FRIENDSHIP.

DISTILL'D amidst the gloom of night,
Dark hangs the dewdrop on the thorn,
Till notic'd by approaching light,
It glitters in the smile of morn;

Morn soon retires; her feeble pow'r
The sun outbeams with genial day,
And gently, in benignant hour,
Exhales the liquid pearl away.

Thus on affliction's fable bed,
Deep sorrows rise of saddest hue;
Condensing round the mourner's head,
They bathe the cheek with chilly dew.

Tho' pity shews her dawn from Heav'n,
When kind the pains assistance near;
To friendship's sun alone 'tis given
To soothe and dry the mourner's tear.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,
CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!

The following is a true copy of an advertisement which was lately found pasted up in a Tavern, in Warwick, Rhode-Island:—

"*An Enemy to Great Sallaries*

"I HEREBY offer myself a Candidate for a Representative in Congress and will serve for two thirds of the wages and lodge one third in the Gen Treasury of the State or take what the Assembly shall think rite

"STEPHEN ARNOLD

"Warwick Sept. 13 1790"

☞ Since the "offer" of Mr. Arnold, to serve as a Federal Representative, cheaper than the present pay, a correspondent has formed a scale of depreciation, which determines merit, and the value of public services, and finds that "Mr. Arnold's pay according to this scale, would be somewhat below *two shillings a cent per day.*"

LONDON.

A Common sailor, who lately returned from the East Indies, and, unlike the generality of his brethren, had saved a considerable sum of money out of his wages; in order to avoid being impressed, took the resolution to remain a while on shore. In this view, he hired a sixteen foot lot on Berkely common, and erected thereon, a very small wooden hovel; just large enough to contain himself, and his wife Sue, and a very few articles of the most common furniture. A parcel of his companions, to play him a waggish trick, went one night last week with two long pieces of timber, and running them under the hovel, raised it, and carried it fairly off, leaving it near a mile from its former situation; the sailor and his wife, being all the while sound asleep, and knowing nothing of the matter. In the morning, the honest tar opening the door, and seeing an entire change both of place and prospect, rubbing his eye, observed dryly to his rib. *Devil burn me, Sue, but we have been all night long dragging our anchor!*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

THE COLLECTORS of Tax No. 6 will please to take Notice, that the Hon. Legislature, have repeatedly Resolved, That it is of the Greatest consequence, that Tax No. 6 should be collected with all possible expedition; and directed the Treasurer to take effectual measures for the speedy enforcing the Collection thereof.

THESE are therefore, to notify the Collectors of said Tax, that unless they pay their Balances into the Treasury, on or before the first Day of February next, Executions will be issued against them therefor.

The Collectors of No. 7. Tax, are also requested to exert themselves, in collecting and paying said Tax, and thereby prevent Executions being issued against them: For the information of the Selectmen and Assessors of the several Towns, and at the same time requesting their aid, should it be found necessary, the Treasurer here inserts an Extract of an Act passed 23d March, 1784.

Extract of an Act, passed the 23d of March, 1784.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the several Collectors of public Taxes shall, once in every two months at least, exhibit to the Selectmen, and where there are no Selectmen, to the Assessors of the respective Towns or plantations to which they belong, a just and true account of all the Monies they have received on the several Taxes committed to them, and produce the Treasurer's receipts for all the Monies they have respectively paid into the Treasury.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Collector of public Taxes, shall neglect to exhibit his Accounts in manner aforesaid, he shall for[illegible] pay for every neglect, the sum of [illegible] per cent. on the sum or s[illegible] him to collect, to the [illegible] Plantation of which he [illegible] lector, to be recovered by [illegible] tation, in any Court of [illegible] the same."

ALEX. HODGDO[illegible] Treasurer.

Massachusetts Monthly S[illegible] CLASS THE SEVENT[illegible]

SCHEME

Of the SEVENTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State [illegible]
5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLA[illegible]

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	1	1000
1		200	1	200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		02		200
15		01		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before THURSDAY the 13th of January next.

☞ 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 COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1790.

FRESH GOODS.

Spencer Whiting,

Has just received, and now opening for Sale, at his Store in Worthington, an extensive assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to dispose of on the most liberal terms.——Among which are the following articles, viz.—

LONDON brown, ash, blue, drab, green, & scarlet Broad Cloths.
Velvets,
Thicksetts,
Corderoys,
Royal Rib,
Satinets,
Lastings,
Fustian and Jean,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Auteloon,
Tabborees,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Wildbore,
Coatings,
Ratteens,
Baizes,
An assortment of Linens,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
A great variety of Shawls.
Lawns,
Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs,
Muslins,
Figur'd and plain Gauzes,
Black and white Millinet,
Black Lace,
Dutch do.
Single and double Sattins,
Modes,
Sarsnet,
Tiffany,
Romal and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cotton and linen, do.
Black Russel,
Callimance,
Silk Crape,
GRAIN of all kinds, Flax, Tow Cloth, Old Pewter, Bees-Wax, Furrs, Pork, Butter, and almost any kind of Country Produce, received in payment for any of the above articles.

N. B. Cash paid for SALTS of LYE.

Worthington, Dec. 10, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. two young horses, one a dark bay, the other a sorrel; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIAS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietor of unimproved land's lying in the Town of Conway, in the County of Hampshire, that the several lots are taxed in tax No. 1 and No. 2, and also Town & Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Lot No. 46 laid to Noah Baker,	1	5	5
Lot No. 91 laid to Col. Hinsdale,	1	2	3
Lot. No. 83 laid to J. Atherton's heirs	1	8	4
Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne.	0	4	5
Lot No. 40 44 & 75 owned by J. Barnard,	3	7	1
Lot No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin,	0	8	2
Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinsdale,	0	15	11
Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks,	0	0	4
Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs,	0	2	3
Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Well's 2d heirs,	0	2	6
Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding,	0	8	3
Lot No. 18 laid to J. Atherton's heirs,	0	8	1
Lot No. 19 laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0	8	1
Lot. No. 20 laid to Capt. T. French	0	8	1
Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs,	0	11	10
Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Catlin,	0	7	4
Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root,	0	7	7
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nims' heirs,	0	5	9
Lot No. 25 laid to D. & Asa Childs' heirs,	0	0	9
The following are taxes that were assessed in the year 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, consolidated into silver as follows, viz:			
Lot No. 23 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	1	3	6
Lot No. 24 laid to Samuel Barnard Esq.	0	4	5
Lot No. 30 laid to Mary Wells,	1	13	5
Lot No. 64 laid to J. Catlin, own'd by Seth,	0	2	6

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday, the tenth day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS in Conway, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, December 1, 1790.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles.

Also, all kinds of

Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,

Plated, do.—Pinchbeck, do. &c.—Crucibles—Chapes and Tongues, and all kinds of work in the Goldsmith's Business, may be had of the subscriber,—who wants to purchase old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which good pay will be made.——He also wants an Apprentice at the above business.—Enquire of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Dec. 8, 1790.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a large and general assortment of

G O O D S,

suitable to the season—which he will dispose of on very moderate terms. He continues to take most kinds of Country Produce.

Easthampton, Dec. 16, 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.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Will pay Cash for ASHES if delivered at the Potash Manufactory in Northampton, any time this winter. They will likewise pay cash for Good well Dryed and cleansed Hops, if delivered at their store in Northampton, any time previous to the 22nd of the present month.

Dec. 15, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in Shelburne, in the County of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed for the year 1790, in the State tax No. 8, also town and County tax, on lot No. 22, in the fourth part of Shelburne,

	£.	s.	d.
Laid to Samuel Dickinson,	1	3	10

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of January next so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. HAZAEL RANSOM in Shelburne at 10 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN RANSOM, Collector.

Dec. 6. 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time about the last of October, a yearling Heifer red, white face, some white upon her belly, a crop en both ears. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN KIRKLAND.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1790.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LINCOLN, at Alfred, in New-Hampshire.

ALMANACKS,

For 1791 may be had of the Printer hereof.

Vol. V.] THE [Number 18.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the (Boston) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, of December 1, 1790.

DOMESTIC ABSTRACT.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

IN the preceeding month, a great part of the Military establishment of the neighbouring States, has been reviewed and inspected. We know not in what manner we shall better discharge our duty on this head, than by a general view of the composition of our national defence, in the northern States.

However necessary standing armies may be in a monarchy, or an aristocracy, to annoy an enemy abroad, or secure despotic at home; in a republic so happily constituted as our own, we will venture to say, that the proper military establishment will be a substantial and efficient Militia, composed of the major part of the people of suitable age. Added to these, will be permanent troops, sufficient to secure the frontiers from sudden incursions. A greater body of standing troops will tend to vitiate the body politic, and change the happy temperature of its composition:—Nor can we do wholly without them—the frontiers unguarded would offer an inviting temptation to an ambitious foe, too powerful to be resisted.

For the national defence, in time of war, the Militia must furnish the principal materials. The government of the United States, co-operating with those of the several States, is admirably calculated to place the Militia on such footing, that it shall be always kept in a high state of discipline, and capable of constituting a formidable army on the shortest notice, and without imposing too heavy a burthen upon the people, or corrupting their ideas of a free government. Every man enrolled may be so far accustomed to military habits and exercises, as to see the necessity of paying a ready obedience to military orders, and be able to perform all the principal duties of the camp, and of the field; at least until relieved by troops which will be speedily raised for the exigence of war.

It cannot be doubted but the system about to be adopted by Congress, which will embrace the whole Militia of the United States, will contain nearly all the excellences of the state systems, without their errors, and inconveniences; and while it avoids to oppress the citizens with too heavy burdens of military duty, the ease of accountability will be so linked together in the arrangement, that it will carry itself completely into effect, and not depend merely on the public spirit of the officers to excite them to their duty.

The MILITIA of MASSACHUSETTS Exhibit at this time a spectacle to the world highly honorary to our country; notwithstanding there are some essential defects in the systems, it advances in discipline, and never was the time it shone with greater lustre than the present year.

It is composed of two classes, distinguished by Alarmist and Trainband.—The former comprehends all persons, except the Clergy, &c. from forty to sixty years of age, and is constituted as a *Corps de Reserve*;—the men of this Class being obliged only to exhibit their arms once a year, to show that they are prepared in case of sudden invasion or rebellion.—The Trainband form the great bulwark and strength of the country, and is equal, if not superior to any Militia in the world—unless we say, with the King of Prussia, that his standing Army is a Militia, because some of them are permitted to go home to work a small part of the year. The Trainband is composed of all persons from fifteen to forty years of age, with some exceptions in favor of persons office, &c. these are obliged to attend the orders of their Captains, for company discipline four days at least every year, and one day at least every year they are obliged to duality in regiment.

The whole Militia of the state is formed into 9 Divisions, 19 Brigades, 25 Corps of Artillery, and 29 Troops of Cavalry, 75 Regiments, 10 Corps of Division Infantry.

The Divisions are all formed upon the same principles, each having a proportion of every species of troops but from the local situations, they are not equal in point of numbers.

The Governor is always Captain-General and Commander in Chief, and has an Adjutant-General, a Quarter-Master-General, and Commissary-General, to conduct the duties of their several departments, and four Aids-de-Camp, in his suite. Each division is commanded by a Major-General, who has a Deputy-Adjutant General, a Deputy Quarter-Master-General, a Deputy Commissary-General, and two Aids-de-Camp, in his suite. Each brigade is commanded by a Brigadier General, who has a Brigade Major and Brigade Quarter-Master in his suite. Each regiment has a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Quarter-Master, and from eight to twelve companies; each company has a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, and from sixty to one hundred trainband men.

The claim men will in each company distinct, are under the command of the Captain, who once a year views their arms.

All these military bodies have their local districts.

The 1st division, commanded (pro tempore) by Brigadier-General Thayer, (Major General Lincoln having resigned) forms two brigades of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, four corps of Artillery, three of division Infantry, and is composed of the county of Suffolk.—The 2d division, commanded by Major-General Titcomb, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, four corps of Artillery, one of division Infantry, and is composed of the county of Essex.—The 3d division, commanded by Major-General Brooks, forms two brigades of Infantry, three troops of Cavalry, five corps of Artillery, two of division Infantry; and is composed of the county of Middlesex.—The 4th division, commanded by Major General Shepherd, forms two brigades of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery, two of division Infantry; and is composed of the county of Hampshire.—The 5th division, commanded by Major-General Cobb, forms three brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery; and is composed of the counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket.—The 6th division, commanded by Major-General Goodwin, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery; and is composed of the counties of York and Cumberland.—The 7th division, commanded by Major-General Newell, forms 2 brigades of Infantry, 1 regiment consisting of 8 troops of Cavalry, 2 corps of Artillery, 1 of division Infantry; & is composed of the county of Worcester. The 8th division, commanded by Maj. General Lithgow, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, one corps of Artillery, one of division Infantry; and is composed of the counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington.—The 9th division, commanded by Major-General Ashley, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, three corps of Artillery; and is composed of the county of Berkshire.

All these corps together, form a great Militia Army, consisting of 50,000 trainband Infantry, 1500 Cavalry, and 1200 Artillery men, all of suitable age for actual service when their country calls them to the field—add to these 50,000 Alarm-men all armed for war, the whole will make a body of 75,000 men.

There never was a time when the Militia of Massachusetts appeared to better advantage than it did the last season; almost every regiment and corps throughout the State were mustered, reviewed and inspected—the greater part of the men and all the officers appeared in uniform—the arms of the battalion Infantry were in general bright and in good order, with bayonets, and nearly complete with accutrements—the Cavalry were well mounted and complete in uniform and equipment—the Artillery men made a most excellent appearance, and the Division Infantry appeared complete in uniform, arms and accoutrements.

After the close of the last war every man far himself down under his vine and fig tree, and thought there was none to make him afraid; but the insurrection of 1786 roused the martial spirit of our citizens, and convinced them that freedom without security would take to itself wings and fly away—since that time the Militia throughout the State has been fast advancing to that perfection in which we now see it—there is however, yet room for progression, and from the military ardour which burns in the breasts of our citizens in general there is every reason to expect, that still greater improvements will be made in the duties of the field.

The MILITIA of CONNECTICUT Consists of six brigades, thirty regiments of Infantry, six regiments of Cavalry, three companies of Artillery, and three of Division Infantry—amounting to near 33,000 effective men, well directed and appointed, and completely armed.

The MILITIA of NEW-HAMPSHIRE Is in a high degree of discipline—and its Cavalry are the most numerous and respectable in the Union. The greater part of the troops and all the officers are in complete uniform. The numbers we have not been able to procure.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

THE House being met, the Clerk proceeded to read the report of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the establishment of a National Bank, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Members, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On Mr. Lee's motion of yesterday, respecting the renewal of lost certificates, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpose; and the committee were appointed accordingly, to consist of Messrs. Lee, Trumbull, and Cadwallader.

The House adopted the motion which Mr. Smith laid on the table last Monday, relative to addressing the President of the Commonwealth of Paris.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Ames and Sturges, was appointed to bring in a bill for extending a law of the last session, which expires next March, relative to certain duties collected in Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

A desultory conversation arose, respecting the form of proceeding on the President's speech. After some time however, the committee agreed to, and reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that immediate provision ought to be made for defraying the expences of the expedition against the Indians northwest of the Ohio.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills for further encouragement of the navigation of the United States.

Resolved, That such part of the President's speech as relates to the Mediterranean trade, be referred to the Secretary of State.

The foregoing resolution being adopted by the House the first was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury to report ways and means; the second to a committee of twelve members one from each State—and the third to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, *Resolved*, that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for disposing of vacant lands and establishing a land-Office for that purpose, be referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

The report on the uniformity of weights and measures, made at the last session by the Secretary of State, is to be referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seney presented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore town, praying for the establishment of an Health-Office, in that place—laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition of John Churchman, praying the attention of Congress to a petition formerly presented; especially to that part in which he solicits Congress, to frame a vessel, in which he may proceed to Baffin's-Bay, for the purpose of making discoveries, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill, entitled, "an act to continue in force an act passed at the last session, declaring the assent of Congress, to certain acts of the states of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia, which was read the first time."

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. Mr. Livermore in the chair. They made some progress in the discussion of the bill. Several amendments and alterations were proposed, and some of them adopted.

Mr. Gilman moved that persons upwards of 45 years of age, instead of 50, as in the bill, should not be enrolled in the militia—This motion was agreed to.

The residue of the conversation this day, was on the subject of exemptions from militia duty—Several motions were made, but no essential alterations took place in the bill.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Several petitions were read and disposed of. An address from the Quakers praying exemption from militia duties, was read.

Read a second time, a bill for continuing an act respecting certain duties in Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island. A bill supplementary to an act making provision for the debt of the U. S. came down from the Senate; Read a first time.

Mr. Seney moved that the petition from the town of Baltimore, should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that as the subject of regulating Harbors, &c. would undoubtedly come before the Legislature, and a general provision be made respecting the object of the petition—he submitted it to the gentlemen, whether it would not be better that this petition should be referred to the committee that should be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Seney acquiesced, as he said his wish was to have this petition referred to a select committee.

The residue of the day, the House in committee of the whole, spent in discussing the Militia bill.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.