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[JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 33)

MISCELLANY

KINGS.

From a late Albany paper.

THE people of France have abolished royalty; and there are not wanting persons who ascribe this conduct to irreligion; as if the bible established monarchy by Divine authority—Yet the very contrary is the case; for when the Israelites demanded a king, they were warned by divine inspiration, that a king would be a curse to them; and accordingly we find that the whole race of the Israelitish Kings, though selected by the finger of inspiration, as being the choicest and best among God's chosen people, before they were made kings, became scourges to the people.

Saul the son of Kish, was pointed out by the prophet of the Lord, and inaugurated with miracles; yet when Saul became king, he rebelled against his Maker, became troubled with an evil spirit, as most kings are, tampered with the witch of Endor, perished with his army on mount Gilboa, and his whole family were rejected and left.

David, before he was king, was a man after God's own heart; yet, after he was made king, and being invested with power, he became monstrously wicked.

Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived; he took, together with the daughter of Pharaoh, women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians and Hittites, seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines; and though he built a temple to the true God, yet he turned idolater, and went after Ashtoreth, the Goddess of the Zidonians, and after Malcom, the abomination of the Ammonites; and did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, when the people complained that his father's yoke was heavy, threatened, like a true tyrant, that he would add to their yoke; whereupon the Lord rent the kingdom away from the house of David, and exalted Jeroboam to be King over the ten tribes.

Jeroboam was no sooner king than he set about establishing idolatry; and becoming a master of iniquity, he taught Israel to sin.

Abijam, the son of Rehoboam, reigned at Jerusalem after his father's death; and he walked in the sins of his father.

Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, reigned in Israel, and he did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Baasha, the son of Abijah, of the house of Issachar, conspired against Nadab and he smote the house of Jeroboam, and left not one that breathed. And Baasha did evil in the sight of the Lord, and walked in the ways of Jeroboam.

Elah, the son of Baasha, succeeded to his father's throne, and Zimri killed him whilst he was drunk, and destroyed all the house of Baasha.

Zimri reigned seven days, did evil, and perished by the rebellion of Omri.

Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts; half the people followed Tibni, the son of Ganith, to make him king, and half followed Omri.—Omri prevailed, and of course killed Tibni—and Omri did evil, and walked in the ways of Jeroboam.

Ahab, the son of Omri, succeeded to the throne. His wife was Jezebel.—Their wickedness is proverbial; and bad as his predecessors were. Ahab, we are told, did evil more than all the kings of Israel before. The story of Naboth's vineyard belongs to this blessed reign.

Joshaphat, the son of Aza, reigned over Judah, after the death of his father and was a good prince.

Ahaziah succeeded Ahab in the throne of Israel, and did evil, and walked in the ways of his father Ahab, and his mother Jezebel, and in the way of Jeroboam the son of Nebat.

Jehoram, succeeded Ahaziah, and we are told that he was very wicked.

Jehoram, the son of good old King Jehoshaphat, succeeded to the throne of Judah. He was as bad as the King of Israel; and he could hardly be worse.

Jehu, the son of Nimthi, was raised up by the special appointment of God, and anointed king of Israel. He slew Ahaziah and Jehoram, King of Israel, and extirpated the whole house of Ahab. Even Jehu, as soon as he was king, forgot his maker, and walked in the ways of Jeroboam the son of Nebat.

Athalia, the mother of Ahaziah, King of Judah, finding him dead, slew all the seed royal of Judah, except an infant called Joash; and Athalia reigned six years, till she was put to death.

Joash reigned forty years, and was a good king.—his servant slew him.

Jehoahaz succeeded him, and did evil. Jeroboam succeeded him, and walked in the ways of Jeroboam the son of Nebat.

Amaziah succeeded his father Joash in the throne of Judah, and did that which was right, except that he permitted idolatry.

Azaria succeeded his father Amaziah. He was punished with leprosy, on account of permitting idolatry, and dwelt in a separate house, and his son Jotham governed Judah.

Zachariah succeeded Jeroboam in the throne of Israel, and did evil.

Shullam murdered Zachariah, and reigned in his stead very wickedly. Menahim murdered Shullam, and reigned wickedly.

Pekahiah, his son, succeeded, reigning wickedly, and was put to death by Pekah, a captain of his. Pekah reigned wickedly.

Hoshea slew him, and reigned but little better. In his reign, the Assyrians carried Israel away captive. None was left but the tribe of Judah.

Jotham succeeded Azariah in the throne of Judah, and did right, except that he suffered idolatry to remain.

Ahaz succeeded, and walked in the way of the kings of Israel; and he could hardly have taken a worse way.

Hezekiah succeeded; an excellent king.

Manasseh reigned next in Judea—a horrid prince. Like some modern kings, he shed innocent blood very much.

Amon succeeded, and was as bad as his father.

Josiah, his son, was a good prince.

Jehoahaz, his son, was a bad prince.

Eliakim, or Jehoiakim, was also a bad prince.

Jehoiachin, his son, was a wicked prince. He was carried captive to Babylon.

Zedekiah was another wicked prince. In him ended the independence of the Kingdom of Judah, it being totally subdued by the Babylonians.

During the greater part of these reigns the children of Israel were in wars with their neighbors, or one another, or both—their lands frequently ravaged, and all of them, at last, either extirpated or carried away into captivity.

Now here is a picture of kingly government; that which hardly any worse can be exhibited from profane history.—The Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Grecian or Roman Kings or Emperors were hardly worse.—and yet the Bible is referred to as an authority in favor of monarchy! The truth is, that kings are bad men, with very few exceptions, and always have been, in all ages and countries—and even good men, when they become kings, generally become bad men; and their sons, who are brought up to be kings, are generally worse than they; so that the latter end of a line of Kings is generally worse than the beginning.—When the prophet told Hazeal what a monster of cruelty and wickedness he would become, when he should be promoted to the throne of Syria, Hazeal was astonished, and exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog that he shall do this great thing?" But a prince, educated for a throne, would have been no way astonished at such a prophecy.—The sacred history is written without flattery; and if the history of the best kingdoms upon earth were as faithfully penned, there would be little ground to boast a superiority.

AMERICANS! When you are tempted to submit to royal government—read your Bible.

USEFUL.

REMEDY FOR BRUISES.

A Coachman, in a street in London, was by a sudden jolt, thrown off his box, and in his fall his foot fell into a hollow in the pavement, which occasioned a sprain, attended with violent pain, and a considerable inflammation. A brother who promised him a speedy cure—He ordered a gallon of porter to be simmered in an earthen vessel, all, when cooled, it became of the consistence of a plaster. He spread this plaster on a thin old glove, and applied it round the ankle. In three days he mounted his box, being relieved of the swelling and pain.

Another person, being surrounded by pickpockets in endeavouring to save his money, fell down, and struck one side of his loins upon a stone more prominent than the rest of the pavements. Considerable pain and swelling were the consequences; and next day his back, and the thigh on that side, became greatly discoloured. Having seen the success of the porter plaster in the former instance, I desired that the porter plaster might be applied to part of the back and thigh, while the other parts were treated according to art, that so a comparative experiment might be made of the effects of each. The swelling subsided nearly equally in both; but the pain and the blackness of skin went off much sooner in the parts covered with the plaster than in the other parts. Accidents have since afforded me several instances of similar success attending the application of this plaster. Might we not expect that success might attend the application of this plaster in other fixed pains in various parts of the body.

As these accidents happened in London, where porter is the malt liquor most generally used, the plaster was made of it; yet I doubt not but that other fermented malt liquors, used in the same manner, might have similar effects.

Where such hurts are frequent, this plaster may be long kept in good condition, if it is covered with a little oil to prevent the evaporation of the fluid particles. S. A.

LONDON.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The following address to his Majesty was voted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, held on Saturday December 13, at the town Hall, by public summons from the Mayor. It will shew that in the most respectable and independent parts of this country, love for the constitution is manifested by the truest test, namely, the desire of correcting abuses.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty  
The humble address of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, tradesmen, free burgeses and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,  
"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly approach your majesty, anxious to testify the deep sense we entertain of that paternal care and goodness which has so uniformly distinguished your majesty's reign, and which has been peculiarly eminent in preserving these kingdoms from a participation in those wars and calamities, in which other countries of Europe have been of late unfortunately involved.

"In expressing our firm attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, our unshaken adherence to the constitution of these realms, we speak the language of gratitude and of truth, founded on a thorough conviction of the numerous blessings we have experienced under your majesty's government, and a decided opinion, that the British constitution is in its spirit and principles, admirably calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of these kingdoms.—Convinced of its stability, we trust to temperance and gradual exercise of its inherent powers, and to the wisdom of the legislative body, for a remedy to any defects, which

the lapse of time or the less liberal and enlightened policy of former days may have produced. And we profess our deep abhorrence of any attempt that may be made by its enemies, either foreign or domestic, to injure or overthrow it, or to establish any other form or system of government in its stead.

"In your majesty's issuing your late Royal proclamation for the early assembling your parliament, we find an additional instance of your gracious attention to the public welfare, and your watchful solicitude for the tranquility of these realms. And we trust to the vigilance and goodness of your majesty, and to the wisdom and integrity of parliament, for the adoption of such measures as may most effectually tend to unite and preserve your majesty's faithful subjects in one firm and unalterable sentiment of affection and attachment to your majesty's royal person and government, and may secure the continuance of that peace, both at home and abroad, with which the prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms are so intimately connected."

Dec. 10. The London Gazette, of December 8, contains his Majesty's Proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn.

And rewards of 100l for the apprehending of John Terence Frost, of Westminster, and Sampson Perry, of Westminster; the first for scandalous, wicked, malicious, and seditious words of, and concerning his present Majesty, and the Constitution of the realm; and the latter for having printed and published a false, scandalous, wicked, malicious, and seditious, libel. Both rewards to be paid by the solicitor of his Majesty's treasury.

On Saturday last, their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, were in the Tower all the morning; and, in company with several general officers, and engineers, together with the Governor of the Tower, officers of the guards and artillery on duty there, inspected the state of defence into which the Tower has been put, at which their Royal Highnesses expressed their satisfaction. The Princes breakfasted with the officers, during which the music played, and the soldiers sang God save the King. After breakfast their Royal Highnesses viewed the armories, ordnance, regalia, and mint, and concluded by visiting the lions. The Princes at quitting the Tower, expressed their satisfaction at the attention shewn them and seemed much pleased at their morning's amusement. Their Royal Highnesses treated the soldiers with beer, &c.

Dec. 12. The price of hemp is risen within the last ten days from 2s. to 30s per ton. Tar and pitch have likewise risen in proportion. Our government has purchased some thousand tons of hemp during the last week. Some French agents have likewise bought up a very large quantity of it; but we have reason to believe, that when entries for exportation are offered to be made at the Custom-house, government will stop them, and buy up the hemp themselves.

Yesterday morning early, several pieces of cannon were brought from Woolwich to the Duke of Richmond's yard, in privy Gardens, and several others ordered to be brought up this morning from that place, thirty-six of which will be placed in the Park.

Yesterday a Board was held at the War-Office, when investigating was taken several military officers, who have shewn their principal intentions for a revolution in this country.

Dec. 20. Two French frigates have passed up the Sheldt, and convoyed the stores to Antwerp. The Dutch protest against their passage, but did not attempt to oppose them by force.—There are three English frigates also in the Sheldt; so that the question for peace or war may be soon brought to issue.

The Ministry of France order General Dumourier to pursue the enemy's army into whatever country gives them asylum, and to destroy them before they are reinforced, or in a state to renew their attack on France.