POETRY.

From DODSLEY'S *Collection.*

THE man whose constitution's strong,
And free from vexing cares his mind,
As changing seasons pass along
Can in them all fresh pleasure find.

Not only in the teeming hail,
The opening leaf and following bloom
(Urg'd by the sap's ascending flood)
And fruit fair knitting in its room:

Not only when the smiling fields
In all their gaiety appear,
And the perfumes their bosoms yield
On balmy wings the zephyrs bear.

In morning fair, in evening mild,
The murmuring brook and cooling shade,
Bird's airy notes, in concerts wild,
And PHILOMELA'S serenade.

Not only in the waving ear,
And branches bending with their load,
Or whilst the pleasant of the year
Is gathering, and in safety flow'd.

He pleas'd, in days autumnal fees
The shadowy leaf diversified
With various colors, and the trees
Strip'd and stand forth in naked pride.

Each hollow blast, and hasty shower,
The rattling hail, and fleecy snow,
The candyed rime, and scattered hoar,
And icicles which downward grow.

The shining pavement of the flood,
To whilst the youthful tribes resort,
And game, which the discover'd wood
Exposes to the fowlers sport.

The greens, which wintry blasts defy
Through native strength, or human care,
In hedge, or close arrangement
All these—a source of pleasure are.

The sun, which from the northern signs
Scorch'd with insufferable heat,
Now in a milder glory shines
And every glancing ray is sweet.

The silver moon, and each fair star
Forth to the best advantage shine,
And by the richest scene prepare
For noble thoughts the expanded mind.

He when the mornings slowest rise
Can sweetly pass the nights away,
In Incubration with the wife,
Or conversation with the gay.

And when the winter tedious grows
And lengthening days cold stronger bring
A new increasing pleasure flows
From expectation of the spring.

So he whose faculties are sound,
His heart upright and conscience clean,
Agreeably can pass his round
Of life, in every shifting scene.

Not only in his youthful prime,
And while the powers continue firm,
But when he feels the effects of time,
And age prepares him for the worm.

Grateful for every blessing paft,
Patient in every present ill;
And on whatever ground he's plac'd
Hope does with pleasing prospects fill;

And trust in heaven's enchanting love,
(From whence that fun will soon appear
Whose smiles make endless spring above)
Does all his doubts and darkness clear.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Extract from an address delivered in Court by JUDGE RUSH, *at Reading, the fourth instant, which address was published at the unanimous request of the Grand Jury of the County of Berks.*

Christianity, we are told by our law books, is *part* of the *law* of the *land*; and as such, a Judge may at *any time*, without stepping aside from the path of duty, illustrate its precepts and enforce its evidences. It most therefore be particularly incumbent on him at *this time*, when deiste is daily venting itself in ambitious hints or sneers, or openly attacking religion with shallow argument—To the native growth of infidelity among us, it is more than possible, augmentations may have been made in consequence of our admiration of a certain great nation in Europe, more especially as a member of the late Convention in that country (generally supposed to have been actuated by an uncommon zeal for "The Rights of Man,") availing himself of his literary reputation, has by an attempt to overthrow all religion, indirectly endeavoured to justify their blasphemous measures to extirpate it. It is really astonishing. Gentlemen, that a man who calls himself a patriot should strive to undermine religion, the *only foundation* of government and morality. The penetrating genius of Montesquieu, taught him to entertain sentiments very different from those of the "Age of Reason." Having compared the effects deriving from different religions, and examined them *merely* in a political light; what is the decision? "The principles of christianity," says he, "deeply engraved on the heart, would be infinitely more powerful than the false honor of monarchies, the humane virtues of Republics, or the servile fear of despotic States." The wall comprehensive mind of the great Bacon, saw the subject in the same point of view, "There never was found," says this profound philosopher, "in any age of the world, either philosophy, or sect, or religion, or law, a discipline which did so highly exalt the public good, as the *christian faith*."

I have already, Gentlemen, consumed more time than I intended, and shall therefore instantly close with a single observation.

If the great duties of truth and justice, and the purest precepts of morality; if the most exalted benevolence and unbounded humanity; if sincerity, candour, meekness, magnanimity, gentleness, and forgiveness of injuries have a native tendency to improve the heart, and diffuse peace, order, and happiness among mankind, and are *strictly enjoined* by the Christian religion, as *indispensable conditions* of obtaining the favor of the Deity; what most we think of the writer, who has exerted his talents to *lessen* our motives, or *enfeeble* our obligations to the practice of these beneficient & godlike virtues?

Save us, gracious Heaven, from such patriots and the extention of their baneful principles among us.

A Correspondent says he was much amazed yesterday at the House of Congress. The Spanish treaty was taken up first in preference to the others, as it would require little time, for the vote would be unanimous, and unanimous it was, notwithstanding the yeas and nays were called. In order to *save time*, an honorable member rose and entertained the audience for an hour and upwards, with an elaborate panegyric on the King of Spain, in which he took occasion to mention *magnanimous* and *magnanimity* eleven times, altho' it was more than eleven years before magnanimity could overtake his minister of Peace, (Godoy name) for he exiled along all his confidants, and Majesty's dominions in Europe, peeped into every magnanimous port and harbour quite up into the Straights and then—whip Jack and begone—he was gliding 3500 miles down—down—down the magnanimous river Missisipi, till he arrived at New-Orleans, which he taught us to believe would shortly become the new Jerusalem, and then in one minute against stream, and over the Allegany, he is on the floor of Congress again, in my opinion this is a lefthanded way of saving time.

COMMUNICATION.

Perhaps at no period of the late war did our Country see a more solemn crisis than the present. United, we were *three* invincible.

The "die at this moment spins doubtful," as to our future "peace, liberty and safety."

Are we wazed so far that we must kick our blessings from us.

Whatsa solemn gloom covers every countenance! The pelts of infinets is almost ready to flop—Confidence "takes to the wind"—Credit is shrinking into her strong box. Stillness—the stillness of death will soon succeed the music of the day, the fledge, the hammer, and the ax.

And why all this?—Because GEORGE WASHINGTON says PEACE, and *somebody* else says WAR.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-Six.

An Act relating to actions of Ejectment and disclaimer and for preventing strip and waste, pending such actions.

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same*, That when any person shall be arrested in trespass and ejectment or other real action, the defendant's own bond, and no other shall be required for his appearance to answer the same.

Sect. 2. *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person or persons shall be sued in ejectment or other real action for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, they shall be holden to answer for so much of such part of the premises demanded as they then hold, or are in possession of which they shall distinguish and set forth by their plea, and disclaim in the rest; and if any of them disclaims in the whole, and the plaintiff cannot prove his the defendant's possession of the premises or any part thereof, he shall recover his costs.

Sect. 3. *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall commence and prosecute any action of ejectment or other real action, for recovering possession of any lands and real estate, unjustly withheld from him or them by any person, and such person in possession, or any other persons pending such action, and after the service of the writ therein shall make, strip or waste by cutting felling or destroying the wood, timber, trees or poles standing or growing on such land fued for, he or they making such strip or waste shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, treble damages to be recovered by action in any Court proper to try the same, after the plaintiff or defendant has recovered his title and possession of such estate fued for.

Sect. 4. *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That two acts, one passed Anno Domini 1727 for the more safe and easy prosecuting writs of trespass and ejectment, and the other passed Anno Domini 1740 to prevent strip and waste on lands while suits are depending in the law for the same, be and the same are hereby repealed so far as they respect actions hereafter to be commenced.

This Act passed Feb. 26, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR sale at the Widow Esther Wright's adjoining the Burying-ground,

Northampton, April 20, 1796.

Locks & Canals.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS AND CANALS on Connecticut river in the county of Hampshire, holden at the house of Capt. John Bennett, in South-Hadley, April 17, 1796.

Resolved, That the Proprietors will hereafter procure and keep a Pilot or Pilots at their own expence, to conduct boats and other saleable property from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water shall be up to, or above a line drawn at seven feet and four inches, from the top or head of the chamfered post, which stands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard lock; and when the other part of the said river shall be passable up and down by boats and flats. And they will also provide, at their own expence, other hands to aid in safely conducting boats and other property, to, and from the guard lock as aforesaid: Provided the hands having the charge of said boats, and other saleable property shall be under the direction of their pilots, and shall afford him all the assistance in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every such case, pay the tols and damage that shall be sustained in consequence of any defect in their work, or any mismanagement of their pilot; but will not be holden to pay loss or damage otherwise sustained.

Resolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on all days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over Williamsons Falls all boats and other property on which a toll shall be paid: and they will also be at the expence of such other assistance, as has been customary for conveying boats up said falls; except in cases, where the owners of boats or other property shall agree for a certain sum, to take the charge upon themselves. And the Proprietors will exact the legal toll, before passing the Canal.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Springfield and Northampton newspapers, three weeks incessively, and that they shall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extract from the records,

Attest,

THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Lt. Enos Nash, late of Hadley deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the ninth day of April last, for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Landlord Elisha Cook in Hadley, on the first Wednesdays of May and September next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. full days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PORTER, } Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, April 14, 1796.

JESSE OLDS,

VERY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his school as the hereafter, Reading and Writing in English, Latin, and Greek Languages; together with writing, arithmetic, oratory, logic and geography. Tuition only two dollars per quarter. Good boarding may be had for young Gentlemen and Ladies in respectable families, and on as reasonable terms as at any town in the county. The second quarter begins April 18th.

Ambrose, April 25, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to Nonresidents owning land in the town of Wellington, that their lands are taxed for the present year, and unless they pay the same by the 15th of June next, I will collect it as the law directs without further notice.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Wellington, April 23, 1796.

JAMES INGOLS,

Wigg-Maker & Hair-Dresser.

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his business nearly opposite to the Court House, where he has for sale improved Windsor Soap, peculiar for shaving and softening the skin, Crown do. Wash Balls, Shaving Boxes, Raizers, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dressing do. Role Pomatum, Pat do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan Down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Irons, Essence of different Odours, Hair Rolers, Hair Ribbon of a durable kind, also Ladies Spectacles which are a compleat substitute for a head of hair that falls off by sickness or otherwise; likewise Ladies Braids of various lengths and colours, also gentlemen's braids, as light and natural as can be observed upon the nicest eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

For Sale,

A *FARM in Greenfield, lying half a mile west of the meeting house, containing about 50 acres of land, with a house and barn, five make's pigs, &c. hardy thirteen—payment made easy—enquire of the subscriber immediately—For terms, enquire of* Daniel Butler *of Northampton, or the subscriber living on the premises.* OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A *VALUABLE FARM, lying in the town of Chester, county of Hampshire, containing 250 acres of excellent land, well proportioned into meadowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land, with a large commodious dwelling house and barn, standing on the premises, a small orchard of fruit, together with an excellent sugar orchard, of near 300 trees, being the estate of the late* Eleazer Wales, *Esq. deceased—Any person inclining to purchase, may hear of the particulars, by applying to* James Balcom, *living on the premises—or the subscriber* HENRY WALES.

April 20, 1796.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, to the house adjoining *Robert Breck's* Esq—where he manufactures Musical, Alarm, Moon, and Plain Eight-day Clocks, in the most approved manner.

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be sold as low for cash as in Boston or New-York—Ladies Gilt Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, by the dozen, &c. &c.

N. B. Watches repaired in the best manner.

The utmost value in cash, given for old Watches, and old Brass.

Northampton, April 19th, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honourable Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, has allowed a further time of six months from the 27th day of February last, for the creditors of the estate of Major *Tryphon Lamb Westbridge*, late of Northfield, in said county, deceased, (represented insolvent) to exhibit and support their claims against said estate——We the subscribers, Commissioners on said estate, hereby give notice, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of *John Stone*, Innholder in Chesterfield, in said county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on Friday the 26th day of August next, at the same time in the day, for the purpose of attending to said business.

JONA. WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINTON,
TIMOTHY MEECH, } *Commissioners.*

Worthington, April 18, 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hadley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement. For further particulars enquire of

ANDREW WOOD,

Hadley, April 13, 1796.

WHEREAS August my wife, has conducted in a scandalous manner for some time past, and has now absconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every person trusting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM PRESLEY.

Southampton, April 19, 1796.

10 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the evening of the 10th inst. a bay MARE, with foal, dark mane and tail, one hind foot white, about fourteen hands high, the hair worn off by sleigh-tackling—Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me (living in Wilbraham)

THOMAS PATRICK.

Hadley, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold or Let, a valuable FARM lying in Wethampton, three miles from the Meeting-House, containing one hundred acres of land, 70 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a good barn and dwelling-house and orchard, also about one hundred pounds worth of stock to be sold or let with said farm. For further particulars enquire of BENEZER GRE, living on the premises.

Wethampton, April 5, 1796.

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she carries on the business of a DENTIST, in Northampton—Having taken the pains to receive information from the most approved Dentists in New-York—and having furnished herself with the finest of Ivory, she flatters herself she shall be able to give satisfaction to any who shall employ her.

She resides at present at Doct. PORTER'S, at the south part of the town.

March 30, 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Book or Note, are desired to settle the same by the first of May next, those who settle a settlement may depend on their Notes and Accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, however small they may be.

JUSTIN POMROY.

Southampton, April 8, 1796.

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 to the estate of Daniel Barns, jun. late of Conway or Chesterfield, deceased represented insolvent. Six months from the 5th of April inst. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. Peter Clark in Conway, on the second Mondays of July and August next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

WILLIAM GATES,
OLIVER ROOT, } *Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested make immediate payment to

ABEL DINSMORE, Administrator.

Conway, April 11, 1796.

All persons indebted to or having any demands on the estate of *William Cole*, late of Cornington deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber for settlement immediately.

JACOB FARR, Administrator.

Cornington, 12th April, 1796.

AT a meeting of the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, held by adjournment at Hartford on the first Tuesday of April 1796. Voted, That in order to enable the Board of Directors to carry into effect the business assigned them—there be paid to the Clerk of the Directors a tax in the proportion of fifteen dollars on each of the shares of the Company, to be paid on or before the 16th day of May next.

A true copy of Record.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1796. [—No. 506.—]

An Act for the support and regulation of Mills.

WHEREAS the erection and support of Mills to accommodate the inhabitants of the several parts of the State ought not to be discouraged by many doubts and disputes; and some special provisions are found necessary relative to flowing adjacent lands and mills held by several proprietors.

Therefore,

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That where any person hath already erected, or shall erect any Water Mill on his own land, or on the land of any other person by his consent legally obtained, and to the working of such Mill it shall be found necessary to raise a suitable head of water; and in so doing any lands shall be flowed not belonging to the owner of such Mill, it shall be lawful for the owner or occupant of such Mill to continue the same head of water to his best advantage in the manner and on the terms herein after mentioned.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sustain damages in his lands by their being flowed as aforesaid, he may complain to the Court of Common Pleas of the County wherein the lands so flowed shall be situated, and the said Court shall issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the same County; and if the Sheriff shall be interested, then to some Coroner of the same County not interested, such Sheriff or Coroner to be named by the Court, directing him to summon and impanel a Jury of twelve good and lawful men; which Jury shall be sworn to make a true and faithful appraisement of the yearly damages done to the complainant by so flowing his lands, and how far the same may be necessary. And said Jury shall try the cause, and their verdict being returned by the officer to the same Court and there allowed and recorded, shall be a sufficient bar to any action to be brought for any such damages. And it shall be in the power of said Court to assess such sum to the officer for his services as they may judge reasonable.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such verdict and judgment thereon, so recorded, shall be the measure of the yearly damages, until the owner or occupant of such Mill, on the owner or occupant of such lands so flowed, shall, on a new complaint to the said Court of the County, and by the form of process before prescribed, obtain an increase or decrease of the said damages. And the party intitled to any such yearly damages, whether the party to the record, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, may have an action of debt grounded on such record to recover the same. And the party prevailing in any complaint or action aforesaid, shall be allowed his full legal costs, though the damages so assessed or debt recovered, shall not amount to the sum of *four pounds*.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whose lands shall be flowed as aforesaid, shall, on his filing his complaint for ascertaining his damages, be willing that such flowing should be stopped, more than the said Jone next, to direct the owner or occupant of such Mill to give security for the payment of the said damages from time to time, as they shall become due and if to that case the said owner or occupant of such Mill shall neglect or refuse to give such reasonable security as the said Court shall order, he shall have no benefit of this act, but shall be liable to be sued for so flowing the lands of the Complainant or Plaintiff in the same manner as though this act had not been passed. And when the said Jury shall so inquire of the said yearly damages, they shall also inquire and make return in their verdict what portion of the yearly damages shall be paid by the owner during such portion of the year as the said Jury shall certify in their verdict, that the public convenience and the circumstances of the case do not justify such flowing, and the said verdict being accepted by the Court, this act shall go no farther, so prefaced involved. Six months from the 5th of April inst. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. Peter Clark in Conway, on the second Mondays of July and August next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

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A true copy of Record.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one Thousand, seven Hundred and ninety six.

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A true copy of Record.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

In the year of our LORD, one Thousand, seven Hundred and ninety six.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any proprietor so notified shall neglect to attend the said meeting, or being met shall neglect or refuse to agree with the major part in interest of the proprietors of such mill for repairing or rebuilding the same, in whole or part, so as to make the same serviceable, to pay his part of the charges of doing the same, the rest of the proprietors, being the major part in interest, may cause the same to be done, and shall be reimbursed and paid such sum or sums as they, or any of them, shall advance thereon, beyond their respective proportions, with interest for the time in the mean time, out of the said mill or the profits thereof; and to recover the same, it shall be lawful for those who shall so advance beyond their respective proportions, jointly or severally, to have their actions against each one who shall be deficient; provided that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to make void any particular contract made or to be made for the repairing or rebuilding any mill or mills.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted, That where any part or parts of such mill shall at the time of such notice and meeting be held and possessed by any minors, *feme covert*, tenant for years, in dower, by curtesy, for life, tail, mortgagor or mortgagee, then the guardians of such minors legally appointed, husband to such *feme covert* in her right, such tenant, mortgagor or mortgagee in possession shall be deemed, for all the purposes of this act in so repairing or rebuilding such mill, the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and such guardians, husbands or persons having in possession such limited estates therein, shall be notified, vote and contribute accordingly; and all advances so made by them respectively, for and on account of such minors, heirs of such married woman, those in remainder or reversion, or the other party to the mortgage if not adjusted and paid by agreement, shall be recoverable in a special action on the case with interest.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted, That every miller shall be provided with seals and weights to weigh corn, grain and meal to and from the mill, if required, and if he shall neglect to keep such seals and weights or refuse to so weigh corn, grain, and meal, when required, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal, not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered with costs by action of debt by the party suing, to his use, before any Justice of the Peace of the County wherein the offence shall be committed.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted, That the toll for grinding all sorts of grain shall not exceed one sixteenth part thereof.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force, on and after the 1st day of July next, and that an act passed Anno Domini 1796 for the upholding and erecting mills, and an act made in addition thereto, Anno Domini 1713, (and a third act made in further addition thereto, Anno Domini 1728) shall on, and after that day be repealed, except so far as the same respect any complaints, actions or meetings then pending or begun.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 27, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 27, 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Prest. pro tem.*

By the Governor approved, Feb. 27.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

LONDON, March 4.

In the neighbourhood of London it is only from a very late date, that the farmers have found out the value of the foweepings of the streets, and coal ashes fitted, for manures. The parish of Marylebone, a few years ago, paid to the foweepers 50pl. to remove their—now the foweepers pay the parish 150pl. per annum, for the liberty of carrying them away.

CORN.—The public were never more shamefully imposed upon, than they are at present, with the pretended scarcity and consequent dearness of this article; nor were ever arguments more futile advanced in opposition to the idea that has been thrown out of the necessity of passing some law that may operate to abridge the extent of large farms. There is absolutely no real scarcity of corn in this country; the high price is the result of inferral monopoly and combination; and there are much facilitated by the mode of management at the large farms, where the labourers, in many instances, are paid by the bushel for thrashing. Full cars yield the greatest number of bushels in a given time, therefore the labourers are taken up from the floor before it be properly threshed.

A nobleman of high rank, ordered his coachman, on Wednesday, to purchase a load of straw; when it was carried home, it was immediately thrashed, and, to the surprise of the Duke, and several gentlemen who attended to observe the process, yielded a bushel and a half of corn. Such a shameful waste of so necessary an article of life, owing entirely to the neglect in the farmers, certainly calls for the interference of our Legislators.

Two days ago, hundreds of people in this metropolis, were eye-witnesses of the great plenty that prevailed at Paddington. Bakers, Costermongers, a quantity of straw was spread opposite to two houses, to prevent the noise of coaches from disturbing some sick person. Many poor people were employed for hours shaking out the grain that had been left in the ears, and carrying it away in baskets.

If the Legislature leave an evil of this nature to remedy itself, it never will be remedied. What are the dangers, great as undoubtedly they are, to be feared from the prevalence of a spirit of insubordination, in comparison of the danger to be apprehended from starvation? "Hunger will break stone fence walls."

Legislators! apply instantly a remedy adequate to this evil, or it will destroy the fabric on which you have bestowed so much labor to strengthen and uphold it. There is no scarcity in the country. Order an excise duty of one farthing to be levied on every bushel of grain in the kingdom (or pay a bounty of a farthing for it, it will come to the same thing) This will furnish you a return of the grain in the country, and you will then find that there is a full supply on hand for two years consumption.—But why mince the matter? Reduce the price of corn by an act of Parliament. It will be better that the landholders lose a part of the golden harvests they are promising themselves from the present system, than to endanger the whole!

March 5.

Some gold and silver pieces are coining at Paris, of the value of five or six livres. An oak branch appears on one side, with these words, "French Republic;" on the other, a Hercules, and the bonds of liberty and equality joined together, with this inscription, "Strength and Unity."

A young gentleman of the name of MESTAY EST, of London, only turned of 12 years of age, actually run within the space of two days, from Bath road, one mile in five minutes and two seconds.

A singular accident happened on Sunday fortnight, in the Pennix Park, Dublin: Two young gentlemen, mounted on a couple of spirited beasts, and driving at full speed in opposite directions, very unluckily met, in so exact a line, that their respective beasts met head to head with so great and fatal an impetus, that both were killed on the instant. The riders were consequently thrown to some distance, and one of them, we are pleased, dangerously injured.

On Monday last, as the wife of Daniel Inelson, farmer in Malham, Yorkshire, was walking in a field near the house, she was attacked by a ram, and killed on the spot.

On Monday fortnight, a man went to see a lion, exhibiting at Lynn, mart, and inadvertently put his arm through the grate, when the lion immediately seized and bit it off close to his elbow.

MR. PITT'S BUDGET,

Gives the probable expenditures and supplies for 1796. The army and army are to be augmented; the number of 110,000 seamen. For the navy supplies he wants, 7,000,000l. For the army including the Sardinia subsidy, 6,000,000l. which with miscellaneous expenses, and increased civil list, make the probable expenses of the current year, 26,000,000l. sterling, 5,000,000l. of which is to be raised by taxes, and 21,000,000l. applied to the reduction of the public debt. The amount of taxes was stated at 19,000,000l. one million more than last year. The total amount contained under the head of supplies of the current year, would be 27,662,000l. The *new taxes*, proposed, are a tax on all species of coaches, a tax of foweefion, according to distance of conveyance—Double taxes on horses, taxes on tobacco, printed cottons, fait, a diminution of bounties & drawbacks on the exportation of sugars, &c. On pleasure horses 20/.—On tobacco, augmentation of tax one farthing—Cottons augmented to 6d. per yard. The loan of 18,000,000l. is to be added.

The above was introduced to parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 7. After some considerable conversation on it, and the terms of the loan, the question to agree to all the resolutions was agreed to—The majority being 157 to 27.—On the 16 the Bill authorizing the loan received his majesty's assent.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, April 22.

MR. W. Smith informed the house that the committee appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to enquire whether it would be convenient for them to continue the money which they had advanced to government in anticipations of the revenue, on loan as usual, had directed him to move that the committee of the whole might be discharged from a further consideration of the bill before it, providing in part for the payment of the debt due to the bank of the United States, in order that it might be recommitted to the committee of ways and means, to undergo some alterations, in consequence of the result of their enquiries. The committee of the whole was discharged and the bill recommitted.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for allowing compensation to officers in the army for horses killed in battle; also a bill for providing relief to distillers in certain cases were twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill providing appropriations for defraying the expences of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers; and the bill for making provision for the Barcaque Cutters, was read a third time and passed. The block in the former bill for the yearly allowance to be paid to Algiers, was filled up with 25,000 dollars.

Mr. Hartley presented petitions from 650 citizens of York county, from 143 merchants of Philadelphia, from 195 other inhabitants of that city, and from 68 Pennsylvanians, in favour of the British treaty.

Mr. Isaac Smith presented a petition of the same tenor from 372 inhabitants of New Brunswick.

Mr. Gallatin presented also a similar one from 49 inhabitants of the western counties.

Mr. Kittera also presented a petition of a like kind from 260 inhabitants of Newcastle county.

Mr. Sammick presented a petition from 300 inhabitants of Philadelphia against the British treaty.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr. Coit and Mr. Harper Smith spoke in favor of the treaty; and Mr. S. Smith spoke on the subject generally against the treaty; but believing it to have been constitutionally formed, and finding that his sentiments were almost wholly in favor of it, he declared his intention of giving his vote for carrying it into execution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Monday, April 25.

The following petitions were presented in favour of the British Treaty. By Mr. Livingston, from the state of N. York, 17 different petitions, signed in the whole by 3286 persons; by Mr. Muhlenberg, from Hockley, in Philadelphia county, signed by 6 persons; by Mr. Hartsmith 5 petitions, signed by 230 citizens, from New-Jersey, and afterwards 2 others, from New-Jersey, and afterwards 2 others, one of which was signed by 70, the other not certain; one by Mr. Hartley, from 29 merchants of Philadelphia; by Mr. Ritters, from Pennsylvania, signed by 132 names; 2 by Mr. Sitgreaves, from the same state, signed by 242 persons; one by Mr. Richards, and 5 by Mr. Thomas, all from the same state; 2 by Mr. Gallatin, from state of Delaware, signed by 40; one by Mr. Goodhue, from the same state, signed by 97; and 2 by Mr. Brent from Alexandria.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from the state of Delaware, against the treaty, signed by 91 persons; and Mr. S. Smith presented a petition, signed by the chairman and clerk of a society of manufacturers and mechanics at Rahinnoy, consisting (as Mr. Smith informed the House) of about 300 respectable persons, praying that the house would use its own discretion, with respect to the treaties before them, unit fluenced by any other consideration than the public good.

This petition caused considerable debate. Messrs. Ames, Dayton, Thatcher, and Sitgreaves, opposed its being received, as it was from an unincorporated society, as it proposed to be the petition of a number of men, and was only signed by one, & that even these two, as they had signed the petition in official character, might not appear of this contents. It was supported by Messrs. Smith, Macon, Findley, Gallatin, Hillhouse, Murphey and Kitchel, as a practice not uncommon in the house (the societies for the abolition of slavery, & the society of Quakers, were mentioned as instances) that they and frequently received petitions of objection signed by their chairmen and secretary, which, if they were incorporated for that purpose; and that raising an opposition to the practice, in this particular instance, seemed as if gentlemen were determined to introduce uncandy insinuations into their debates.

The house resolved itself into a committee of whole on the state of the Union, when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty, being under consideration, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Harper spoke in support of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Harper's speech, there was a divided cry of "commitee rise," and "the question," when the house of the committee being taken, it was in favour of rising there being 50 votes for it, which was a majority of the members in the house.

April 26.

Mr. New, chairman of the committee of enrolments reported a bill for making further provision for supporting public credit and for discharging the Public Debt, which received the signature of the speaker accordingly.

The report of the Secretary of State on the petition of Charles Caldwell for a repayment of a fine of money which he had paid for his ransom from slavery, in Algiers, which was in his favour. It was referred to a standing Committee of the whole.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition from one hundred and fix citizens of Philadelphia—Mr. Muhlenberg, from 60 citizens of the Northern liberties; Mr. Kittera from 400 inhabitants of Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Smith fix petitions from New Jersey, signed by two hundred and thirty persons; Mr. Crabb one from Georgetown in Maryland, signed by four hundred persons; Mr. Brent one from Alexandria and Fairfax, and Mr. S. Smith read a let