POETRY.

THE SOCIAL FIRE.

WHEN beating rains and pinching winds
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire—
How sweet they pass their time away,
In sober talk or rustic play,
Beside the Social Fire.

There many a plaintive tale is told
Of those who, ling'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire;
The mournful story strikes the ear,
They heave the sighand drop the tear,
And bless the Social Fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phrase perplext,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows shake, the shutters crack,
Each thinks the ghost behind his back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or, now perhaps some homely strain,
Who farth'd the lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm desire,
Rates each stargazer he play'd
To win the coy disdainful maid,
And eyes the Social Fire.

To these succeeds the jocund song,
From lungs less musical than strong,
And all to mirth aspire;
The bumble roof returns the sound,
The social ear enjoys briskly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh! grant, kind heav'n, a state like this,
Where fimple ignorance is bliss;—
'Tis all that I require;
Then, then—to share the joys of life,
I'd seek a kind indulgent wife,
And bless my Social Fire.

EXTRACT

From a NEW YEAR'S ODE *written for the New Jersey Gazette.*

COLUMBIA now has nought to fear,
But civil discord's mad career,
Licentiousness and wild mirvale,
Hatch'd in old *Arcere's* factious school.
Not all Pandora's ill combin'd,
Are forth from 'hom to human kind,
As civil discord's fatal train,
As party spirit's furious reign.—
Behold the effects of party rage
In R——'s rancorous fland'rous page!
When Sampson, conscious of disgrace, must die,
Thousands in robbed of will mirvale,
And R——'s ill-fed in his factious caufe,
Of honour and of friendship, spurns the laws:
Reluctant fore'd his office to forego,
Would rein hurl on all he thinks his foe.
While malice with envenom'd pen,
Attempts—in vain—to blaft the bell of men.
Of Washington, in vain, the gaze would blaft,
His fame shall live while time and virtue laft.
Like gold it fiery furnace try'd,
Like silver feven times purify'd,
His patriotic virtues brighter rife,
While R——— pierc'd by his own arrow, dies.
To Washington's all watchful care,
Next to our God, we debtors are:
Collected in himself, behold him stand,
The Hero's bulwark of a fav'rite land;
Like Atlas 'midst surrounding waves,
His firm unbroken soul outbraves
The factious fiorm—patient to meet
The waves which break in murmurs at his feet.

WINCHESTER, Jan. 15.

To the President of the U. S.
Winchester, 31 December, 1795.

SIR,

IT is with real pleasure we comply with the request of our fellow citizens of Frederick county, by forwarding to you the enclosed resolution, which expresses the sentiments they entertain of our conduct in a situation the most delicate, and upon an occasion the most interesting and important that has (perhaps) occurred during your administration.

Permit us, Sir, to seize this opportunity of expressing our sincere and anxious wish, that you may long continue to preside over the interests of these States with that wisdom and firmness which have hitherto attended and supported your official conduct; and that you may, in an eminent degree, partake of that happiness which you have been so instrumental in procuring and preserving to your fellow citizens.

We have the honor to be,
With sentiments of real esteem,
And respect, Sir,
Your humble servants,
DANIEL MORGAN,
CHA. M. THRUSTON,
ROBERT WHITE,
CHARLES MAGILL,
JOSEPH CALDWELL.

The resolutions have been published.

The President's Answer.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

I received with great satisfaction your obliging and affectionate letter, dated the 2d inft. at Winchester, including a resolution of the citizens of Frederick county, who met the preceding day at a numerous meeting for that purpose.

The approbation of my own mind, arising from a recollection of having uniformly, diligently and sincerely aimed, by doing my duty, to promote the true interests of my country—the approbation of my fellow citizens is dear to my heart. In a free country, such approbation should be a citizen's best reward; and here would be, if truth and candour were always to estimate the conduct of public men. But the unreasonableness often the case, that he who, wishing to serve his country, is not influenced by higher motives, runs the risk of being miserably disappointed. Under such discouragements, the good citizen will look beyond the applauses and reproaches of men, and, persevering in his duty, stand firm in conscious rectitude, and in the hope of approving Heaven.

I am, Gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your fellow citizen and friend,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE.

OF all the vices incident to aborigianals of this country, that of lying is not the leaft. Some years fince, one Tom Hyde, an Indian famous for his cunning, came into a tavern at Brook field and over a little talk, told the landlord he had been hunting and had killed a fine fat deer, and that if he would give him a quart of rum, he could tell him where it was. The landlord did not with to let flip fo good an opportunity to obtain his venifon, and immediately measured the Indian his rum. Well fays, Tom, do you know where the great meadow is? Yes—Well, do you know the great marked maple-Tree, that ftands in it? Yes—Well, there lies the deer. Away paffed the tavernier, with his team, in quaft of his purchafe—he found the meadow and the tree, it is true; but his fearchings after the deer were in vain, and he returned no brawier, but in chagrin, than he went. Some days after, he meets the Indian, and violently accufes him of the deception—Tom heard him out—and with the coolneft of a Philofopher, replied—Sid you not find the meadow, as I faid? Yes—and the tree?—Yes—and the deer? No—Very good, continues he: *you found two truths to our lie, which was very well for an Indian.*

MR. BUTLER,

WE the undersigned, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following: request you to publish the same in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble fervants,

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY, } Committee.

Montague, Dec. 31ft, 1795.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves and Villains, who have been lurking about this and as has been fuppofed, combining to deceive and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they would pay perfons double the value of what property they would advance to the Stockholder of the Club; and have deceived and cheated many. A fmall number of faid Club, unfortunately have refided in this town, and affociated with a number of others, from other towns and places, and have frequently collected together here, and fo fome time paft, have been ftrongly fufpected of dealing for fale, and other fraudulent practices, to the great grief, diftruftance and mortification of the honeft Inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check fuch iniquitious proceedings, a confiderable number of the refpectable Inhabitants of the town of Montague, met together, on the 29th day of this inftant, and aflociated by the name of *Friends to Juftice.*

Chofe Elisha Root, Efq. Clerk and Treafurer.

Subfcribed and advanced a liberal fum of money to be diftributed, at the diferetion of the following Committee, viz.—Judah Nafh, jun. Lieut Solomon Clapp, Lyman Tait, Jonathan Root and Deacon Ifrael Goan.

They alfo chofe a number of proper perfons, to be ready at the fhortefl notice, to purfue, take and fecure, all Villains of the above defcription, as occafion fhall require.

And as thefe fkulking has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the aforefaid Aflociators, if Innkeepers would more carefully infpect perfons and their riders, than they have ufually done.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-refident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Wendel, county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in a flate, town, county and high way tax, in the following manner, viz.

	Acres.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Thomas Fairweather,	200	1	1	10	2
Mr. Townfend's heirs,	200	1	1	10	2
George Erving,	634	3	9	3	3
James Bowdoin,	667	3	12	11	0
Duncan Stuart,	623	3	10	10	3
John Erving,	112	0	17	11	0
David Jaffrey,	50	0	4	3	0

Unleft faid taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of February next, fo much of faid Land will then be fold, at public vendue, at the houfe of Phinehas Olfood, innholder in faid Wendel, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be fufficient to difcharge the fame, with intervening charges.

DAVID WHITACKER, Collector, for 1795
Wendel, Jan. 11. 1796

Fresh Goods.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boston, a new fupply of European and Weft Indi

GOODS,

which he will fell on reafonable terms for ready pay or fhort credit.

ALL Perfons who are indebted to him whofe time of payment are become due, are requefted to fettle immediately, thofe that neglect will be fued indifcriminately, by the firft of March next.

Williamsburgh, 23 Jan. 1796

Chileab and Windsor Smith,

HAVE juft received from New York, a large aflortment of Englifh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to fell as low as can be purchafed in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Perfons indebted to the fubfcribers by Book or Notes, that are more than one year ftanding, are defired to call and fettle them by the firft of March next.—Thofe who do not comply with this requeft, may expect to fettle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

Nathaniel Blake,

Near the Ferry at Hartford.

HAS FOR SALE,

FRENCH Brandy by the pipe or leff quantity, Wines by quarter cafk or retail, Rack, Tenks Iflund, St. Ubes, and fine table Salt, Englifh hoop I. German, and American Steel, Ruffia, Sweeds, Philadelphia, and American Iron, of various draughts, by ton or hundred, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allfpice and Coffee, Codfifh and Liver Oil of the firft quality; and many other articles in the Grocery line, by wholefale or retail.

Caft, and many articles of American produce, (if offered) will be thankfully accepted in payment.

Hartford, January, 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juft received a general aflortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of Superfine Broad Cloths, of a fuperior quality, which he offers for fale on the loweft terms for cafh, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional aflortment of Window Glafs, Brafs Knobs & Skrillets, all kinds Pewter, Irifh Linnens, Mades and Sattins, Broad Cloths, Kerfeymeres, Velvets, Rofeils, Poplin, Crepe, Coatings, Bafes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glaffes, Room Papers with a variety of other articles, which makes a large aflortment; which will be fold on advantageous terms, for cafh or approved credit.

ALL Perfons indebted, by Book or Note, are defired to make payment according to contract.

Northampton, Dec. 27. 1795. 6w.

The Subfcriber has for fale

at his ftore in Hadley, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Hhd. bl. or left quantity, as low for cafh as they are felling in New-York—Other Goods at ufual rates—he will fell on terms *moft advantageous* to the purchafer.

He defires to return his moft fincere thanks to all thofe who have favoured him with their cuftom, and have been punctual in their payments; and aflures them that while they continue their favours, he fhall feel himfelf under the ftrongeft obligations to deal with them upon principles of integrity, and on terms which will be for their advantage.

The thofe who are indebted, are informed that, *things for prefents* occafionally renewed, payment is the country, or a difcount of 10 or 12 per cent; they were never known to pay for Goods in Boflon or New-York, unlefs accompanied by punctuality.—He defires them to conflder, that by withholding his dues, they deprive him of the having; but by paying them, though fmall, he hopes to be able to furnifh them with a handfome fupply of Goods, to their entire fatisfaction; otherwife, his aflortment muft be fmall, and debt to thofe only who have proved themfelves honeft and punctual.—Fortune may be as hard next year as this—pay, therefore, whenever you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 1795

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houfe, upon the main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it; is a good accommodation dwelling houfe, two ftories, a large barn, and other conveniencies not eafily to be met with. The fituation is pleafant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Husbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms, apply to
JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795. 10w.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their cuftomers and others, that they fhall not carry Meat around this winter in a regular way, but fhall conftantly keep it for fale, at their Slaughter Houfe in Market Street—They alfo have for fale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, the firft part are requefted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13. 1796.

A Farm for Sale.

TO be fold by the fubfcriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within one mile of the meeting houfe in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good orcharding, and a good cyder mill, wood land & chefnut timber, fufficient for faid farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

The Subfcribers being appointed

Executors of the laft Will and Teftament of *Selah Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Efq. deceafed, having accepted the truft, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all perfons indebted to his eftate, to make immediate payment; and thofe to whom he died indebted, are defired to call on us for fettlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th, 1796

STRAYED *from Northampton Meadow, in Nov laft, two dark red Heifers, fome more than one year old, as artificial mark. Whoever will take up faid heifers, and give information to the fubfcriber, fhall be handfomely rewarded.*

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 16. 1795.

Wanted to hire for 6 months,

to begin the firft of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.—Gentlemen from the Caft (the eaftern) —Alfo, a good Workman at Cythes and Axes.—Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Sunderland, Jan. 9. 1796.

To be fold at Public Vendue

at the houfe of Mr. *Afahel Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inft. unlefs fold at private fale—feveral lots of Land, lying in Northampton, viz.—two acres of the homeftead, owned by Capt. JOHN BAKER.—alfo a leaft of 3 acres, called Baker's Marfh, and a lot in the meadow. The conditions will be made known at the time of fale—by

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 3 1796

Cash given for tanned Sheep

SKINS, fuitable for Bookbinding, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1796.

Found in the barn of ISRAEL

Sutvit, in Northfield, on the 19th inft. 2 HORSES, fuppofed to be ftolen.—The owner or owners are defired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHAMMAH POMEROY.

N. B. Said Horfes are fuppofed to have been ftolen by *George White*, now in Northampton jail.

Northfield, 25th Jan. 1796.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS *Paul Rice*, a Pauper, he has gone from Charlemont, with intent to apply to fome other town for fupport; as we have made ample provifion for faid *Rice*, hereby forbid all perfons harbouring or trufting him on our account, from this date.

ABIJAH RUDE, } Selectmen
JOSEPH NASH, } Charlemont

January 25th. 1796.

Found by the fubfcriber,

Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with fome cafh, and a number of Papers of confequence to the owner (not fo much to any other perfon).—The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his own, by applying to

JONAS LEONARD.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1796.

Alfred and Bedkar Jane

HAVE juft received a very general aflortment of Englifh, India, Hard Ware, and Weft India GOODS—Alfo, a very general aflortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware, which they will difpofe of for cafh, moft kinds of produce, or bills of exchange on approved credit.

N. B. ALL thofe whofe Notes and Accounts are now due, are requefted to make immediate payment.

Deerfield, Jan. 21. 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, laft holden in the county of Hampfhire, on the fecond Tuefday of inftant January, fo much of the real eftate which was *Ebenezer Morfe's*, late of Hadley, deceafed, as will raife the fum of (viz.) Eighty and Eight-ty) as will make SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Sale will be holden at the dwelling houfe of *Ifaac Cook*, Innholder in Hadley aforefaid, on the day the feventh day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SETH SMITH, Adm'r.

Hadley, Jan. 29th. 1796.

All Perfons indebted to the

fubfcriber, by Book or Note, are called upon to make payment by the 12th inft.—otherwife Suits and Accounts will be put in fuit without further notice.

JONAH WHITNEY.

Chefterfield, Feb. 2 1796

Apollos King,

HAS this day received from New-York & Boston, a frefh fupply of

GOODS,

fuitable for any feafon of the year—Alfo a kind of produce will be received in part.

Chefterfield, Feb. 2. 1796.

Cash in Dexterbar laft.—TICKET No. 2

in Newport Long Wharf, Hotel, and Public Stable Lottery. Whoever has found the fame is requefted to leave it with the fubfcriber.

JOSEPH COLTON.

Cummington, Jan 1796

The co-partnerfhip of Samuel

Cook and Mofes P. Holt, under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day diffolved by mutual agreement—all perfons indebted to faid concern, and having demands on faid company, or the late company of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are defired to call on the fubfcriber by the 15th of February next, for fettlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating bufinefs will be continued on the cafning feafon, and all favours duly acknowledged, by

M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 25. 1796.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampfhire, are hereby requefted to attend at ASAHEL POMEROY'S, Innholder in Northampton, on the firft Tuefday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fifhery on this River. It is expected that the Members of every Fifhing Party, will give their attendance without failure.

February 3. 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR fale by the fubfcriber, well dreffed, of a fuperior quality, and on reafonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

Broke into the mclofure

of the fubfcriber, fome time in the month of Nov laft, a black Mare COLT, fuppofed to be 2 years old laft fpring, faid Colt has fome white about her, which the owner may eafily difcover by; who is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ARTEMAS RICE.

Charlemont, 24th Dec. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1796. [No. 494.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 19.

SEVERAL petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the fupport of Government, for the year 1796, Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The gentlemen from the Department of war were fhrecked, and the committee then went through the general items.

Mr. Williams, purfuant to notice formerly given, moved to ftrike out the grafs fum appropriated for the mint. This motion was oppofed.

Mr. Williams wifhed a further inquiry before an item propofed for the purchafe of copper was agreed to. He confined his motion to that item, which is ten thoufand dollars.

After fome debate, the queftion being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the item ftruck out.

Mr. Nicholas moved to ftrike out the items for the incidental expences in carrying on the mint.

The queftion fo far as it refpected feveral items negatived.

Mr. Williams moved to ftrike out the fum ftated for deficiencies; the reafons of thefe deficiencies he remarked were not in poffeffion of the committee, which ought to be the firft previous meeting for fuch a fum as 18,500 dollars.

Mr. J. Smith ftated that this item was a debt to/aid the United States, and though fomething had been faid about difcretion, he conceived it out of the queftion in the prefent cafe. The United States owe the fum, they are able to pay and he faw no good reafon for refufing to do it.

The motion for ftriking out was negatived.

The Committee went through the reft of the bill without alteration. It was then reported to the houfe, with two amendments.

Mr. Bourne moved to reftore the item for the purchafe of Copper; this motion occafioned a renewal of the debate refpecting the mint, which continued until paft three o'clock, when, without taking a vote, the Houfe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 20.

A bill received from the Senate yefterday, entitled an act to fecond the 28th to promote the progrefs of ufeful arts, &c. was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Some petitions were read and referred.

The Houfe refumed the conſideration of the appropriation bill. The motion before the Houfe was to ſtrike out all the items in the general eſtimate for the mint, excepting the ſalaries of the officers.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was taken on ſtriking out all the items excepting that of deficiencies.

The motion for ſtriking out was negatived, 50 to 20.

The motion then was for ſtriking out the item of deficiencies. This alſo negatived.

The motion was to agree to the vote of the committee of the whole, by which the item appropriating 10,000 dollars for the purchaſe of copper had been ſtruck out.

Mr. Page ſaid he hoped the vote of the Committee of the whole would not be agreed to.

Europe is likely ſoon to be at peace, when they will no doubt turn much of their attention to the ſubject of commerce, this therefore was the proper time to place our own on ſuch a footing as not to give embarrage or cauſe for diſcontent. He wiſhed the legiſlature to turn their attention to the ſyſtem of protecting duties. He conſidered them as meaſures of commercial warfare againſt foreign nations which might in peaceable provoke retaliation.

France, he obſerved, in '91 actually began retaliation. In conſequence of ſome protecting duties that nation felt that we were rooming away with her carrying trade, and to counteract this in '91 laid additional duties upon tobacco imported here in American bottoms. He ſtated the amount of this diſcriminating duty and its proditious effect. He ſuggeſted that France when freed from the preſent war might extend her policy in this direction to other articles, as rice, fiſh &c. and thus diminiſh our carrying trade and encreaſe their own.

He ſhewed, that on this ground, France had as much in their power than we had them, ſince the chief of our imports from that country are ſtuff goods of no great bulk, while our exports were on the contrary very bulky articles. He inſiſted much upon a change at the preſent time in our ſyſtem of protecting duties, for if France once enjoyed peace and began to reap the advantages of retaliating in the ſame way, it might then be difficult, though we ſhould reſolve to produce a change, to get their ports. It was therefore our intereſt to deſiſt in time from any meaſure which might provoke this war of retaliation.

He further ſtated, that in '91 the merchants of Liverpool felt the effects of our protecting duties and handed a remonſtrance to the King in Council, ſtating that the Americans by means of their protecting duties were engroſſing the whole of the carrying trade between the two countries. The Miniſter, wiſely referred a conſideration of the buſineſs to certain eminent Merchants of London and Briſtol, who acknowledged the fact, but recommended to the Miniſter not to riſque up the matter with warmth, as America was an excellent market for the Britiſh manufactures. The Miniſter in conſequence of this wholeſome advice had avoided entering into a war of retaliation: but had procured redreſs by negociation. The Engliſh find their remedy in the late treaty; which ſecures to them the right of commercializing the eſtabliſhment of general diſpoſitions, are inevitable and certain.

"To delineate a faithful portrait of the awful ſituation of our poor diſtreſſed country, would only be to exhibit a ſcene of miſery and deſolation; a frightful picture of horror that would ſicken the imagination, and appal the boſom of fears. The hiſtory of the laſt twelve months preſents indeed to our view a rapid ſucceſſion of ill fated miſmanagement, unexampled calamities and unparalleled diſgrace! Baffled and defeated in every miſerable project they have either deſigned or undertaken, miniſters ſeem determined to diſplay their proficiency in the miſchief, and as they cannot conquer the mind of France, to contrive at leaſt the deſtruction of England! Emigrant armies and foreign expeditions have been haſtily planned and equipped, to enſlave only to the one, an horrible and diſtinguiſhed carnage; and to the other, a premature and unſeaſonable grave! The manufacturer has been ſeduced from his loom—the huſbandman from his plough. The treaſure that ſhould ſupport the induſtrious poor has been exported either to be abandoned on a foreign ſhore, or conſigned to the bottom of a barbarian ocean—while the helpleſs widow and wretched orphan, are expoſed for their irreparable loſs, by the ſcanty allowance of an inſolent donation, or a charitable bribe!—

"The comfortable and pleaſing proſpects reſulting from an abundant harveſt have turned out to be vain and fallacious—and were probably ſo from the firſt. Into the public mind into a delicate and fatal ſecurity! The approach of famine comes on inſenſible, and we have almoſt the melancholy and the indubitable aſſurance of being ſoon in want of bread.

"What is the cauſe and cauſation of theſe evils, but peace, moſt traiterous and devouring! Therefore in the midſt of apparent plenty are we thus compelled to ſtarve?—Why, when we inceſſantly toil and labor, muſt we pine in miſery and want?—What is this ſhadowy and inſinuating poiſon which thus irritates our domeſtic comforts and deſtroys our proſperity? Is it Parliamentary corruption, which like a ſtarving whirlpool ſwallows the fruit of all our labors and leaves us only the dregs of bitterneſs and ſorrow.

"Thoſe whoſe duty it is to watch over the intereſt of the nation, have either proved themſelves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to remove the cauſes of their intolerable grievance.—Let them look to the fatal conſequences:—we are ſincere friends of peace—we want only reform; becauſe we are firmly and fully convinced that a thorough reform would effectually remedy thoſe formidable evils; but we cannot and we will not forego the powerful impulſe of neceſſity, or always retain the aggravated feelings of inſulted human nature! *If over the Britiſh Nation ſhould loudly demand from and deſpotic meaſures we hold ly enſlaved*—"*We, have their lives? and are ready to devote them, either ſeparately or collectively, for the ſalvation of our country.*"

The reading of the addreſs was, from time to time interrupted by ſuch loud applauſes as are but ſeldom heard, even in public places—and being ended amidſt the warmeſt and moſt unanimous acclamations of approbation, the chairman next proceeded to read the remonſtrance to the king.

BELFAST. *(Ireland)* Nov. 16.

In addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the houſe of Lords by Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one in the houſe of Commons of a much more alarming nature.—Mr. Fox ſays, it ſubverts and compleats abſolutes the Britiſh conſtitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" conſiſts, we cannot ſay whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no heſitation in pronouncing that from the moment theſe bills paſs into law (which we have no doubt they will) the Britiſh (in the eaſe) the moſt boaſted liberty of Chriſtendom is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the Premier's bill:

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magiſtrate.

The magiſtrate is to attend with peace officers.

If at ſuch meeting any ſpeeches ſhall be ſpoken, which we may deem to be ſeditious, the magiſtrate may arreſt the ſpeakers.

If the meeting ſhould be deemed to be ſeditious, he may diſperſe the meeting by proclamation.

Oppoſition to the exerciſe of theſe powers is to be Felony.

Perſons delivering political lectures or diſcourſes on political ſubjects, and perſons aſſembled to hear ſuch lectures or diſcourſes, are to be treated as diſorderly perſons. In order to prevent evaſion, the regulation is to apply to places where perſons aſſembled to hear political diſcourſes or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family—which ſuch houſe ſhall have been licenſed by a magiſtrate.

The Engliſh miniſtry, unable to impoſe fetters on France, have turned their ſpleen againſt poor John Bull, whom they are now employed in binding hand, foot and tongue, after bringing them to a ſtate of ſervitude by this "juſt and neceſſary war." And we intreat no doubt, but as Paddy (our Patriots ſay) muſt ſtand and fall with Johnny, we ſhall have a ſample of the advantages ariſing from our happy connexion with the ſiſter country, as ſoon as our immaculate Parliament meets: and this terminates every hope of bringing about any