

BE more careful of what thou dost, than what thou hast; for not what thou hast, but what thou dost, must plead for or against thee.

Nothing is more forbid than for a man's mind to be his money's mercenary. A covetous man's kindred is like the fowler's net, wherein he catches meat, not out of charity, to relieve, but with treachery, to ensnare.

There is a kind of wolf, he never so hungry or ready to eat, yet if he see another prey, he forsakes his meat, and follows after that. Such a wolf is ambitious covetousness; it makes no use of what it hath gotten, but greedily hunteth after more; and, like Etop's dog, loath the morsel in his mouth, by snapping at the shadow in the water.

Covetousness makes men resemble wild beasts, whose bellies, they never so hard it is filled, will yet tear a prey, though they cannot eat it; and it prevails most commonly upon the prodigal, which shows the wisdom of the eternal goodness, in giving one sin leave to lash another to death.

Desires recalled teach us to desire more. With us have neither beginning nor end. In the midst of affluence we complain of penury; which not feeding, we make; for to pull is the whole world with a grumbling, is but a little more precious poverty.

It is desire only that makes us either poor or rich; and where we cannot feel need, the measure of enough or too little is in our own moderation.

Were there nothing else, it thinks the evil spirits under the earth having the charge of mines and treasures, were sufficient to deter men from this base sin of avarice.

The property of a covetous man is to live all his life time like a beggar; that he may be said at his death to die rich; who, as he is good to no man, so he is the worst friend to himself, wanting as well what he hath, as what he hath not.

It is better to be the scorp than the serpent; a covetous man (saith Diogenes); the first he loveth, and tendeth for increase; the other he neglecteth and hateth for expense. Avarice is defined to be a vice in the soul much like to the drop in the body. When all other sins grow old in man, avarice only continueth as youthful in the end as in the beginning.

The hieroglyphic of avarice some make the left hand clutch, thereby imitating tenacity, and holding fast; because that hand is more slow and dull, and less capable of agility, and thereby the more apt for retention.

Go, thou ungrateful to thy Maker! traitor to thine own soul! enemy of the poor! scorn of the rich! and prison of humanity; who keepst it shut up in thy bowels of brass, not suffering it so much as to behold its like.

The covetous man exerciseth his fury against himself, and deprives himself of that wealth of which formerly he had deprived others; what we receive from him comes from a hand defiled with blood; for he gives with an intention to grasp another.

Constantine, the first Christian emperor, was so free from this vice, that he would not suffer any man to be imprisoned for money due unto him; and he so much hated covetousness, that one day walking with Albanus, his chief favourite, who was too eager in the pursuit of his proper interests, he took a stick in his hand, and drew the length of five or six feet on the earth; then turning towards him, he said, "Albanus, why to much sweat and travel? In the end of all, neither I nor thee

shall have more than this; nay, we know not whether we shall have it or not."

The hand of the covetous is as the paw of the griffin; one so covetous that you may sooner extract honey and manna from flints, than get any thing out of his hands; one that loves life only to hold money in prison, and fears not death, but for the expense which must be made at his funeral. A covetous man in progeny is likened to a hen, which is said to be deaf in former; or like a bottle of silver, which affords nothing till it is broken; a mill-wheel, which laboreth much, but gaineth nothing; a bag, which ever doeth good but by his death. His life is of all other the most discomfortable; for that which is his God doth not always favour him; and that which should be, never. If my money were but another man's, I could but keep it; only the expending shows it mine. The covetous man chips his bread, and sends it to the baker for flax; he would dispatch himself when corn falls, but that he is loth to go to the price of a halter. He never makes a good meal but at his neighbour's table, and there he makes amends to his complaining stomach for his former & future fasts. If his servant breaks but an earthen dish, for want of light, he abates it out of his wages.

If thou desirest not to be poor, desire not to be rich; he is not rich that possesseth much, but that covets no more. The contented mind wants nothing that it hath not; whereas the covetous wants not only that which it hath not, but what it hath also. If thou desirest much rest, desire not too much; there is no less trouble in the preservation than in the acquisition of abundance. Diogenes found more rest in his tub, than Alexander on his throne. Contentment lies not in the things which we possess, but in the mind that values them. The greatest riches in the world is poverty, free from covetousness. Men were antiently tried by the river Rhine; but now they are experimented by the golden streams of Pactolus. Sigimond, the emperor, made one of his officers, that had betrayed his affairs through covetousness of money, drink up a glass of melted gold. Alas! is there need of so great covetousness in life to encounter with such extreme nakedness in death? If God will have me poor, must I endeavour to reverse the decrees of heaven and earth, that I may become rich?

Anecdote of a distinguished Lord Chief Justice. HIS celebrated judge, being on the Midland circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leicester, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters. The judge was remarkable for possessing an uncommon share of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceding that of the intended trial, ordered the crier of the court, to give public notice, that it would come on the next morning, at seven o'clock, thereby trusting that the female sex would absent themselves, on such an occasion. Instead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by six o'clock. At length the judge having heard all that the witnesses had to say in support of the charge, desired the prisoner would enter upon his defence. Mr. Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that as he was one evening walking over his grounds, he espied his prosecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots, from a pile that belonged to him, and observing she was a handsome girl, he jokingly told her, if ever he caught her repeating the transgression, he would assuredly repay himself, in a way more agreeable to his wishes. Business calling him the next day to town, he was absent

about a fortnight, and on his return happened one of his servants desired to know, whether he had given permission to a young woman, to carry away faggots from such a pile, for that she had done it every evening since his departure. It immediately occurred to him that it must be the girl he had seen before, and about the same hour, he repaired to the old spot, where he had not waited long before she made her appearance. To be brief, he joyfully desired the girl to make personal restitution, which, without hesitation or reluctance, she complied with. Mr. Shirley, in short, was honourably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the judge desired to give him one piece of advice. If, says his Lordship, you should ever find a woman stealing faggots again, do not threaten her with such a punishment; for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery will not leave you a stake in your hedge.

A N E C D O T E. DR. Pitcairn, who practised about fifty years ago, being called to a bricklayer on whom a chimney which he had just gravelly had fallen, finding the man dead, gravely turned round, and repeated the following apposite quotation: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their works follow them."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 10. The two men under sentence of death at Savannah, for robbing of Messrs. May and Hill's store, are reprieved by the executive; one of them named Smith, which Mr. Jack Carch used to denigrate exaltation, appeared to tranquil and indifferent as if he despised that fell spectre death, and all his attendant terrors, being no less stoical than Socrates of old, who made the spectators laugh during his dissolution. When a carpenter took measure of him for his coffin, he declared that it might be very large, in order that at the day of the resurrection there might be some room to rise; and the day previous to that on which he was to have been executed, he said to a dancing master, "if you'll attend to-morrow at the gallows, I'll show you a step which I hope you'll never dance. A person who had the curiosity to visit him, declared that Smith had been condemned in Philadelphia to servitude at the wheelbarrow; Smith promptly replied, "yes, Sir, the same day and by the same token you received twenty-nine lashes." It was observed to him, that considering his unhappy situation, he was very jocose. "why how can I be otherwise, when to-morrow I am to be married" -- to be married vociferated the bystanders, to whom, "why, to the Willow WOOD."

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE. THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment of Articles, the most useful and agreeable; among which is a very great quantity of Maga, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cakes and Saucers, of all kinds and sizes, imported direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New York. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass per box. A few hogstons of excellent St. Croix Rum at 2/3 per gallon. 2,500 var. Cheating Bar Soap, at 6d. per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6c. per doz. Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash. The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities; by the Public's most humble Servant, ASHBEI WELLS, Junr. Hartford, June 9, 1787.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Breck, Shephard and Clark, Mr. Printer.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. "Parturient montes nascitur ridiculus ulu."

INFORMS their customers and others, that they have just received and have now opened for Sale, at their Store a few rods east of the Court-house, in Northampton, a general assortment of India and European GOODS:

- Broadclothes, Serges, Coatings, Kalmecoets, Corduroys, Samstons, Jeans and Fustians, Ertwallings, Buzes and Flannels, Blankets, Vests, Cotton Denim, Marbles Quilting, Camblets and Cambletons, Russia, Calimancoes, Moresca, Durates, Tammins, Shaloons, Poplins, Capes, Linens, Checks, Calicoes, Chintzes, Patches, Cambricks, Lawns, Mullins, Modes, Satins, Taffeties, Persian, Cyprus, Silany, Shawls, Lawn Aprons, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Nankings, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Buttons of all sorts, Twist and Sewing Silk, Ribbons and Taffies, Quality and Binding, Laces and Thread, Pins and Needles, Worsted, Thread & Hose, Silk, Tapes, Cap Wires, Breeces Pieces, Furniture Check, Brunnels, Silk, Worsted & Gloves, and Leather & Mitts, Chip Hats, Scive Bottoms, A variety of Lute-strings, for Gowns, &c.

A general Assortment of HARD WARE, consisting (besides a great variety of other Articles) of

- NAILS and Glass, Saws, Handles & Ecurcheons, H & H Hinges, Knives and Forks, Locks of all sorts, Shoe & Kace Buckles, Saddlers Ware & Tools, Shoemakers Ditto, Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools, Pewter, Ware, Brass, & Wares of all kinds, Troozels, Spades and Shovels, Bar-Iron and Steel, Lithon, Malaga and Wine, Port, Brandy, Ditto, Leaf and brown Sugar, Salt, Cod Fish, China Cups and Saucers, An assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, exceeding cheap, Paper, Quills, Ink-Powder, Cake Ink, Telfmans, Primers, and Waters.

As they sell for present pay only, they are determined to sell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever sold in this part of the country. June 27, 1787.

The King of France with forty thousand men, Went up the hill, and then came down again. Or thus: Now is the crisis, the crisis is now, The four has-pigs, and piggs has the four.

A Daring insurrection: The courts of justice are subverted: The military power is assumed: The property and lives of the citizens are seized: The Legislature are menaced; and the government is devoted to subversion and ruin. The authority begin to look about them. Gentlemen, they cry, What would you be? Don't be angry. We have done you no harm. We are much at your service. You shall have every thing to make you easy. You need not pay your debts these eight months. We will receive your taxes in tobacco, that we may all smoke together the pipe of friendship. We will clip the wings of the great folks, and they shall have their hands full if they try to make you honest again. We will lower the chief counsellors wages, though we had promised that they should never be diminished. In short, gentlemen, if you will by down your bladders and go home peaceably, not a soul of you shall be hurt for what we have done. We do not like to meddle with edge tools. But by our troth, if you keep up the uproar and go swaggering about the country as you have done, we'll let you know what we can do, and soon put you in a situation that you will not be able to make a disturbance again.

The uproar increases. The whole country is in a flame. The authority is awake. A rebellion is declared. A valient General and four thousand men march to quell the rebellion. The conspirators take to their heels. Some of the culprits are taken. They are brought to trial; they are convicted of treason and are sentenced to death. The greater number are pardoned: A few are declined to expiate the general wickedness and awe the guilty into peace. All was now growing still as a pond. A fresh breeze blows: the fire begins to blaze again. The fire engines are drawn forth to put out the flames.

Genlemen of the rebellion, We are determined to stop your violence and chastise your madnets with exemplary severity. Therefore it is our pleasure, that three quarters of a dozen of you keep your distance for the present, or we will set our engines to play upon you a most drenching shower. As for the rest of you, you may come home as fast as you please, since you have proved your penitence by keeping the inhabitants near you in constant fear by your threatnings and burglaries, and holding the law of your country at defiance. We freely forgive you all your sedition and treason, yea and all your felonies too, provided they were attended with overt acts of treason and rebellion.

And if you will not believe us, try what we say you may come and stay with us these three months, and enquire for yourselves and make what interest you can in your own favour, and then as you shall choose, either swear to be honest or go off again as the juncture of the times may require. And to keep you quiet, we will maintain half a thousand musqueteers to protect you in these rights.

As for you, gentlemen, whom our brothers the Judges have sentenced to die as traitors, th' your treason has been attended with repeated murders in which you were either principals or accomplices, we bid you be of good courage and you may safely hope, that if your friends will be quiet, it shall all end well with you. And as the guilt of your conduct by the laws of heaven cannot be washed out at the lot of your life.

Which will be sold for Cash, Grain, Flax, Seed, Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, Salts, Bees-Wax, Old Feeder. As they sell for present pay only, they are determined to sell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever sold in this part of the country. June 27, 1787.

our crier proclaim a solemn religious assembly to establish your faith and prepare you for the serious events before you. And then after a mighty procession, attended by the insignia of death to the place of execution, he is under the gallows to make our pleasure known as publicly as may be. And there for your quiet and the revival of all in like trouble with you, let him bury the safety of individuals, the dignity and veracity of government, and the claims of justice and benevolence, in one common grave. In this our decree, carried into immediate effect, that loyal citizens may see the fruit of their toil and the reward of their dangers.

I had it in contemplation to make some observations upon this remarkable piece of history: But I must be satisfied in my doubts by some political casuist, whether it is probable if I should ever see the country where these events were transacted, that in a community where felony, murder and treason meet with impunity, security can be obtained to prevent honest men from shunning for adhering to the laws: And whether it may be depended on, that in such a community an act of intemperance could be obtained for making a true and public statement of facts, and for speaking one's mind with freedom and integrity; until I am resolved in these enquiries, I am, Mr. Printer, your humble servant. The OBSERVER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer, Please to insert the following Anecdote and Letter in your weekly production. The Triton Venus, coming near the Island Veracruz, on the 18th of June, 1787, being lashed by a lamprey, opened his mouth, whence floated the following letter from Neptune to Amphitrite: It was taken up by a fisherman and brought by a speedy conveyance, and is accordingly sent to you for publication; by Y. Z.

"Dear AMPHITRIT, I N our former disputes, you will remember that I have often told you, that the recollection of an ancient predijction, that the fish monarchy should begin in the new world, and that the northern inhabitants of it should be universally respected in favour and the King States of America; that you are ever fond of your constituents, as particularly friendly to liberty and genius, and tending to make them respectable among the nations of the earth. I know many fine things have been said of them; and I own their wisdom, valor and prowess in war has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I believe your self. But I have ever told you they wanted a proper head to collect and concentrate their distinct and separate powers. You ever asserted their Congress was that head. I told you their powers were inadequate; and though when pressed by the war, it might answer for a little while; yet in time of peace the defects of power would be perceived and felt; I also told you that the forms of government in most of the States were so popular that they would be exposed to faction and Anarchy, which would consequently lead to tyranny under some popular despotism. You plead that a people so enlightened, wife and virtuous as your Americans, could not but see the excellency of their constitutions, that they were the most friendly to liberty and the rights of mankind; and consequently would never suffer them to be wrested from them by fraud, force or artifice. You know what I replied since I have been upon my tour visiting these parts of my domains, I have heard such things as occasioned the recollection of our former disputes: and had you been present, truly I should have called you on the spot upon them, patience and frugality, could Congress have directed, would soon have expiated them: But many individuals being deeply loaded with private debts and cash being scarce, some disappointed of wished for preferment, and desiring to rise into importance, took advantage of the times to raise a jealousy against the rulers in Massachusetts, diligently sowed the seeds of discord, revived the spirit which spread so widely in 1774, which (now as well as then) produced county conventions, lists of grievances, mobs,