

AN ODE TO PEACE OF MIND.

COME, Peace of Mind, delightful guest! Return, and make thy downy nest, Once more in this sad heart:

Where wilt thou dwell, if not with us, From avarice and ambition free, And pleasure's fatal wiles;

The great, the gay, shall they partake The bliss that thou alone canst make; And wilt thou quit the stream,

For thee I parted, thee I prize'd, For thee I gladly sacrific'd, Where'er I lay'd before;

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1790.

RESOLVED, That the Commonwealth be, and hereby is divided into eight districts, for the purpose of electing eight persons to represent the people thereof in the Congress of the United States, each district to elect one Representative, who shall be an inhabitant of such district, and that the division of the Commonwealth into districts, be as follows, viz:

- The County of Suffolk, to be one district. The County of Essex, to be one district. The County of Middlesex to be one district. The Counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, to be one district. The Counties of Plymouth and Barnstable to be one district. The Counties of Bristol, Duke's County and Nantucket, to be one district. The County of Worcester to be one district. The Counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Washington and Hancock, to be one district.

And it is further Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within this Commonwealth, shall in manner as the law directs for calling town-meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives in the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on the first Monday of October next, to give in their votes for their respective Representatives; to the Selectmen who shall preside at said meeting; and the Selectmen of major part of them shall in open town meeting first and count the votes, and shall form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person set against his name; and the town clerk shall make a record thereof; and the Selectmen shall make public declaration in open town-meeting of the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have, and shall in open town meetings, seal up said list certified by the Selectmen, and transmit the same, within ten days next after such meeting, to the Sheriff of the County in which such town lies, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on, or before the first Monday of November next; and the Secretary shall lay the same before his Excellency the Governor and the Council; and in case of an election for any district, by a majority of all the votes returned from such district, his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested forthwith to transmit to the person so chosen, a certificate of such choice, signed by the Governor, and counter signed by the Secretary.

Provided nevertheless, That such Towns and districts as lie within any county, in which there is no Sheriff, shall return such list to the Secretary's office in the same term of time, as Sheriffs are required to do. And in case no person shall be chosen by a majority of all the votes in any district—His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to cause precepts to issue to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, in such district, directing and requiring such Selectmen to cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts as aforesaid, to assemble as aforesaid, on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for a Representative in Congress, as aforesaid—and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, in all respects, as is before directed in this resolve; and the Selectmen shall make return to the Sheriff in manner aforesaid, within ten days next after such meeting—and the Sheriff shall make return thereof, into the Secretary's office, on or before such a day as his Excellency the Governor shall appoint in such precept—and the Secretary shall lay the same before his Excellency the Governor and the Council—and his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to issue his precepts accordingly. And his Excellency the Governor is further requested to send with each precept to the Selectmen of those towns and districts, where no person shall have been chosen as aforesaid, a list of four persons who had the highest number of votes in such district, (if so many were voted for) with the number of votes each person had affixed to his name.

And it is further Resolved, That if the Selectmen of any town or district shall neglect to transmit to the Sheriff of the county to which they belong, the list of votes, as by this resolve they are directed, in every such case it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, either by himself or his deputy, to repair to such Selectmen, and receive of them such list—and such Selectmen shall jointly and severally, be holden to pay to such Sheriff, the same fees, as are by law allowed for travel, in cases of civil process; and such Sheriff shall return such list to the Secretary's office, as is before directed in this resolve. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the respective counties, on their receiving this resolve, or any precept from his Excellency the Governor, for the purposes mentioned in this resolve, to transmit the same seasonably, to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, within their respective counties, to whom they are respectively directed; & the Sheriffs of the respective counties, shall be entitled to receive out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, the same fees for transmitting this resolve, and the precepts aforesaid, as they are allowed by law, for dispersing Proclamations, and the same fees for returning the votes as aforesaid, as are allowed by law, for returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators of this Commonwealth.

And it is further Resolved, That each Sheriff, who neglects to do and perform the duties, which by this resolve, he is directed to do and perform, shall for each, and every neglect, forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, for less than five pounds, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information in the Supreme Judicial Court in the County to which such Sheriff belongs; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute for all breaches of this Resolve: And if any Selectmen shall neglect to do and perform the duties, which by this Resolve they are directed or required to do, the Selectmen so neglecting shall severally forfeit to the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding thirty pounds, nor less than twenty shillings, to be recovered as aforesaid.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit fearlessly to the Sheriffs of the several counties in this Commonwealth, copies of this resolve for the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts in such Counties respectively, to be by said Sheriffs transmitted to the said Selectmen accordingly. Sent up for concurrence, DAVID COBB, Speaker. In SENATE, June 18, 1790. Read and concurred. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President. A true copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From a late London Paper. Mr. HERSCHEL, the celebrated English astronomer, has already brought his new telescope to a perfection that could not be expected for centuries to come. He does not, however, stop here, but is still going on making new improvements in his glass, as well as new discoveries in the azure fields that surround us. His late discoveries in the moon (the greater part unpublished) will, it is said, make a most curious volume, nor of speculation only, but of probable reality. The magnifying power of this new telescope is so prodigious, that a very small mountain in the moon may now be most accurately surveyed, and its dimensions taken almost with as much certainty as upon the earth. It is the opinion of Herschel, that the moon has formerly been in a state like a chaotic state, having suffered some great revolution, perhaps occasioned by the central fire, which from causes similar to those in our earth may have been the cause of earthquakes, and other convulsions of nature. Contrary to the opinions of the philosophers of the last age, he asserts there are oceans in the moon, interspersed with continents and islands, but whether these oceans are of a water or oilier nature than the waters on this earth, he does not think beyond the reach of human faculty to tell with certainty. That life is fourounded by an atmosphere is demonstrable, and no doubt proportioned in a certain ratio to the density of the ocean. As this is an age of improvements, it is known, that the eagle eye of man may yet, notwithstanding our distance, catch a glimpse of the lunation, and by the aid of these glasses, gain some knowledge of their cities, their shipping and other particulars, equally new and curious! Mr. Herschel's sister, a sprightly philosophical lady, has declared that she hopes one day, by means of her brother's improvements, to have a fair view of the eastern face of the lunar gentleness.

Professional Anecdote of Dr. Franklin. WHEN he came to Philadelphia, in 1723, he was first employed by one Keimer, an eccentric genius, as a pressman, for he was then printing an elegy of his own composition on the death of Aquila Rose—and as he had one small font of types, and used no copy, but composed the elegy in the press, he could not employ him in the composition. Keimer was a visionary genius, whose mind was frequently elevated above the little concerns of life, and consequently very subject to make mistakes, which he seldom took the pains to correct. Franklin had frequently resorted to him upon the importance of accuracy in his profession, but in vain. His fertile head however soon furnished him with an opportunity to second his arguments by proof—They soon after undertook an impression of a primer that had been lately published in New-England.—Franklin overlooked the piece; and when his master had set the following couplet—

When the last trumpet foundeth, We shall not all die, But we shall all be changed, In the twinkling of an eye. He privately removed the letter c, and it was printed off—

When the last trumpet foundeth, We shall not all die, But we shall all be changed, In the twinkling of an eye. A NECDOTE. IT is well known that the genius of the Chinese consists in imitation rather than invention. A striking proof of this was lately experienced by one of the American East-India Companies at Canton.—After his arrival in that port, being in want of a new coat made after the American fashion, and having observed that the Chinese taylors never take measure, he delivered the proper quantity of superfine cloth to one of them, at the same time sending him as pattern to make it by, a sea coat that had a large patch in one arm. The taylor made the coat very exactly, but the owner was not vexatiously supplied to find, upon putting it on, that a large piece had been cut out of one arm, and a patch put in precisely in the shape of that in the old sea coat.

FOR SALE BY Daniel Butler, At the Store under the PRINTING OFFICE, Northampton. Large and small Bibles, Perry's Spelling Books, All parts of Webster's do. Emimers, Heart and Clubb German Steel, Blistered do. Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 3. A Message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have passed a bill making further provision for the invalid pensioners of the United States; also that they have passed on a bill providing for the issuing certificates to a certain description of invalid officers and do not agree to the same.

The Committee of the whole on the Residence bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Burke yesterday, was defeated, and after some debate rejected, 32 to 28. Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that these words "at which place the ensuing session of Congress shall be held" should be erased.

This occasioned further debate—the constitutionality of passing a law on the subject of adjournment was contested by those in opposition to the bill. The motion being negatived, and the bill being gone through with, the Committee rose and reported the same without any amendment. It was then voted that it should lie on the table till to-morrow. Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to prepare and report amendments to the collection law, brought in a report entitled a bill to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares, & Merchandise, imported into the United States; and on the tonnage of Ships or vessels; which was read and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the Post-Office bill, were taken into consideration. The first amendment was to strike out the first and second sections which specified and established the several roads, and to insert a clause, empowering the Post-Master General, under direction of the President of the United States to establish them. A concurrence in this amendment was opposed by Messrs. Bloodworth, White, Steele, Livermore, Hartley and Gerry.

It was said that it was delegating the power of legislation to the supreme executive in one of the most important points that could be mentioned? The revenue also will centre in the hands of the executive; and in process of time this revenue may be converted into an engine destructive to the liberties of the United States; for as a perpetual law, and as the time may, and probably will come, when the executive may be corrupt, as the revenue increases, the officers of the department will be encreased, and we do not know to what extent the consequences may be carried. It is unconditional, as that expressly reserves the power of establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads to the Legislature. It was further observed it would be throwing a burden upon the President which he cannot execute with any convenience to himself, and from his situation, with satisfaction to the people. The representation of the people who come from all parts of the United States, must be supposed to have a more complete knowledge of the proper places for establishing Post-Roads than the Post-Master-General. A concurrence was advocated by Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Sedgwick.

It was said that upon an accurate calculation it was found that the roads proposed by the bill as it passed in the House, are so numerous that so far from relieving a revenue, they will prove a great burden to the United States. The circumstances of the country are continually changing—the form of government in the several States are removed from their ancient situations to 100 miles distance; to accommodate the people in such cases, old routes must be discontinued and new roads opened, which will be a perpetual source of Legislation and unnecessary expense. This business was left to the Post-Master-General by the late Congress, and very few complaints were heard—the Post-Master-General in his office must be the most competent judge, as the business will be a principal object of his attention, and annual surveys of the roads will be made by his assistants in all parts of the United States; but if the responsibility of this office is divided into 67 parts, every one of which has its own particular convenience in view, it must appear evident, that all responsibility is entirely dissipated; so to the unconstitutionality, it was said, that the bill proposes no more in the other executive departments; the principles of conducting the business are established by the House—the mode of carrying these principles into execution is left with the executive; and thus of necessity is done in almost every case whatever.—The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

FRIDAY, July 6. The amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill

making further provision for paying the invalid pensioners of the United States was agreed to by the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have passed a bill providing for the regulation and government of feom in the merchants service with amendments; the bill in regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the House took up the residence bill as reported by the committee of the whole. Mr. Bondino, after expressing his disapprobation of the bill generally; moved that the Postoffice should be struck out and the Delaware inserted. The yeas and nays were called on this and every subsequent question. Ayes 22—Nays 39. Mr. Ames then moved to strike out the Postoffice to insert Germantown. Ayes 22—Nays 39. Mr. Smith (M.) then proposed to amend the bill by inserting the words, "betwixt the Sufgehannah and the Potowmack having due regard to the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, and to the western country."

Mr. Lawrence then moved to strike out the Potowmack to insert "the coveal of Baltimore." Ayes 26—Nays 34. Mr. Gerry then moved to strike out the words that authorized the commissioners to purchase land. Ayes 26—Nays 35. Mr. Gerry then moved that there should be a proviso, that the sum to be expended by the United States should be limited. Ayes 25—Nays 32. Mr. Tucker then moved to amend the 5th section. Ayes 28—Nays 33. Mr. Burke then moved to amend the 5th section by striking out "December next," & inserting "May 1792." Ayes 28—Nays 32. Mr. Sherman then moved to strike out "December next," and insert "May next." Ayes 28—Nays 33. Mr. Smith (S. C.) then moved to strike out the words which say that the next session of Congress shall be held at Philadelphia. He contended that it was unconstitutional to pass a law for the purpose, the constitution having provided that two houses should adjourn by concurrent resolution, without the control of the President. Ayes 26—Nays 33. Mr. Smith (M.) then moved an amendment, that instead of creating the government ten years at Philadelphia, that whenever it should be found that suitable accommodations were provided that Congress should go immediately to the Potowmack. Ayes 17—Nays 48.

The bill was at length read a third time, and on the question shall the same pass into a law, it was carried. Ayes 32—Nays 29.

SATURDAY, July 12. The House took into consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the following bills—viz.—The bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.—The bill to provide for the regulation and government of feom in the merchants service.—And the bill to establish the Post-Office, and Post-Roads in the United States. To some of the amendments the House agreed—and disagreed to others—so that none of the bills were completed. The first amendment to the Post-Office bill, by which the Senate proposed that the establishment of coast roads should be left to the Post-Master-General, under direction of the President of the United States, was rejected—the discussion of the other amendments took up the time till the adjournment.

MONDAY, July 15. Sundry petitions were read and committed. A petition from the Clerks in the offices of the Commissioners on Accounts, and the Pay-Master-General, praying to be put on a footing in respect to their salaries, with the Clerks in the Department of the Secretary at War, and Secretary of the Treasury, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, by which they propose that the 5th section should be struck out, was taken into consideration—this section appropriates three hundred dollars, to be applied in purchasing necessaries, and presents, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the Indians.

This amendment was agreed to.

In committee of the whole. On the bill to regulate the collection of goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and the tonnage on ships and vessels. The discussion of this bill employed the committee till near the time of adjournment. Sundry amendments were agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House to-morrow. A Message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have passed a bill providing for the regulation and government of feom in the merchant's service, to which the House had disagreed—and that they adhere to their amendment to the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. They also insist on their amendments to the Post-Office bill, and request a conference on the subject.

Mr. Gilman informed the House that the joint committee had examined two enrolled bills, and found them correct.—The bill to establish the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States.—And the bill, making further provision for the invalid pensioners of the United States.

TUESDAY, July 13. A report of the Secretary of State on coins, weights and measures was communicated by the Speaker, and Mr. Sedgwick ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Gerry, Steele, Hartley, Vining, and Burke, was appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, on the disagreement of the two houses in respect to the Post-Office bill. The Senate having insisted on their amendment to the bill, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," it was moved that the House should recede from their disagreement.

This motion after some debate was negatived—37 to 24. A committee consisting of Messrs. Madison, Sedgwick and Moor, was appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of adjournment.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in a bill respecting the estate of Light-Houses, &c. to the United States—motion laid on the table. The House took into consideration the amendments to the new collection law—the principal part of which was accepted—other amendments were agreed to, and the bill being gone through with, it was ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, was next taken up. The first amendment was to strike out the two additional commissioners proposed by the bill; Mr. Ferris proposed that the House should concur with the Senate; this motion occasioned a debate, and was finally rejected.—The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 14. The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

They disagreed to the amendments, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Wallworth, Bondino, Fitzsimons, and Williamson, to confer with the Senate. The memorial of General Donald Campbell, being taken into consideration, the prayer thereof was rejected.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) obtained permission to introduce a bill, making further provision for the support of Light-Houses in those States which have not yet ceded them to Congress.—The bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed. The bill making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 15. The bill for amending the act for the establishment and support of Light-Houses, Beacons, and public Works, was read the third time—and passed. The report of the joint committee, respecting the time of adjournment, which had been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into consideration—and the time extended from the 15th to 27th July inst. The report was then agreed to.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses in respect to the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States. Mr. Brown of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on continental establishments, to obtain titles to certain lands in