

Cause of, and Cure for, HARD TIMES.

Mr. PRINTER,
I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself: every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. It is a great tribulation: but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot, in conscience, say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times, no money," say every one. A short history of myself will show how it came hard times, and no money with me, at the age of 65, who had lived well these 40 years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age to a farmer with whom I lived till I was twenty-one. My father fitted me off with two stout suits of homepun, four pair of stockings, four wooden shoes, and two pair of shoes. At twenty-two I married my wife, and a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry, we gained a head-fall. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy a farm of forty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich—and soon added another fifty acres with which I was content. My estate increased beyond all account. I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven, when I was forty-five years old. About this time, I married my oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my own land. This daughter had been a working dutiful girl, and therefore I had her out well and to her mind: for I told her to take off the best of my woodland flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, and shawls.—I furnished her to buy four cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it; and left me one year with another, 150 silver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat or drink, was purchased, as my farm provided all—with this saving, I had money to invest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "come, you are rich—you know Molly has nothing but what she spins—and any other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us." Sarah must be fitted out a little,—she ought to fare as well as a neighbour N—'s Betty. I will have some money, and go to town." "Well, wife, I shall be as you think best. I have never been fit; but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town and returns in a few days, with a calico gown, a calico petticoat, a set of flannel tea-cups, half a dozen pewter tea-spoons, and a tea-kettle, things that never were seen in my house before. They cost but little, I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sarah was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish.

In three years more my third daughter had a park, and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the public, but when she returned, what did I see! a silk gown, silk for a cloak, looking glass, china tea-geer, and a hundred other things, which she brought home. But this is not the worst of it. Mr. Printer, some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my family, besides all sorts of household furniture unknown to us before.—Clothing of every sort is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of flax and wool, for gauze, ribbands, silk, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea-table. Breakfast which used to take ten minutes, when we were satisfied with milk or postage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour at tea of coffee. My lambs, which used to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or, if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use, so that, instead of laying up 150 dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone—my best debts called in and expended—and being straitened, I cannot carry on my farm to good advantage, so that it brings me very near to much, and further what it costs me to live (though a less family than formerly) and all able to work is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in. Now this has gone on a good many years and has brought hard times into my family—and, if I can reform it, ruin must follow—my land must go. I am not alone. Thirty in our parish have gone hand in hand with me—and they all say hard times. Now Mr. Printer, I don't know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us used to be: but I am still master in my own house: I am determined to alter my way of living to what it was 20 years ago, when I laid up 150 dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet: with good management it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase my sheep, my flax ground and my orcharding: my produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do: No one thing to eat, drink, or wear, shall come into my house, which if not raised on my farm or in the parish, or in the country, except flax and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools, no tea, sugar, coffee, or rum. The tea-kettle shall be sold: I shall then Mr. Printer, live and die with good conscience: my taxes, both state and continental, which are now intolerable, will then be easy: my young children will see a good example before them: I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of abuses which have been growing on me more than 20 years.—If you will tell my Rev. it may work some good, and you shall have my lasting thanks.

Breck & Clarke,
INFORM their Customers and others, that they now have at their Store east of the Court-House, in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell, for Cash, at a much lower rate than they have sold heretofore.—Their assortment consists in the following articles, viz.—

- BROAD CLOTHS.**
German Serges, Kerfemes, Coatings, Balize and Flannels, Camblies, Calicoes and Chintizes, Bed Furniture, Irish Linens, Jeans and Fustians, Corduroys, Tricklees, Cotton Denim, Bogswort, Silk Shagg, Prunella, Bombazine, Serge Denim, Checks, Ladings, Moreens, Poplins, Crapes, Callimancoes, Checks, Satins and Modes, Sarfenes, Lutechings, Perfanes, Worsted Hofs, Thread and Cotton, do. Men's & Women's Silk do. Cambricks, Lawns, Mullins, Mullin Handkerchiefs & Aprons, Lawn, do. do. Tiffany Handkerchiefs, Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Black Silk do. Bandann, do. Romal, do. Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bolting Cloths, Ladies Gloves, Fans, Cape Velvet, Velt Patterns, Silk Mitts, Ribbons, Qualities and Bindings, Garters and Tapes, Bobbing Thread, Laces and Edgings, Table, Needles and Pins, Hats and Hair Pins, Silk Buttons, Shoe and Kne Buckles, Cutnases & Pen-Knives, Shears and Scissors, Razors, Trimbles, Iron & Brass Candlesticks, Japan d, do. Metal & Twist Buttons, Horn and Ivory Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks, Shoe Knives and Hammer, Awns and Tacks, Plated and Steel Sporns, Snaile and cur'd Bits, Men's and Women's Buttons, Sewing Machines, Girh, Straining and Single Wheel, do. Toff Nails, Cloths and Tacks, Sadlers Hammers, Copper and Tin Coffee Pots, Door, Cheff, Cupboard, Draw and Fall Locks.
- All Persons indebted to said Breck & Clarke, are requested to make immediate payment.
Northampton, August 25, 1788.
- Wanted by the Subscriber, A GOOD COOPER, to make two hundred casks for which honourable wages will be given in English or West-India Goods. Apply to CYRUS MILLER, of Williamsburgh, August 27th, 1788.

Tappan & Fowle,
HAVE for sale at their Store opposite the Court-House, a large assortment of English GOODS,

(part of which they have just received) containing almost every article, required for; which they will dispose of at as low a rate as they can be purchased at any Store in the county.—Also, Boxes Tea, Chocolate, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Powder and Shot, Powder, Looking Glasses, Iron Wire, Codfish, Hard Soap, Indigo, &c. &c. Northampton, August 27, 1788.

Levi Shephard,
At his Medical Store in Northampton, has just received a fresh assortment of European and India GOODS:

Which complete Assortment, equal, if not superior to any Store in this town or county, which he has determined to sell for cash at such a price, as he has no doubt will give full satisfaction to the purchaser, and as low as at any Store in the town without exception. He determines to receive in pay for any of his Goods, water-rotted Flax, Duck, Sals and Flax Seed—He gives Cash for Pierce's Final Settlement, Bees Wax, and Shipping Funn. August 27, 1788.

LANDS to be Sold.
The following Parcels and Tracts, viz. THIRTY-FIVE acres, in Hadley inner Commons. One acre and a quarter in Hadley, Back-street. Nine acres with a House on the same. Two-thirds undivided parts of lot No. 14, Hadley inner Commons. Two small pieces in Hackanum meadow. A Tract of Land in the town of Amherst. One right and an half in the town of Brookfield, State of Vermont. One right in Grantham, state of New-Hampshire. A tract in Cheshirefield, state of New-Hampshire. The terms of sale will be made easy, and the conditions known, by applying to PRESCOTT & DEXTER, at their Store in Northampton, where is to be sold a small assortment of English GOODS.—Also, WOOL CARDS, by grofs, dozen, or single pair, warranted equal to any made in this country.—Likewise, best cut NAILS. August 20, 1788.

Cash for water-rotted FLAX.
ONE half Cash, and the other half in Dry Goods at cash price, will be paid for one thousand weight of water-rotted Flax, by LEVI SHEPHARD. Northampton, August 21, 1788.

Hudson and Goodwin,
Have for Sale near the Bridge, Hartford, CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers, of the best kind, by the grofs or dozen. Common Papers, by the grofs, dozen or single. Writing-Paper, by the ream or quire. Common and small Wrapping-Paper. Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or single. Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, groce, dozen or single. Dilworth's Spelling Book, by the dozen or single. Watt's Psalm, by the grofs, dozen or single. Account Books of various sizes. A few Books on Diniary, History, Physic, &c. Grain of any kind, Rape, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

Solomon Allen,
Has for sale, at the Store lately occupied by Southworth Cole, near the liberty-pole in Cheshirefield—
WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hoghead or less quantity.—New-England Rum, Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt Hats, the best of Bohem Tea at 3/4 per pound for cash, less by the hundred weight.—Scythes, Sickles, &c.
The above Articles will be sold as cheap as at any Store in the county.—Almost all kinds of Produce will be received in payment.
Said ALLEN wants to purchase Two Thousand bushels of Flax Seed—one half he will pay in Cash, and the other half in Goods, and the highest price given.—Also wants to purchase a number of Casks for barreling and shipping. August 11, 1788.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, **AN ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,** which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

Vol. III.] THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. [NUMB. 106.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1788.
NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Federal Procession at New York.
(Continued from our last.)
EIGHTH DIVISION.

CARTMEN.
A CART painted red, with the words "Federal Cart, in white letters—ornamented with green hoops, and drawn by an elegant bright bay horse, caparisoned, and "Union" inscribed under each ear, driven by Mr. Edward Fowler, dressed in a white frock and overalls, with a blue sash and a white bow. On the cart was erected a standard, with a broad flag, one side representing Murray's wharf, Stewart and Jones's store, and three vessels discharging and taking in cargoes—cars sailing and resting—the harbor a view of Long-Island—the rising sun, a vessel under sail, named the "Federal Ship Hamilton"; and a coat of arms, Motto, "By this we live, in-day-lie." On the reverse, Jones's wharf and horse hooves, with a view of the river, Long-Island—horcs and carts—the rising sun—the Federal Ship; over which both sides were these lines:
"Behold the federal ship of fame,
"The Hamilton we call her name;
"To every craft she gives employ,
"Sure Custom her their share of joy."
Followed by 300 cartmen, each wearing a laurel in his hat, and conducted by T. Amerman, A. Mautiny, J. Demery, and W. Putnam.

HEAD DOCTERS.
Walter Gibbins, Horfe Doctor, dressed in an elegant buff frock with a painted horse on his breast; a balling pin in the horse's mouth, and the doctor putting a ball of physic down his throat, with the implements of surgery ready for use. Over his horse, written federal horse-doctor, at bottom physic. On his back a horse section, the doctor examining the head; over his head federal horse doctor, at bottom dissection.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS.
In an oval compartment, encircled with ten stars, Hilly's Quadrant, Telescope, Compass, and other instruments with suitable decorations. Motto, "Trade and Navigation." Supported by Thomas Briggs.

CARRIERS AND ENGRAVERS.
The carriers and engravers (dressed) were led by Messrs. Richard Davis and Peter Maynotk, the banner supported by R. B. Davis.
On the banner, which was of silk bordered with an elegant fringe of American manufacture, were displayed the arms of the United States, viz. a chief, azure on fifteen pieces argent and gulfs. In the centre was placed an escutcheon parted proper pale. Argent a Chevron, or between two gravers in chief proper, a copse-plate on a sandy base in base proper, for engravers, argent a mallet and a gong proper, for carriers. Motto, "Arta & Labor." This banner was suspended by two upper ends to a gilt ball, which was crowned by a circle (two feet diameter) of thirteen stars, ten of which were gilt, three unguilt; in the centre the American eagle soaring. On a carved ribbon, between the banner and the stars, this Motto, "Nous billions nous unites."
COACH AND COACH-HARNES-MAKERS.
A stage in front, drawn by ten black hufes, three conditions, dressed in yellow, and jockey cap trimmed yellow. Four workmen on the stage at work, in the different branches.—The flag extended over the stage representing a coach-maker's shop, with doors open, stands at work; a coach finished. At the door, a vesting at a wharf, taking aboard carriages for exportation. Over the shop, the union flag; over the ship, the federal members from this country. In the centre, the coach and coach harness-makers arms, on a blue field, holding in her left hand the cap of liberty on the other side, by peace, holding in her right hand a cornucopia of plenty.—Fame blowing in her trumpet over their heads. Motto—"The federal flag shall guide our Car."—A general green monument, supported by ten pillars with an union-chain, erect on the top of the monument, an eagle, soaring from a globe.

COPPER-SMITHS.
Headed by Messrs. After Myers and Charles White. A standard, emblematical of the branch. Motto—"For the labour of the industrious be crowned with success."
FOUNDERS COLOURS.
Formed by four, two pillars, an arm, cannon, two founds. Motto—"May the founders through principles of amity agree in unity."
THE FURTS WEAVERS.
Headed by Messrs. Kempton, Harris and other members, followed by their journeymen and apprentices, with white cockades, emblematical of their business; the standard borne by two of the profession, exhibiting a figure; on one side, the federal lion, manufactory; on the other, the federal lion, manufactory, in the square.

railed ten pillars, with lamps to each lighted; three more were gradually raising the lamps half lighted, emblematical of the ten states that have adopted the constitution; and the three that have not on each of the ten pillars is a different article of the manufactory; in front is a view of the river; the federal man of war appears, and shows the poop lantern; at a great distance appears a light house and a ship in the offing. The ship of war shows the federal flag of ten stripes. On the manufactory are inscribed the words, "Federal Constitution"; and
"When three more pillars rise,
"Our union will the world surprize."
FEW FEEDERS.
Bearing an orange-coloured silk flag, on which was elegantly painted, the United States colours; underneath which, the peewee's arms, supported by two miners, holding burning lamps in their hands; Motto, "Solid and pure, in gold letters, on the front part of the flag, the words, Locusty of peewee's; with the representation of the peewee's workshop, in which the different branches were at work, and some of their works finished, above this were the following lines, viz.

"The federal plan most solid and secure,
"Americans their freedom will ensure;
"All arts fall flourish in Columbia's land,
"And all her sons join as one social band."
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
A gold federal eagle on the top of the standard. The goldsmiths emblematical arms on white silk emblazoned, the crest representing justice sitting on a helmet, holding in one hand the balance, in the other the touch stone; the arms supported by two savages, the field quarterly, or, two eagles heads crest azure, two caps inverted between two gold buckles; the motto,
"Justice is the Queen of virtues."
The founders sitting on a globe representing the United States standard supported by the four federal gold-mines, followed by 20 POTTERS.

A flag on which were represented specimens of stone and earthen ware. A stone ware kiln in full flame, with different parts of both branches. A flag drawn by two horses; three hands at work, turning a number of vessels of different forms. The motto on the flag, "The Potter hath power over the clay."
THE CHOCOLATE MAKERS DEVICES.
The old Constitution, represented by the naked body of a man, denoting Congress without power, with thirteen men looking different ways, shewing the clashing interests of the States of the union, with these lines,
"When each head thus directing,
"The body nought perfect;
"But when in one uniting,
"Then energy endues."
Then ten men well dressed, representing the ten stars supported the head of a man, representing the new Constitution united in one Federal Head.
Across the loins of the naked man; in a circle, a scroll from the right hand to the left, pointing with the fore finger to a rising sun and the Federal Head, with these lines in it,
"In all creation my like is not,
"Adopt the new and let me be forgot,
"Ehold how beams you bright and rising sun,
"O happy land thy tyranny is fled;
"Since federal government is now begun,
"United in the presidential head."

On the pedestal on which it stands are these words, "The old Constitution. Beneath a hand Chocolate mill, with iron grinding chocolate.
On the opposite side of the flag, 13 stripes, representing that no alteration can dissolve the federal compact, entered into by the first Congress, when they declared Independence.
TOSACONISTS.
Headed by Mr. Dennis M'Ready, displaying a white silk flag, on which was elegantly painted and gilt, supported by 13 tobacco plants their arms, in a happy field. Motto, "Lee Brothers love continue."
Their flag was preceded by 13 boys, dressed in white with blue ribbands, each carrying a band of tobacco with 13 leaves, bound close together. Then following the mallets, and journeymen, to the number of 45.
DRERS.
Headed by John Morrison, Robert Dodds. Journeymen, and apprentices, arms, three madder bags, Motto, "Give Glory to God."
BRUSH MAKERS.
Headed by Messrs. Cooper and Watson, carrying a white flag, decorated with ribbands, representing the brush makers arms. Motto,
"May love and amity support our trade,
"And keep out those who would our rights invade."
Joined by Journeymen and apprentices, each wearing

their aprons, and carrying, upright, a large hubb, called a Turk's head, on flaves 10 feet long.

TALLOW CHANDLERS.
A flag with 13 stripes—under the figure of General Washington, with three words placed over him; "The illustrious Washington, may be the first president of the United States." At the opposite end was placed the figure of Colonel Hamilton. Between the two, the coat of arms of the branch; over which were placed 13 candles, with the names of the State each represented—those representing the ratifying states were all burning, and united in one common flame. At the top of the flag, New-York and North-Carolina were lighted, but not joining the rest.

SADDLERS, HARNESSES AND WHIP MAKERS.
Saddlers to the number of 21—Mr. J. Young, Mr. Henry Broadwell, and Mr. J. Amory, the principal whippers. They then fold the emblematical figure of their profession, an elegant horse, decked with brass lunette saddle and rich leather furniture, with broad gold lace round the whole, and ornamented with embroidered tassels, making a very brilliant appearance; the bridle was grand, and displayed much taste in the ornaments.
The horse was led by a groom dressed in character, carrying an elegant whip, and attended by two black boys, as hollers.
The other masters and journeymen following in the rear.

NINTH DIVISION.
The gentlemen of the bar in their robes, 2 and 2, preceded by the Sheriff and Coroner.
In the centre of their body, the Constitution of the United States, elegantly engrossed on vellum, and decorated with ribbon, emblematical of the union; was borne by John Laurence, Esq. Counsellor at law; supported by John Cozine, and Robert Troop, Esqrs. Counsellors at law.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
The secretary, bearing a scroll, containing the principles of federal language.
Vice-President and librarian, the letter carrying Mr. Home Took's treatise on language; as a mark of respect for the author, whose zeal for the American cause, during the late war, subjected him to a persecution.
Joseph Ogden Hoffman Esq. the president of the society, with a sash of blue and white ribbands. The standard bearer, Mr. William Dunlap, with the arms of the society, viz. Argent three tongues, gules, in chief; emblematical of language, the improvements of which is the object of the institution. Chevron, or indicating firmness and support; an eye emblematical of discernment over a pyramid, or rule, monument, sculptured Gothic, Hebrew, and Greek letters. The Gothic on the light blue, indicating the obvious origin of American language from the Gothic. The Hebrew and Greek, upon the reverse or shade of the monument, expressing the remoteness and difficulty of the connection between those languages and the modern.
The crest, a cluster of cohering magnets attracted by a key in the centre; emblematical of union among the society, in acquiring language the key of knowledge; and clinging to their native tongue in preference to a foreign one. The shield ornamented with a branch of oak, from which is collected the gall used in making ink, and a sprig of flax, from which paper is made, supported on the dexter side, by Cadmus in a robe of Tyrian purple, bearing in his right hand, hearts of the rube or flag papyrus, marked with Phoenician characters; representing the introductions of letters into Greece, and the origin of writing. On the sinister side, by Elefenus, or Teot, the inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, grasping his caduceus or wand. Motto, "Concedat Laureus Linguae," expressive of the imperity of civil over military honour. The flag, embellished with the genius of America, crowned with a wreath of 13 plumes, ten of them starred, representing the ten states which have ratified the Constitution. Her right hand pointing to the Philological Society, and in her left, a standard, with a pendant, inscribed with the word CONSTITUTION. The members of the society in order, clothed in black.

UNIVERSITY.
A flag, emblematical of science. Motto, "Science and liberty mutually support and adorn each other."
Supported by a standard bearer, preceding two large globes. The president and professors in their academical habits, followed by the students, bearing different kinds of mathematical and astronomical instruments; after their moved the medical students, and the instructors of schools.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.
The merchants and traders were preceded by John Broome, Esq. president of the chamber of commerce, and William Mirwell, Esq. vice-president of the bank, in a chariot, together with William Laigh, Esq. secretary to the chamber, on horseback carrying a standard