

Averting our eyes from all European Affairs, and African governments and the Office & Titles of the Ruler of those insomitable tribes of people, with filial veneration and delight, we embrace our own government, and "the ministers of God for good," to ourselves—at the head of whom we behold our own Chief Magistrate, the FATHER of HIS COUNTRY; whose voice like the voice of an Angel, continually speaks "good" to all his children.—Puffing the paternal veneration, a truly dexterated parental and patriotic spirit; terrible in the field of war, but gentle, meek and wife, in the cabinet of peace.—THE PRESIDENT of these UNITED STATES appears, in the midst of the other OFFICIALS, whether Legislative or Executive, as the Sun amidst the circumvolving orb, communicating hourly part of that excellent spirit with which he hath been endued from on High.—Full of affection for our CHIEF MAGISTRATE, and ardently wishing for a continuation of the present tranquillity and happiness of our own confederated Union, who would not pray—"Long may he live," and say his days be prosperous? May the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, more and more, add to his already received donations "of grace, wisdom and understanding," that he may be more and more useful to, and amiable in the eyes of, his great and mighty people.

However honorable in itself the title, PRESIDENT of the United States, confessedly is—yet, in the true and proper sense of the word it is a title—a title expressive of duty, usefulness and relationship.—Called upon by the voice of thousands, and ten thousands, enjoying the equal rights of citizenship, George Washington accepted this super eminent Office; not for his own, or his family's aggrandizement (for prior to this he was sufficiently enriched, and by his family sufficiently supplied, with the good of others.) The public duty required of an Official, shall be appointed to, and accept of such an Office, which is the centre of all others, whether civil or military, throughout these States; and in relation to which, they appear as to many rays, issuing from one common illumination.—Representatives of the People, whether in Congress, or General Assembly.—Ministers or Counsels at home.—Members and Secretaries at broad.—Generals and Leaders of the Army or Marine.—Officers of the Customs or Excise.—and whatever other Offices or Departments there are in the government of this Union, ALL are situated part of the great governmental system.—All hang together, as in many links of a chain.—ALL are intended to diffuse usefulness, to reciprocate energy, and to strengthen each others hands in the performance of those duties, belonging to "that state of life, into which it hath pleased God to call them.

Every Office and its Official are, as it were Cause and Effect; and the several Offices of Government distinguished from each other by Names expressive of what duties or services they are calculated to do to the public, thus constitute our GRAND SYSTEM OF DUTIES.—For we are the human body all head, where were the feet?—Were they all eyes, where were the hearing?—Were it all feeling, where was the feeling?—Or, were it all belly, where were the hand?—Just so, in the body politic, as well as in the body natural, there must be different members, to perform different offices; and each member known by a Title or name expressive of the relation it bears to the whole.—De-fraud the Nation—confound the distinction of Offices—prohibit the Official, from bearing the title of his Office: All quickly were confusion, and labyrinth of error: All good order and government would indubitably be swallowed up, by an indiscriminate chaos.

I plead not for error; it is the cause of good government, order and peace, that I advocate—not that of confusion and disorganization. I maintain that it is highly proper, that every Official, in whatever Department is constituted, be designated (on all occasions required such designation) by the TITLE or NAME of the OFFICE he holds; for many reasons, and particularly for this, not one of the least of them, that he may be continually reminded of his public station, the duties of his Office and his Accountability.

ALPHETIA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRIVY—by inserting the following in your paper, you will oblige one of your readers.
THE effects of virtue, and of vice portrayed before the mental eye, have ever drew more towards the reclaiming the vicious than all the metaphysical reasoning which scholastic wisdom has invented.—In the drawing of this picture of a bare recital of fact seldom fails of striking

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

The names of Brest have unanimously refused to offer the English ship Alexander, of 74 guns, taken by the division of Rear Admiral Niely, to the Republic.—[Agreeably to the decrees concerning ships of war captured from the enemy, the captors of the Alexander might have claimed nearly 300,000 livres prize money.] The generals of the fleet, Villaret & Niely, officers of their courages, went accompanied by the representatives Deless, Villers and Faure, to the popular assembly, in order to announce to the people of this generous act which characterizes the diffidence and patriotism of the French seamen; they were preceded by martial music; the British flag tattered was carried there in triumph. At the request of the society, Citizen Deless took the chair, his colleague Faure, addressed the assembly, who, after having paid a due tribute to the patriotism of the citizens of Brest, hastened to publish the generous and patriotic gift of the ship Alexander, presented by the seamen to the French Republic. We are not able to express the enthusiasm which filled every heart, the enthusiasm which wound up the souls of all the citizens. O Country! how powerful do thy accents electrify the minds of thy children! The most able pen can give but an imperfect sketch of such sublime scenes.

Vice Admiral Villaret spoke on this occasion, and after him Rear Admiral Niely. This brave seaman, more accustomed to fight than to speak, drew his whole speech from the bottom of his heart, it was from his eyes that the most eloquent language burst forth. This interesting scene ended, with the general re-union of all citizens of all sexes and ages, at the foot of the tree of liberty, where the favorite hymn was sung, with that enthusiasm which it generally excites in the minds of freemen.

Chester, in his report on public infraction in France, on the 3d of Jan. concluded as follows: "We have put into the list the celebrated Thomas Paine. The caprice of the tyrants had driven him from the Convention as a foreigner; you have revoked that decree and we no longer see in Thomas Paine a man of genius without fortune; but a colleague dear to all the friends of humanity, persecuted by Pitt and Robespierre; a remarkable circumstance in the life of this philosopher, who opposed the arms of common sense to the sword of tyranny, the sacred rights of man, to the Machiavellism of English policies, and who, by two immortal writings, has deserved well of human kind and consecrated liberty to his immortal fame."

It appears from a late movement of the French troops, that the French really mean to make a serious attack upon the most exposed circles of the German empire, or that they mediate a descent upon the coast of England, or perhaps both. Though Holland now freed is equal by its own energy to the task of resisting any attempt of their ancient masters to recover their authority, the French have in that country upwards of 100,000 men, and are sending either more troops from the left bank of the Rhine. This force must therefore be intended for extensive operations against the harassed enemies of liberty; indeed it is sufficiently respectable for active operations against the flying satellites of despotism and at the same time for an attempt on the coast of Britain.

The Rhine and the fortified coast on it form the only apprehensions which the French have, and they already driven their enemies even off the Rhine. All Germany now lays open to their conquering arms. They had forced their enemies from their strong holds, driven them from their enemies and mortgages which form the natural defence of the country, who now instead of having to defend a well fortified frontier, must fight the Republicans on every ground, and along an extent of country much more considerable.

If they proceed straight forward they will meet no check but on the harassed remains of the British troops; they can pay a visit to the Bishoprick of all secured by the Duke of York, and all secured by his Britannic majesty's fleet subjects the Hanoverians.

If they take to the right, down the right bank of the Rhine, they can meet no opposition but on the banks of the Rhine. Nothing in this quarter protects the heart

LEXINGTON, March 14.

Recd. a letter from an officer of repute, dated Greenfield, March 16, 1795.
A few days since, eleven Potawatomi Chiefs and Warriors (representatives of two hundred men) came to this post with overtures of peace: General Wayne accepted their offer. Preliminary articles have been signed. They have returned to their homes, and will be at the general treaty in June. Shortly after their return, six Delaware, with two women, came to this place, with boxes loaded with skins, which they had traded them off much to their satisfaction, and have gone to their home on White River, where they are engaged in planting corn the ensuing spring. A number of Indian families have just arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne.

BALTIMORE, May 5.
Kibboer Aerial, captain Freddie, 76 apt from Petre Goave, who informs, that the second day after his sailing, he fell in with an American vessel two days sail from Port-au-Prince, the captain of which told him, that place YRENDERER to the REPUBLICANS the morning he sailed. This account Captain Kibboer believes to be authentic, as he would have attacked it that morning, and captured a very tremendous fire from the quarter the day he left Petre Goave. The day after speaking the above vessel, he fell in with a British fleet of about 16 galley transports, with 5000 troops on board, under convoy of an English 64 gun ship and a Spanish frigate, bound to Antigua of Port-au-Prince.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Mar. April 28.
Elizabeth from a Journal received by a gentleman in this town, from his friend at Head Quarters, Grenville.
February 2. A commandant arrived from Fort-Desance, by which Mrs. [?], furnished me with the copy of a letter, for some time since Mr. Gen. Wayne by Lud Darchester, which is as follows: Quebec, October 6, 1794.

SIR,
I have this day received a dispatch from the Duke of Portland, one of his British majesty's principal secretaries of state by which I am directed to inform you that it has been agreed between the British ministry and Mr. Jay, that during the present negotiation and until the conclusion of it all things ought to remain in statu quo; that therefore both parties should continue to hold their possessions and all arrangements on either side should be laid aside; that if any prisoners should be taken they should be released and property restored. Allow me, sir, to assure you that it will afford me very finite and peculiar pleasure which reached me in your pleasure to see a lasting peace and cordial understanding established between Great Britain and the United States of America; and that I shall heartily co-operate to every proper measure for this end. (Signed) DORCHESTER.

NEW YORK, May 12.
The Editor was yesterday obligingly favoured by a gentleman who came passenger from the Port-Mary, Capt. Kennedy, 4 days from Liverpool, with a complete list of the prisoners of war taken on the 24th March, being 1000 men, 1000 more than those received at Philadelphia, which enables him to lay before his readers the chain of European intelligence up to date. The following selection appears to be the most material.

Captain Kennedy informs that Mr. Jay is in Liverpool, and that he had been on board the Port Mary two or three days before he sailed, and expressed a strong desire that the vessel would wait ten days, so that he could call on Mr. Jay before he sailed with him; but that being ready and ready for sea, it was out of his power to comply with his request. Capt. Kennedy says he believes Mr. Jay will come out in a new ship that was to sail on the 12th or 13th day of the month.

LONDON, March 18.
We have the satisfaction of stating the arrival at Falmouth of the Lazolette, a French brig, after a very quick passage of only three days from Coronnas, which brings us to the knowledge that the British army had attacked the French, killed 200, and taken 800 prisoners, with stores of cannon.

The account of Admiral Langens's squadron having captured four French frigates is confirmed. March 19.
It was yesterday reported and generally believed that the squadron of Toulan having sailed for the expedition against Coronnas had on the 14th of the month, and had fallen in with the fleet of the French, five or six frigates under the command of the French, and that the French were reported to be La Langouette, of 20 guns,

Le Sauteraine, and Le Mercure. 74. This list was in the number of dispatches by Sir Sidney Smith, but probably the consideration had not been such as to leave a possibility of repairing her from the water's edge.

By the Proprietors of LOCKS AND CANALS on Connecticut river, to South-Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the THIRD day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. John Bennett, Inhabler in South-Hadley, for the following purposes, viz. To repeat, alter, or add to the By-Laws of the Corporation, as may be judged expedient. To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to complete the works.

To determine on some mode for a second transference of Shares. To take all necessary measures, for cleaning and rendering suitable to boats, the falls of Willimansic, as soon as the water will admit of it; and to transfer any other business, which may then be thought beneficial to the proprietors, or for the furtherance of their operations. JOHN WERTONINGTON, President.

Pomroy & Wright, Inform their customers, that their partnership was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 11th inst. and that their accounts will be settled by said Wright, who will continue to carry on the Taylor trade as usual. Nonthampton, May 20, 1795.

400 more Sheep, will be taken to keep this summer in 20 pastures well fenced, for 1/3 per head or and have them vented.—Pay will be taken in sheep in the fall, 3/4 the owner chooses. SAMUEL WHIPPLE, Hatwick, May 14, 1795.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire—Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Eli Brown, late of E. Hampton deceased, represented insolvent—Eight months being allowed from the fifth day of March for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; and we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Tuesday the 30th of June next, and on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of each of said days, in the dwelling house of Silas Brown jun.—Inhabler in said Easthampton.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

PHILIP CLARK, } Com- NoAH JAMES, } mis- THADDEUS CLAP, } sioners. N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to. DAVID LYMAN, & } Adminis- SILAS BROWN JUN, } trators. Easthampton, May 20, 1795.

Traveller, THE fall blooded beautiful bay-horse Traveller, will cover this season, on the 15th inst. and 24th of the fall.—Can produce in the fall, and a great statement for promp pay, one of its yearlings colts estimated at 100 dollars may be seen at my stable as a sample for these Gentlemen that wish to raise market horses. SANCOCOVER, and the MULES will be contracted for as usual. SELWYN-NORTON, N. B. 20000 of Batters, 10000 bushels of Aley, 100000 of clean Cotton, and Linen Rags, and Salts without preference how much wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT. S. N. Ash-ld. May 20, 1795.

Fresh Goods, THE subscriber has just opened—at his store in Hadley, an assortment of fresh GOODS carefully collected from the principal stores in the West, under such advantages that he is able to afford them to customers lower than ever, for cash or ready money. He expects soon, an additional supply of West India Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.—Approved credit given at said store for most kinds of goods: Those who have not been punctual to their engagements, will expect no further favors. JOHN HOPKINS, Hadley, May 20, 1795.

Sawney, WILL stand for covering the present season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leep, or two dollars the season—as the falls dried by this horse are sufficient to recommend him. I think it needless to mention his pedigree, size, colour, or gate, but conclude, the impartial judge will say they are equal to any in the county. E. MONTAGUE, Charlestown, May 7, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, on the 29th April last, a horse COLT, two years old, being, with a white stripe in his face, white legs, white face, lately docked. Whoever will find said Colt, and return him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by BIDKAR JONES, Backland, May 20, 1795.