would not be a proper instrument in this bewigled world to instruct mankind to pursue the path of life.

We are taught in revelation to renounce the world; but no one, from this precept, ever thought it duty to neglect entirely those means, that tend to the comfort, and convenience of life: why then to deny himself every innocent relaxation of thought?

If men are to renounce the world, in the absolute sense of the expression, before they can be qualified to instruct in the great duties of religion, ways and means must be devised to charm down angels to minister in holy things. These ideas, that ministers are to exercise affections different from other men, and live other lives, has made many a wry face and sad countenance; but never a heart warmed with a true devotion; and men, in general, are unacquainted enough to see even the appearance of sanctity in the clerical order, as a reproach to religion, and a discouragement to its friends.

But sadness and solitude are not the genuine fruits of devotion. The good man, of all others, has the smallest occasion to mourn. His protests are clear and luminous; and he trusts in a religion, that does not lead him to happiness through penance and mortification; but that which commands him to rejoice, that his name is written in Heaven. But with what painfully shall a man proprieze himself to enter the holy warfare! It is certainly true, that he must feel his afflictions on divine objects; and it is no less true, that every other man must, who expects a title to a heavenly inheritance. He must be "serious in a serious cause." An attempt to exhort the laity becomes the pulpit of the poor of all places. Men are not to be jeered into religion; but every energy of the understanding must be put into exercise to comprehend its momentous truths.

It is necessary for the clergyman, more than any other public character, to study purity of life in his competition, to avoid temptation, every expression, that can be attributed to a ludicrous or a licentious idea. He should study a variety, both in the title and arrangement of his sermons; he should be able "to bring out of his treasure things new and old." In this way he would never preach to walls and benches, nor to men and women, who merely vegetate at church, and return empty, as they came.

The pulpit is confided the best stage for a brilliant and sublime composition. There are to be illustrated maxims of moral philosophy; and the sublime, comfortable doctrines of revelation; a subject as glorious as the world itself is extensive.

In the common intercourse of life, let the clergyman act like other men, mingle with the people of his charge, partake of their honest employment, and innocent amusements. In short, let him cultivate a frank, shameless, and affable disposition.

I confess I know of no situation in life, in which the virtues of the human character are more illustriously exhibited than in that of the honest clergyman.

His occupation, it is true, requires genius and study; but admits of that literary leisure, and exercise of domestic virtues, which to a man of sentiment, are more valuable than rubies. He is employed in building up a kingdom, of greater extent and duration, than that of Alexander or Rome. His duty calls him to the confidential council of the just, to the

house of wo, and to administer consolation to the mourner. By this he naturally acquires a habit of sensibility and compassion, and learns the luxury of doing good."

From the *Gazette of the United States.*

## Mr. FENNO.

I AM one of those citizens who rejoiced at the appointment and affixed in the celebration of the day of thanksgiving and prayer, in which the United States were yesterday engaged. The solemn and reverent service which our countrymen paid to the Most High, produces the most pleasing reflections in every devout lover of his Country. I will not pretend to draw an inviolate contrast, between the dignified simplicity and rational devotion of American Christians in their religious services, and the Bacchanalian orgies, or wantonizing superstition of some other countries on their Holy Days; but I will congratulate my fellow citizens upon the enlightened and edifying respect to the Providence of God over their national concerns, which they have displayed on the occasion of this solemnity.

Having attended at the Presbyterian Church in Pine-Street, where the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Princeton, officiated for the brother the Pastor of that Church, I was extremely pleased with many striking features in his discourse and with his eloquent address. The following Eulogy on the President of the United States, made such an impression upon my mind, that I request ed a copy of it from the author, and shall transmit it to you for publication, and express the sentiments of millions of his fellow citizens.

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5th. Mr. Jay, Wisdom and Magnanimity to the rulers of all nations: may they, like us, prefer the Olive branch to Laurel wreaths.

6th. The State of Pennsylvania. Success to its Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

7th. General Wayne and the Wrecker Army. May their victories be the means of introducing peace, civilization and happiness among our savage enemies.

8th. Our worthy Fellow-Citizens who served in support of the Confederation and Laws, & the late Western Expedition. (Three cheers.)

9th. The Constitution and Laws. May nothing inconsistent with either, ever disgrace the name of Liberty.

10th. Peace and Neutrality. May a firm and impartial conduct ensure respect and justice to our national character and commerce, from all the nations of the world.

11th. Public Credit. May it be the character of Americans, to reverse it as the basis of public and private happiness. (Three cheers.)

12th. Religion and Patriotism. May hypocrisy in either be detected and despised.

13th. American Commerce. Trade with all countries—War with none.

14th. May Peace, Safety and Happiness be the portion of the whole Family of Mankind.

15th. Gratitude; the politis of all the virtuous. May those who have faithfully served us, be rewarded with the esteem and respect of all who love their country. (Nine cheers.)

## VOLUNTEER TOASTS,

By Mr. Hamilton. The Merchants of Philadelphia.—May they long continue to distinguish by enlightened enterprise and rewarded by prosperous trade.

(After Mr. Hamilton and General Knox had withdrawn.)

Mr. Hamilton.—May he enjoy in private life that happiness to which his public services have justly entitled him.

General Knox.—May Prosperity be the Reward of his Virtues and Services.

The liberal hospitality of the merchants of Philadelphia, shone conspicuously on this interesting occasion. No sooner was the idea suggested of manifesting some mark of respect to our late Secretaries on their return from public life, than the merchants crowded to the Subscription paper, anxious to participate in this expression of gratitude. A great many were however unavoidably excluded, from the impossibility of accommodating more than a limited number.

The Toasts were intermixed with complimentary songs, and the entertainment concluded with that harmony and good humor which characterize those who meet to express their esteem for patriotic virtues and to reward important services.

FOR SALE, BY HEDDON & GOODWIN, A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford, All Parts of

Webster's Institute, In large or small quantities, either bound in sheets.

The following image of our worthy chief magistrate delivered in the same discourse, is sublime and expressive. "Do we not owe to the mercy of God?" said the Preacher, "the prudence and firmness displayed in the most trying and embarrassing circumstances, by that great magistrate who presides at the head of our government. I see him like a rock in the midst of the Ocean receive unshaken, the fury of all its waves. Violence, intrigue, faction, dash themselves to pieces against him, and fall in empty狂怒 at his feet."

This metaphor appears to infinitely striking and fit in its application, that it is above all praise.

I am Sir,  
Your humble servant,

A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. On wednesday the Merchants of this city gave a very splendid dinner to Alexander Hamilton, Esq; late Secretary of the Treasury, and to General Knox, the late Secretary of War. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the officers of the Federal Government, all the most respectable Merchants of this city, were present.—The Company consisted of near one hundred and fifty persons.

After dinner the following patriotic toasts were drank.

1st. The United States, May they ever prefer the party of their own political principles, uninfluenced by those of other nations.

2d. The people of the United States. May they love the people of all nations, without forgetting that they are Americans.

3d. The President of the United States—or Fabius in war, and our faithful Mentor in Peace. (Three cheers.)

4th. The Republic of France. May her brilliant successes be the harbinger of peace, good government and happiness to her citizens. (Three cheers.)

5th. Mr. Jay, Wisdom and Magnanimity to the rulers of all nations: may they, like us, prefer the Olive branch to Laurel wreaths.

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I am Sir,  
Your humble servant,

A. B.

Stebbins & Snow, INFORM their confreres, that with what they can be supplied with a good account of English and French Ware.

GOODS, DRUGS and MEDICINES as usual—W. M. Mobius, Loaf and Brown Scones, Raisins, Green and Black Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Gingers, Cinnamon, Camphor, Caster, Salt, Saffron, Sulphur, Bar-Iron, German and British Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 to 10 and 12 Nails, Sheet Paper, Red Cords, Hatters, Seal Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Novocotia Glass, Grind Stones, Coal Fish, Pewter, Glases and Crocary Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Accompli Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Black Deeds, &c.

Wanteds, a quantity of Axes, for which our bushel will be given.

South Hadley, Feb. 27, 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Bell, W. L. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Green Tea and Spices, with a small admixture of English.

GOODS, failed in the present and approaching season, a small assortment of Cutlery and French Ware, 8d, 10d and 12d Nails, Dickson's best made Furr and Felt Huts, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Axes, for which Cash price, or Call will be given.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

that pleasant situated and well-proved FARM, wherein he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, is the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 15 rods from the meeting-house, containing 100 acres of excellent land for meadow or pasture, and a sufficient proportion of tillage, well fenced, with a good covered dwelling-house and barn—Also another dwelling-house, adjoining a convenient out-house; for both, a good Horse-Shed and Stables to accommodate a Tavern, which has been improved in such a manner that it is fit for a number of years past and an excellent stand, here is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 rods of Apple-Trees, the greatest part of which bear—Also 30 acres of excellent wild land, lying within one mile of the shore premises, it is needless to say my thing more, in recommendation—Any person willing to purchase, may have a good bargain by applying to

JOHN FROST, at the Premises.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, that he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—All accounts remaining unsettled at that time, whether by bond and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (if indispensable) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 17th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley

and Easthampton, a LEATHER POCKET,

BOOK, STATIONERY, &c. &c. &c.

They have also on hand, a variety of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c. &c.

They wish to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rag, old Sail Cloth, old Steins, Brass-Wear, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves' Fates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

FOR SALE, BY Simeon Butler,

WRITING PAPER by the Ream.

Northampton, March 4, 1795.

SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windham, (County of Bristol,) Feb. 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman

BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to

SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windham, (County of Bristol,) Feb. 1795.



[Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1795.

[Numb. 146.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION  
BY THE GOVERNOR  
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Governor to make known to the Legislature, the state of the Commonwealth, and to recommend such measures as he deems expedient.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare,

that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

is in a state of war with Great Britain;

and that the Legislature have

passed a law, authorizing me to

call out the militia, and to

make war upon the same;

and that the Legislature have

also passed a law, authorizing me to

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