TO A LADY,

Who seriously declared, she never intended to marry.

ATTEND kind Hear'n—thus Delia pray'd,
Regard the wishes of a fopplant maid;
Let peaceful solitude around me wait,
And shield your votaries from a wedded state.
Another Self but doubles our distress,
And Children multiply our wretchedness:
Thro' life's full path, then let me slide unknown,
And know no other sorrows than my own.
—Stop, gentle maid, the God of Love reply'd,
Some pleasures sure attend the blooming bride;
These youthful innocence conceals from view.
And who has more innocence than you?
Nor fear sweet nymph, at fancy's false alarms,
Lest some deserving youth enfold your charms,
Then will successive raptures crown your love,
And as your years increase, your bliss improve;
Each care will please—each sorrow you'll divide,
With double joys your happier hours will glide;
While sense and reason each their pow'rs employ,
By turns to give variety of joy—
For these kind Hear'n adorn'd that beauteous mind
With virtue, knowledge, and with thought refign'd:
For these kind Nature gave that lovely face:
That shape, that air, and each resistless grace:
To bless mankind such matchless charms were given,
Refign fair Delia, 'tis the will of Hear'n.

ANECDOTE.

A MEDICAL imposter, meeting with a clergyman, who is celebrated for his good sense and literary abilities, declared he could discover any disease and all the symptoms attending it, by the pulse, without information from the patient respecting his particular feelings. The Rev. gentleman, being himself an invalid, requested the Doctor to examine his pulse, and give him a specimen of his skill. Upon which the Doctor methodically touched his pulse, and with necromantick phiz, pretended to describe the disease, and all the feelings which his patient experienced; but, not being right in his conjectures, he was permitted to repeat his trial several times; until observing on the countenance of his patient a contemptuous smile, the Doctor pathetically exclaimed, "*I perceive, Sir, you think I am a fool.*" "*Upon my word, Doctor,* replied the clergyman, "*you have more sense than I expected, for you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.*"

Just Imported from LONDON, and to be sold by

Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary store, opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton, a large and universal assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

together with all kinds of

Painter's Colours.

Also,—Surgeons Pocket Instruments—Crooked Needles, in cases—Trocars—Crown and Country Lancets—Syringes—Bell Metal Mortars—Grain, Scales and Weights—Sponges—Oil of Vitriol—Ground Madder, Otter—Allum—Copperas—Brimstone—Borax—Nutgalls—Sale Peter—fine Turkey Figs, &c. &c.

He has likewise for sale, Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Allspice—Pepper—Rice—Chocolate—Rosin—Oil of Turpentine—best Sweet Oil in bottles—Lisbon Wine—Tamarinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser make as easy as possible.

Nov. 2, 1790.

Seth Wright,

Would inform his customers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large assortment of

GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Boston, make a general assortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Country Produce for Goods at usual.

Northampton, November 10, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

WANTED, as apprentice to the Watchmaking business, a smart active Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Nov. 3. 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of Samuel Taylor of Buckland, on the night of the 17th inst. a black yearling horse Colt, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Buckland, Sept. 29, 1790.

Crucibles,

Of various sizes, may be had of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of Webster's SPELLING BOOKS, 1d, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few cases of

POWDER,

very low.

CASH and SALT

given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED.

A few Cwt. of

REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,

cheaper than ever for ready money.

Northampton, October 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley.	£.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	3	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, } Collectors for
ELI KELLOGG, } S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT, }
ELEAZER NASH, } Collectors for
ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Granby.

October 8, 1790.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10/ to 24/. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found tobe cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

CASH

Paid for

Old GOLD

and

Old BRASS

By SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Oct. 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
60		50		3000
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
209		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000

25000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. }
DAVID COZZ, }
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT, }
JOHN KNELLAND, }

Boston, July 27. 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the executing of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sum to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

STOLEN, or taken away by mistake, a Cask of rod NAILS, marked T. F.—Said cask was brought from Boston last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Masters, to bring to Northampton—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Nails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPPAN and FOWLE.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber about the 24th of September last a light Spring calf of a pale red colour, with a white tale; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SETH GRAVES.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 221.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

he Address of the Committee of the United Baptist Churches, in Virginia, assembled in the City of Richmond, August 1, 1789.

To the President *of the* United States *of* America.

SIR,

AMONG the many shouts of congratulation, that you receive from cities, societies, states, and the whole world; we wish to take an active part in the universal chorus, in expressing our great satisfaction in your appointment to the first office in the nation. When America, on a former occasion was reduced to the necessity of appealing to arms to defend her natural and civil rights, a WASHINGTON was found fully adequate to the exigencies of the dangerous attempt: Who by the philanthropy of his heart, and prudence of his head, led forth her untutored troops into the field of battle; and by the skilfulness of his hands [under the King of Heaven] battled the projects of the insulting foe, and pointed out the road to independence; even at a time when the energy of the cabinet was not sufficient to bring into action the natural aid of the confederation, from its respective sources. The grand object being obtained, the independence of the States acknowledged, free from ambition, devoid of sanguine thirst of blood; our hero returned, with those he commanded, and laid down his sword at the feet of those who gave it him: "Such an example to the world is new." Like other nations we experience, that it requires as great valor and wisdom, to make an advantage of a conquest, as to gain one.

The want of efficacy in the confederation, the redundency of laws, and their partial administration in the States, called aloud for a new arrangement of our system. The wisdom of the States for that purpose was collected, in a grand Convention over which you, Sir, had the honor to preside. A national government in all its parts was recommended, as the only preservative of the Union; which plan of government is actually in operation. When the constitution first made its appearance in Virginia, we as a society, had mutual struggles of mind, fearing that the liberty of conscience (dearer to us than property or life) was not sufficiently secured. Perhaps our jealousies were heightened, on account of the usage we received in Virginia, under the regal government; when mobs, bonds, fines and prisons, were our frequent repast.

Convinced on the one hand, that without an effective national government, the States would fall into dissolution, and all the consequent evils; and on the other hand seeing we should be accessary to some religious oppression, should any one society in the Union preponderate over all the rest: But amidst all the inquietudes of mind, our consolation arose from this consideration; the plan must be good, for it bears the signature of a tried steady friend. And if religious liberty is rather insecure in the constitution, "the administration will doubtless prevent all oppression, for a WASHINGTON will preside." According to our wishes, the unanimous voice of the Union has called you, Sir, from your beloved retreat, to launch forth again into the turbulent seas of human affairs, to guide the helm of the States. May that munificence which covered your head in battle, make you yet a greater blessing to your admiring country in time of peace. Should the horrid evils that have been so pestiferous in Asia and Europe, faction, ambition, war, perfidy, fraud, and persecution for conscience sake, ever approach the borders of our happy nation; may the name and administration of our beloved President, like the radiant source of day, scatter all those dark clouds from the American hemisphere.

And while we speak freely the language of our hearts, we are satisfied that we express the sentiments of our brethren, whom we represent; for every heart, at the name of WASHINGTON transpires with praise, and glows with gratitude; and altho the great evil in the States, is the want of mutual confidence between rulers and people; yet we all have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States; and it is our fervent prayer to Almighty God, that the federal government and the governments of the respective States, without rivalship may co-operate together, as to make the numerous people over whom they preside, the happiest nation on earth; and you, Sir, the happiest man, in seeing the people who by the smiles of Providence, you saved from vassalage by your martial valor, and made wise by your maxims, setting securely under their vine and figtree, enjoying the perfection of human felicity. May God long preserve your life and health, for a blessing to the world in general, and the United States in particular; and when like the sun, you have finished your course of great and unparalleled services, and you go the way of all the earth, may the divine Being, who will reward every man according to his works, grant unto you a glorious admission into his everlasting kingdom, through JESUS CHRIST. This Great Sir, is the prayer of your happy addressers.

By order of the committee,

SAMUEL HARRIS, Chairman.
REUBEN FORD, Clerk.

The PRESIDENT's Reply.

To the General Committee, representing the United Baptist Churches in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I REQUEST that you will accept my best acknowledgements for your congratulations on my appointment to the first office in the nation. The kind manner in which you mention my past conduct, equally claim the expression of my gratitude.

After we read by the smiles of Divine Providence on our exertions, obtained the object for which we contended, I retired at the conclusion of the war, with an idea that my country could have no farther occasion for my services, and with the intention of never entering again into public life. But when the exigencies of my country seemed to require me once more to engage in public affairs, an honest conviction of duty superceded my former resolution and became my apology for deviating from the happy plan which I had adopted.

If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the constitution framed in the convention where I had the honour to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would have never placed my signature to it: and if I could now conceive that the general government might be ever so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution.

For, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

While I recollect with satisfaction that the religious society of which you are members, have been throughout America, uniformly and almost universally the firm friends to the liberty and the preserving promoters of our glorious revolution; I cannot hesitate to believe that they will be the faithful supporters of a free, yet efficient general government. Under this pleasing expectation, I rejoice to assure them, that they may rely upon my best wishes and endeavours to advance their prosperity.

In the mean time, be assured, gentleman, that I entertain a proper sense of your fervent supplications to God for my temporal and eternal happiness. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The above address to the President was presented by a committee delegated from nine of the Baptist associations in the State of Virginia, which together with two others not included, represent two hundred and two regular churches, consisting of about 20,000 members.

Curious Traits in the CHARACTER of the present King of Naples, by Mrs. PIOZZI.

THE king of Naples rides and rows, and hunts the wild boar, and catches fish in the bay, and sells it in the market, as dear as he can too; but gives away the money they pay him for it, and that directly: so that no suspicion of meanness, or of any thing worse than a little rough merriment, can be ever attached to his truly honest, open and undeceiving character.

Stories of monarchs seldom give me pleasure, who seldom am persuaded to give credit to tales told of persons few people have any access to, and whose behavior towards those few is circumscribed within the laws of insipid and dull routine; but this prince lives among his subjects with the old Roman idea of a window before his bosom. They know the worst of him is that he shoots at the birds, dances with the girls, eats macaroni, and helps himself to it with his fingers, and rows against the watermen in the bay, till one of them burst out a bleeding at the nose last week, with his uncourtly efforts to outdo the king, who won the trifling wager by this accident; conquered, laughed, and leaped on shore amid the acclamations of the populace, who huzzaed him home to the palace, from whence he sent double freedom, he had won to the waterman's wife and children, with other tokens of kindness. Mean time, while he resolves to be happy himself, he is equally determined to make no man miserable.

When the Emperor and the grand duke talked to him of their new projects for the reformation in the church, he told them he saw little advantage they brought into their states by these new-fangled notions; that when he was at Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find in either, while his capital was crowded with refugees from thence; that in short they might do their way, but he would do his; that he had not now an enemy in the world, public or private; and that he would not make himself any for the sake of propagating doctrines he did not understand, and would not take the trouble to study; that he should say his prayers as he used to do, and had no doubt of their being heard, while he only begged blessings on his beloved people. So if these wife brothers-in-law would learn of him to enjoy life, instead of shortning it by unnecessary cares, he invited them to see him next morning play a great match at tenis.

ON RELIGION.

(From "Rudiments of Taste.")

NOTHING is more talked of than Religion; nothing less understood. And yet nothing can be more obvious, than that religion is not a system of ceremonies, but a divine principle, influencing the whole moral conduct. Its simple, fixed, and determinate sense, is briefly the love of God, and good will to mankind. This is the sum of all religion; without it, vain were the oblation of the Jewish church—vain are the ceremonials of the Christian.

The 'love of God,' is not a passion, but a rational principle; it is that sentiment of reverence & gratitude, which naturally arises in a generous mind, when reflecting on one supreme beneficient power, who is the immediate author of all good, and the fountain of all perfection.—This contrariture is the parent of unaffected piety; the soul cannot but adore the Being whom she believes to be all wise, almighty, and eternal. She cannot but love Him who is the source of unnumbered blessings, and dread to offend Him whose nature she believes to be holiness. Hence the source of moral virtue; sin is avoided, because displeasing to the Deity; and virtuous dispositions acquired, because agreeable to a power who is able to reward every endeavour to please him, with eternal and unspeakable happiness.

Such a filial rational love, must be the fruit of every mind that is not ignorant of the being and attributes of God; or that has not received from bigotry or superstition, any mistaken notion of him. Remember there is an invariable test by which you may know the love of God. Ask your own heart, if it seek the favour of the Deity above every other consideration?—If it value this more than its dearest interest, and life itself, a ready affirmative puts the question out of all doubt.

I have been always of opinion, that the abuses of religion are more owing to the weakness than the knavery of mankind. Perhaps it would be no hard task to prove, that all the absurd doctrines which at this day disgrace her in certain sects—originated with persons, the warmth of whose imagination, exceeded the strength of their understanding; but waving whatever tends to controversy, I shall only hint, that the practice of piety has received considerable injury from such devotees. Forgetful of what was just now advanced, that religion is not a ruling passion, but a principle; these people have made it all consist in incoherent rhapsodies, and senseless jargon of devout impulses—holy consolations, and such like, which I believe they are more indebted for to particular tempers and constitutions, than any revelation of divine favour—Persons of solid sense, have with reason been disgusted at this affected piety—but the world loves to run into extremes, and thereby it happens, that because the cant of hypocrisy or superstition, has been judged injurious to the dignity of religion—modern manners disclaim any acquaintance with her at all.

But be assured, that nothing so highly elevates and adorns the human character as a steady rational piety—nor is any thing capable of yielding so pure and exalted a happiness to the soul, as a habit of devotion. No one who has experienced the vicissitude of sublunary things, but must highly value the privilege of possessing a friend, ever ready to hear the complaints of affliction, and all powerful to relieve them.

Such a friend you may enjoy in the Divine Being. Of what consequence is it then that you acquire a taste for the exercises of devotion. That you cultivate a friendship with heaven, and accustom your hearts to talk with God? This is an emphatical expression of David; and gives you an idea of rational and sincere prayer; which consists not in formal addresses, but is the genuine language of the heart. Such a divine intimacy, has something in it extremely suitable to the noblest sensations of the soul; and, therefore, may well be sought after as a source of refined and exquisite felicity. In troubles, you will find it more precious than the balm of Gilead: it will shed a ray of fixed peace, when the dark clouds of adversity obscure your path. In death—but here my pen must stop—there can be no doubt but at that final, that awful period, it will afford that consolation, which can never be derived from the retrospects of worldly grandeur