

SONS of Men, avert from teaching, Turn out the weeds your eyes, Hear the lessons they are teaching, They'll instruct you to be wife.

Our paper manufacture takes into it several mean materials which could be put to no other use, and affords work for several hands on the collecting of them, which are incapable of any other employment.

The materials are no sooner wrought into paper, but they are distributed among the presses, again set innumerable ariffs at work, and furnish business to another myriads.

If I do not take care to obviate some of my witty readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my paper, after it is thus printed and published, is still beneficial to the publick on several occasions.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The great efficacy of White Ash Bark, in expelling the Poison communicated by the Bite of venomous Animals.

The same gentleman attests the following as a fact, of which he was a witness. A dog, in attempting to kill a Red Snake, was bitten in three or four places in the head.

It is an undoubted truth, that the Indians, who are generally well acquainted with the virtues of indigenous productions, have the white ash bark in great estimation, as peculiarly unfriendly to venomous snakes.

As the bite of a mad dog is considered as communicating a slow though fatal poison, it is submitted to the gentlemen of the faculty, whether, from the above facts, this bark is not deserving an experiment in cases of canine madness.

New-England, October 7.

R A G S,

THOUGH of small value to the families who may collect them, will fill amount to something—and if not more than sufficient to purchase a Testament, will, however, be better than sweep them out of doors or in the street.

In order to enforce the necessity and importance of improving this simple resource, which lies so entirely in ourselves, and is the mere result of the minutest frugality—we give the public the sentiments of a late excellent writer (Mr. Addison) on the subject; which we hope will not be unacceptable to our readers, nor fail to excite their active attention to the matter.

The new edition which is given us of Cesar's Commentaries, has already been taken notice of in foreign Gazettes, and is a work that does honour to the English press.

My illiterate readers, if any such there are, will be surprised to hear me talk of learning as the glory of a nation, and printing as an art that gains a reputation to the people among whom it flourishes.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that his third Quarter concluded at number 111; he therefore requests all those indebted to him for Papers, to make payment without delay, as he is under obligation to make an immediate settlement with the Printer.

ANDREW WOOD,

October, 22, 1788.

Seth Wright,

Has just received a general Assortment of English and India

GOODS,

inizable for the season; for which he will receive Flour, Seed, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Beet-Wax, and Butter, in payment.

Northampton, October 20, 1788.

ALL persons that have any claims on the Estate of THOMAS CHURCH, late of Amherst deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the undersigned for settlement, on Tuesday the 11th of November next, at the house of Daniel Church, in said Amherst, at one o'clock, P. M.—And all persons indebted to said estate, either by Book or Note, are desired to attend on said day to settle the same.

ELISHA SMITH, Administrator.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber in the month of June last, a redish brown yearling Bear, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, and also to the late Company of WARREN and LYON, either by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice, to

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, October 22, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of August last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown and white, the other a red, with some white about her.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM.

Conway, October 22, 1788.

A further term being allowed the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased. We hereby give notice, that we shall attend for this purpose at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon of the last Mondays in November and December next.

JONATHAN HOIT, JONATHAN BARDWELL, JOHN WILLIAMS.

Deerfield, October 16, 1788.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following Letters from Paris and London have been received by the Abolition Society in this City, and are printed as they are published.

THE community of our design has engaged us to inform you, that M. JOSEPH PIERRE BRISOT DE WARVILLE, who has hitherto been our Secretary, and who, by his humane sentiments, talents, and indefatigable zeal has principally contributed to the establishment and progress of our Society, has undertaken a voyage to North-America; that in the course of his travels he intends to collect all possible information on the situation of Negroes in that part of the world; on the measures which are taken either to set them free, or to prevent the importation of them; on the real consequences of such measures, both in regard to the cultivation of lands, and the moral character of the Negroes; and in general, on whatever may concern this unhappy, but interesting part of human species, and may be of service to dispense governments and individuals their favour.

We do not wish to charge the said Sieur Brisot de Warville, in consequence of his conjunction with you, all necessary measures for establishing between your family and ours, a relation of brotherhood, and mutual correspondence, in which we hope you will not refuse to concur; and we desire you to place full and perfect confidence in whatever M. Brisot de Warville shall communicate to us on this subject from our part, in testimony of which we have annexed to this letter, the seal of our society, and the signature of our president.

Done at Paris, the 29th of APRIL 1788.

E. CLAVIER, President.

Extract from the Registers of the Society established at Paris, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

MEETING OF THE 22d APRIL.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

THE DUC DE CHARLOT-DU ROUVRAY-CARRE; THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE; THE MARQUIS DE CONDORCET; DE BERNARD DE BRIAN; THE COMTE DE COUVERTOUR; DE LO-RE VALAIS; THE DUC DE ROCHOUCAULT; D'HILLES-DU CHANAY-CUCHET; THE ABBE COLIN; PAMPAULUS; DE MONTLOUVRE-ESMANGART-DE FAUCHERET; BRACE-BLON-DE LA VILLENOUV.

THE Society taking into serious consideration the approaching departure of their Secretary, M. JOSEPH PIERRE BRISOT DE WARVILLE, for North-America, where he intends to collect the most exact information on the commerce and slavery of Negroes, has resolved to recommend, in the most pressing manner, the said M. Brisot de Warville, to whom our Society is under the greatest obligations, and the design of his pursuit to the friends and good offices of the several Societies established in the same view as ours, in America and England, and wherever else providence may order him; and has also resolved, that the said M. Brisot de Warville be charged to establish between the said Societies and ours, a relation of fraternity, and a mutual correspondence, with an offer of the same kindness to all who may come recommended from them.

E. CLAVIER, President.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1788.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS's departure affords us an early opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your favour of the 20th of May, enclosing a copy of the constitution of your Society, and also copies of letters from the government of New-Hampshire and Connecticut to our President. From many wise rules and regulations adopted in the former, we perceive with satisfaction, that your body has acquired a stability commensurate to the purpose of its institution; and from the latter, that the cause which you are engaged in, is countenanced by the governments alluded to by the authority of laws, and the cooperation of powerful friends and patrons.

In return you will rejoice to be informed, that many such friends and patrons are daily landing forth here, in behalf of the natives of Africa, whose peculiar wretchedness, long over-looked in the mass of human misery, seems at this time to have attracted the attention of a hundred thousand persons having been presented to Parliament, four millions in unqualified terms, the abolition of a traffic so disgraceful to humanity, and others urging the duty of an immediate inquiry into its nature and circumstances, the house of commons pledged itself to rise up the next day in the name of the nation, to pass a bill, which had for its object the most humane treatment of the Negroes on their passage, has been brought in by a number of distinguished benevolents, and is since carried into a law. Great opposition, given to this bill in every stage of its progress, it was even alleged that the proposed regulations would extend to the annihilation of the trade. On which occasion, a gentleman in high office, after repeating his former determination to reserve his opinion upon the question, until he should come under the jurisdiction of Parliament, scrupled not to declare, in substance, that if the trade could be extinguished under the proposed regulation, humanity called for its extinction. Other members, and indeed by the reservation attached to responsibility, fearlessly avowed the principle, that arguments drawn from policy were nugatory, when contrasted with the rights of nature, and the maxims of the Christian religion. For ourselves, we retained silent spectators of the passing of this bill, desiring least by our interference on our part, towards the support of a measure, in this committee, should be construed into an admission of its principles. We are willing, however, to hope that this illustrious act of mercy, by all what could be procured at this time, may secure some temporary benefit; and we have the satisfaction to assure you, that even the interested evidence of a private gentleman, the assistance of a nobleman, and the exertions of a minister, which this design is obliging.

Notwithstanding these encouraging circumstances, we feel we have many difficulties to encounter; but as we have been preparing to meet them by every exertion in our power. For this purpose, a body of authentic evidence has been accumulated, extending to various parts of this business, and from which we trust, it will appear, that sound policy and humanity call equally for the extinction of this iniquitous traffic. The double obnoxious not admitting any parole testimony, we shall also be able to produce at our bar, witnesses of much respectability and information. In the mean time our advances in print, have been answered by fair arguments, and the public opinion, as far as we may be supposed to know, is daily credit to the national humanity. On this point we have only to observe further, that, whilst thus addressing the representatives of a commercial nation, on an affair in which its interests and its justice are inseparable, we cannot for a moment abandon the fundamental principle of our association, that no gains, however great, are to be put in competition with the essential rights of man, and as a nation is exalted by righteousness, so it is equally debased and debilitated by injustice.

We have received and duly acknowledged an obliging letter from Mr. Dupont, of Paris, enclosing him at the same time five tracts as we judged might assist in forwarding the views of the Society in France, and requesting the continuance of his communications.

The unwearied zeal, which, on this occasion, is discovering itself in different countries, the exertions of confederated bodies in foreign, and of distinguished individuals in others, of a more general than the face of Europe usually exhibits, all seems to mark a peculiar designation in the times, which we cannot contemplate without acknowledging the hand of Providence, whose blessing may, without superfluous hope, be hoped for an attempt to rescue a large portion of his creation from misery and oppression.

The abolition of slavery in the West-Indies, to which the last paragraph in your letter alludes, is an object which the philanthropy of individuals may scarcely cherish. But as that event can only be effected by such gradual and temperate means as the different bodies of our Society, are best qualified beyond the possibility of our Society, the sole topic of whose institution is the abolition of the African slave trade. And this just representation of ourselves and our views we thought it our duty not long since to lay before the public in answer to the often repeated charge that our endeavours went not only to abolition, but emancipation; a suggestion of little consequence to us individually considered, but big with mischief to the cause in which we are engaged.

The report of our proceedings being, in great forwardness, we shall transmit you copies as soon as completed, and shall rejoice, on every occasion, in an interchange of sentiments and friendly advice.

The act before alluded to is not enclosed, together with what other publications have lately appeared.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

FRIENDS FRIENDS.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London by adjournment from the 12th of the 6th month, 1788, to the 12th day of the same, inclusive.

IN that love which is not subject to change, we affectionately salute you. We have abundant cause to acknowledge the renewal of divine help and counsel to us in this our large annual Assembly, thro' the virtuous and judicious care of those who have been enabled to attend the weighty concerns which have since before us, in much brotherly love and concord.

The amount of friends' offerings, thro' this year for tithes, tithes called church tithes, and other demands which we conscientiously scruple to comply with, amount, in Great Britain, to upwards of five thousand one hundred pounds; and in Ireland, to one thousand five hundred pounds.

By accounts received from our several quarterly meetings, and by epistles from Ireland, New-England, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, we have the comfortable intelligence of fresh additions to our religious society by converted persons, and in these kingdoms more than at some former periods. For the religious progress of these we are warmly solicitous; that by shining brightly under the forming hand, they may efficaciously experience an advancement in the weighty work of conversion which gradually leads the believing and obedient soul into that childlike state, which is meet for the kingdom. May those who have had the privilege of being brought into the truth, lead us by their example from the simplicity in which truth leads its faithful followers they become capable of offence to such as are thus brought into our religious community!—O friends, rest not content with having been educated in a profession, even of truth itself, but seek to know the power, which regenerates and quickens the soul, and qualifies to see the things which pertain to the kingdom of God; that power which awakened spiritual forces in our fathers, which dispersed their rest in outward forms, and which caused them to be discarded with every thing short of the substance of christianity. Let us not, their successors in the profession of the same living faith, degenerate into formality, taking upon ourselves as in the outward court; but let us seek after an entrance into that spiritual temple, where true prayer is wont to be made; and humbly and deeply wait for ability to behold the Father of Spirits, in spirit and truth. Cherish, we beseech you, the love of grace; and walk therein: So shall you experience a preference from the defilements and corruption of the world. Deploable hath been the consequence of living above the simple discovery of the pure word of life in the heart, erect standards, errors and unbelief.

And, dear friends, as we are convinced that pure and spiritual worship only is acceptable to God;—so we are also firmly persuaded, that the wholesome discipline established amongst us can only be rigidly and effectually exercised in wisdom and power of the spirit. Want therefore in all your meetings of discipline for the renewing of divine life; and to be clothed with the spirit of Christ; the fruits of which are meekness, long suffering, and love unfeigned.

The religious concern of this meeting hath been abundantly manifested in our epistolary communications from year to year, in order, to excite our brethren in profession to seek after divine riches; and in genuineness. We therefore most earnestly entreat that this consideration may take place in every mind: What spiritual advantage have I experienced from the labours of the church for promotion of true piety and self-denial? If such a consideration is attended to, it will not be necessary to communicate much, nor do we feel our minds under an engagement at this time to enlarge; but we refer to the many promissive allusions in former epistles. We desire, dear friends, the continuance of benevolence and of capable individuals; in many calls upon us to endeavour to awaken such as are infected with it to a sense of what they are pursuing, and at what price. The great matter has thrown the approaching bleeds of the whole world, compared with one immortal soul; and yet many are pursuing a delusive route of it, at the expense of their souls' interest. But, were all thus awakened, what place would be found for extensive schemes in trade, and fictitious credit to support them? To mix with the spirit of the world is the pursuit of gain would then be a subject of dread.