Imitated from the French of Le Pafferat.

RIEND, has they never he ard old Octon roat, When the black tempeth hovers, big with fear? Imperious dashed against the rocky thore; it's hoarfe relounding fills th' afformistid ear.

Or, haft thou never heard loud thunders crack, (Swift fkim the lightnings long the liquid fky)
When some vast oak becomes the mighty wreck. hen some vast oak becomes the mighty wreck, In thousand fragments scattered far and nigh?

The whelp tob'd tigrefs haft thou never met, Nor the fell lyon, when with toils befer,
Hishide our roarings heard, hisfiashing eyeballs feen.

If not, friends, come to me ——; my houle displays
All these, and every montler more; for there
Bolls bellow, dragons his, the wild as brays,
Hoop owls, croak frogs, and growls the ugly bear.

Drums, trumpets, thunders, hurricanes abound Storms, tempels, earthquakes, in perpetual firife; Fiends, furies, hell itself may there be found, In one firinge creature—That sainte sum Dear wife.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I HAVE observed in sometof your late papers, sever-lad displays exclaiming very sever against a saver-ite fined of mine, whom I have been intimutely ac-quainted with for forty year—tiz. RUM—in whole quainted with for forty years—viz. RUM—in whole ablence I think it incombent on me, from principle, to appear in vindication of his character, when I de it injured by prejudice. Through all my long acquaintance, I never knew him injure any perion that did not impose on hira hira—He always has been fam'd for he ing freefrom pride—He makes no disinction between ranks, fex or age—high or low, are poon reciprocal terms with him. It is hard to conceive what mostives are fulficiently to workfull to engage. I free greatleman to terms with him. It is hard to conceive what motives are fufficiently powerful to engage. I free gendeman to find fault and exclaim against so noble a prince, who has the concurrence of the greater part of mankind in his favour. Very feldom matters of moment are confulled without his attendance; he is besides in almost all his favour. Very feldom matten of moment are confulted without his artendance; he is befides in almost all the courts of Europe. his ambifiations and commissioners are planted in mod parts of the globe. I think those gettlemen that are so liberal in exclaiming against any good old friend, mentioning only fome ill effects that had taken place, where he was, or had been, but omitting all his amiable qualities, and the great good he had done in the world. Why: Sir, he always attends in the most hazardone expeditions in the samy, both by fea and land:—and he always attends in the most hazardone expeditions in the samy, both by fea and land:—and he always attends the fleets and navys, when and wherever they ge—He affits the recruiting officers in procuring feamen and foldiers—He inforest the foldier in the time of action to perform his duty with courney and refulution—All vibries are crowned in his preference—He intervery, configure to attend in all publich mattern—I helicre you never knew bridger, churches, fleeples, and other public hulldings erected, without his affitance—He is to fearful of the health of the family where he refides as to examine the flormaches of all in the house cardy in the morning, in order to fit and prepare them for break-fast, by the way, of a bitter or a fling as he finds the appetites require—So faithful is he to renew the examination again before dinner, and then repeate it in the evening—Nay, I have known him to attend at tarrens and at gambling tailes in gambling house all night, and wis obliged, in a measure to compensate for the money folk by intricking their feelings, silver the folk they had fullathed. I have known him to be the only flial comparison of a difcontolate widow, and many a berefit haband. How much money he contributes towards forporting of government by way of excise and imposit, on other and introduced in the money for home of education; that he always excite when handed about, a motor of the heer and hur, and always from the learnt. He is ferved in the the among perfors of education; that he always excites when handed about, a motion from the knee and har, and always from the beart. He is ferred in the best chias usefulls and glates in the hosts.—He is so much respected that he is feldom suffered to sleep without being under lock and key—He has been the chief perhaster of all the leather and sure this hundred years past, from the Indians in our western world, and how many Africans does he employ in the West Indias to cultivate the earth for the benefit of maskind. He has ever been a compartion for Nobles, Dakes, and East, and gentry of all ranks, and yet he mist be compared of, because an incautious woman still into the fire when he was prefere—why not zeiced the fire as well when he was prefere—why not zeiced the fire as well

when he was prefent—why not reject the fire as well on account of the ill effects it has done, how many buildings it has defleved in agespath.— If you give the foregoing a place in your worthy pa-per, it may be that in some degree it may reconcile my

RUM's FRIEND.

The VALUE of TIME.

A nument we may wift.
When worlds want wealth to bee.

WHEN we consider what we were created for, whither we are going, and what we maft ere long he, furely we cannot but acknowledge the work that lies before us to be truly great, interesting and that het before us to be dusty greaty intercang and authority and only for the advancement of our Ma.

JONATHAN
ker's glors, but the pursuit of those objects which are
Northampton, Dec. 29th, 1788.

to our eternal peace, and the preparation for death; judgment, and a world to come; thefe are matters of the highest moment, and equally concern every fon & daughter of Adam, as candidates for a bliffed limmortality. If fo, then we may well lament the shortness of our time for fach an arduous work, and, impressed with a fense of the necessity of completing it before we go the way of all sless, exclaim Hero mach is to be deated. Life, like a winter's day, is short. Time, like the shadow upon the dail, it givering, and hasfearing to be gone, and an awful eternity approaching, which must be either a flate of happiness or mistry according to the waste or improvement of the precious xow. From these confidentions we may learn the inclinable value of our pessing moments, and the danger of delay. thete confiderations we may learn the inclinible va-lace of our pading moments, and the danger of delay-ing, fuitably, to improve them, each feriously reflect-ing, may not my life yet end before the year does, or am I/are, though already to near me, a new one will ever again dawn upon me. Mete every day a critick or the sad.

Make every day a critick on the past, And live each bour as though it was your last.

LOVE and CONSTANCY.

A Neopolitan being at work in a stied bordering on the fea-fuore, his wife, who was at some distance from him, was feized by the Corfairs of Tunis, and carried up based their veilel.

earried or board their veliel.

The Neopolitan threw himfelf into the fea, fwam to the hin, and interated the caprain to take him in.

'The good man well knew he would be fold as a flave, and the confequent mifery and hardhip he should undergo; but leve for the object who had hitheren hared in his labours, and enjoyed with him the fruit of industry, predominated over all other fentations. While the Turks were altonished as his temority, he cannot found fundify. remet the lurst were alloudhed at his temerity, he continued tupplicating to be taken on board. — he told them that the woman they had taken from the field was his wife; "we have," continued he, "long thand happinets, and we can bear milery together, grant to only the confolation of being fold to the time maller, itself laft. "draw me the is all lask; deny me that, and one grave, will I truit,

is all is a cay me man and me grave, man income from contain us."

The Turks admitting the man's affection, on their terms, not die to the King of Tonis, who, being pleased with this ingular influence capings in delicity, not only gave them their liberty, but each a place who walks.

The R E S C U E.

SHADE of my father, faid the despairing Luber, as the shood on the banks of the river;
thade of my father, if it is permitted theets over the
fad effate of thy agonizing child, pity her diffrestles,
and alk of heaven, that cannot be deaf to the intreatand alk of heaven, that cannot be deaf to the intrealies of thy exilted ment, to let the mifery I cannot
bear, atome for the aft I prepare to execute, in order
to relieve me from it; though feduced into the part
of vice, my heart has never forgot that viruse which
you implanted init. It is a horror of that vice, and
the impossibility of practifing that virtue, which has
brought me to this precipice. Life will not yield
to my withes, and death will not obey my fountmons,
while delgan urgon me to execute the districted of the one
to the forced, but, I rust, abilivious embraces of the
other.—Oh! could I but. for a moment grasp the belief that forgiveness may accompany my contrition, I other.—Oh! could I but for a moment graft the be-lief that forgivenels may accompany my courridon, I would plange into the wave as a bower of pleature, and feek my watery bed as it were a roly couch.—But without hope in this world, goaded by poverty, difease and infamy, I cannot bear my being, and mult reft on the boundless mercies of heaven for a deed which it forbids—and dare to enter, an uninvited guelf, into the planow cavern of death.

Horiston and the content at a ministree guest, into the gloomy cavern of death.

One effort more, and my lot will be cait for ever,

The power who knews my affictions, will not relike celefial mercy to a deforme deed which hopes

Twic celetital mercy to a desperane used management to each their.

At this moment the attempted to fpring forwards to the water; but an arm refinaled her. Ceafe your believes, faid the worthy Gataiano, and rather address

phrenzy, faid the worthy Gratiano, and rather andreas heaven for having fein me to prevent your desperse pupper. Have you no friends, as relations?
Yes, faid she, lhave relations who now live in all the lintary of life, but no friends; when I lost rirrue, I lost them. There is no break for the feduced, but from the hands of the failed as was from the of the feduce; and when he turns away, from the weeth he has made, to gain a precerious inpport the must confent to be a vittim at the alter of profitution. I was born in honour. I was hred ap in plenty.—The early feene of my life was to happy, that to look back upon it increases my despair, and I beferch you to let me complete, the deed it dictates.

It shall not be, faid Gratiano, comfort may yet be in flore for thee; and the very horror of vice which urges you to this desperate purpose, may be made to produce the confolation of vittee.—Come with me; it shall be my office to lead you to them. of the feducer; and when he turns away from the

t shall be my office to lead you to them.

A.N. E. C. D. O. T. E.
A MILITARY Gentleman, in Paris, lately invited
much company, to dinner. His fon, fix years old,
came to the table, but, was repulfed and told that his
beard was too fhort to dine with his father. The beard was too hort to dine with his father. The mother, as mortified as her fon, made up a little table for him, and ordered that he should be well attended. A large cat, however, repeatedly tried to fake away his victuals, on which the child, onto fall patience, ex-claimed, go and dine with papa—you have a beard

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Cooper's business, a BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of JONATHAN DWIGHT.

Cattles HORNS.

W ANTED a quantity of CATTLES HORNEY for which a generous price will be given a delivery, by ASHBEL WELLS, job. Who has just received for fale, aquantity of

West-India Iron, well affort. ed, and of Inperior goality—Holland's Gin, in other and repeted Brandy—Madeira and Teneriffe Winsy.

Tea—Chocolate—Loaf Sugar—Black Pepper—Gis.
ger, &c. &c.—all of which will be fold for Cafter Produce in hand, on very reasonable terms. A I. S O.

A large affortment of Stone Ware-aquantity of Bar, Office we are adjusted by the box and to those period who fingle pound, or 71 by the box and to those period who shall engage to take their constant supply inform the fingle pound, or good rendered Tallow at 5d per pound, as

ceived in payment. Harrford, Dec. 22, 1788.

## FRESH GOODS.

Josiah Dwight,

SEED, and TOW-CLOTH,

N. E. Cafa and a generous price given for alkinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.
Williamsburgh, Dec. 31, 1788. [21]

C A S H,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

## SHIPPING FURR BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

The partnership of

JOHN and RUSSEL ATWATER.

Being this day diffolved by mutual confent,—All perfors indebted to feld Company are requested to feul-their accounts, and make payment without delay, to JOBN ATWATER, at Westfield, or Russel ATWATER Jan. 1, 17892

NOTICE is hereby given to SIMEON SMILE, Hare of Wells, pringfield, in the county of Hamphine, who has efflored our of faid town, thathe is raxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, its

Is faxed in the face of the following taxes, viz.

State raxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, Sl. 131. 1d.

Town taxes, 11. 153. 7d. 3q.—Partih taxes, 184.

11d. -q. Unles faid taxes are paid to us the Suhferibers, on-trid. -q. Unles faid taxes are paid to us the Suhferibers, on-or before the 1 yth day of January next, fo much of a lot of land, called-his Mountain Lot, will be fold at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Stebbirs, innholder in faid town, at two of clock, P. M. as will be fufficient to diffcharge faid taxes, with interveding charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, \ Collect-West-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (22)

W B the Subferibers being appointed by the Hon' Judge of Probate for the county of Hamphire Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the claims of BARA SMAD, late of Mountague, decaded, represented infolvent, and fix months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the hoofe of Samuel Smed in feld Mid. 175. of Samuel Smead, in faid Montagoe, on the laft, Tuel-days of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of faid days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALER KINGSLEY. MOSES ROOT, DANIEL GLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to, or the have any demands on faid estate, are defired to serie the same without delay, with the subscriptors, Administrators on subscriptors, Administrators on subscriptors, ELISHA-ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 50, 1788.

\* \* ALL Perfons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment im-(12) mediately.

Capt Judd

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, JANUARY 21, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachuserts) Publified by WILLIAM BUTLER.

On a PRE-EXISTENT STATE.

On a PRI-RESTRAT STATE.

By the late SOARE JENTIN. Effo.

THAT mention had existed in some state previous to the present was the opinion of the wifel figs of most remote antiquity. It was held by the Cymnosophishs of Egypt, the Brachmans of India, the Magi, of Perfas, and the greatest philosophers of Greec and Rome; it was there is adopted by the father of the Christian Church, and frequently enforced by the primitive waters, why it has been so little noticed, fo much overlooked; rather than rejected, by the divines and metaphyficians of late ages, I am at his to account for, at it is undoubtedly confirmed by retion, by all the appearances of nature, and the doc-

trine of revelation.

In the first place then it is confirmed by reason; which teacher us, that it is impossible that the con-junction of a mule and female can create, or bring inindition of a male and female can create, or ming in-tion beings; as simitarial faul, they may prepare a mate-rial balantino-for-it; but there are the an imparairal precifient inhabitant ready to take polition in. Re-fer affirms in that an immortal food, which will exist a renally after the difficient on of the body, would have creatly existed before the formation of it; for whateternatify extinent before the termation of it; for what-ever has not end, can sever have had a beginning, but mult exist in fome manner which bears no rela-tion to time, to us totally incomprehensible; if, terma-fore, the foul will combine to exist in a future state, fore, me foun with contest of the co arthis, and filled it with fuch inhabitants, if the prefeat was the only, or even the first fixte of their exfeat was the only, or even the first fixte of their exfeat case and the state of their exfeat case and the state of the pale
and fixture, feeing calculated for no one purpose inthisphet to our spdeffundings; neither of good nor
eral, of happiness of milery, of virtue or vice, of reaward orpunishment, but a consused jumble of them all
together, proceeding, from mo visible cause, and Tedding to no end. But, as we are certain that inhite
aware cannot be employed without effect, nor infisite widdom without design, we may rationally conclude, thatthis world could be designed for nothingmore than a prison, in which we are a while confined to receive penishment for the offences committed
in a former, and an opportunity of preparing ourselves.

more than a prison, in which wear is a yame columited in a former, and an opportunity of preparing ourselves for the engineers of pipines in a luture life.

Secondly. These conclusions of reason are fillsticity constimed by the face of nature, and the appearance of things; this world is cridently form effort a flace of putilihent, as well as probation; a prison on house of correction, to which we are committed, fone for a longer and fone for a house pre-hod; some to the secretal labour, others to more in-addignt talks; and we confider runder this character, we final perceive it admirably fixed for the end for which it was intended. It is a fraction; beautiful and durable fluctures; it contains, many and various apartments, a few very comfortable, many end various apartments, a few very comfortable, many end various assuments, a few very comfortable, many end various apartments, a few very comfortable, many end various assuments, a few very comfortable, many end various and the first of the Literature of the contains in miniped and the contains of the contains in miniped and the contains of the contains in miniped and the contains of of their ponilkment wa shofing and injuring each outer. As we may suppose that they have not all been equally guilty, fo they, are permitted to procure a tolerable fubfiltence by dieir labour, and pais through their sonfacement without any extraordinary penaltics, except from paying their fees, at their discharge by death. Others, who perhaps sland in need of more service challisement, receive it by a variety of methods, fome by the most accure, and fome by the most tedicular companies and disease, fome by disappointment, and many by freects in their favorite parints; some by the most receive, as to these of extreme poverty or superints; fome by the most condensed to flustions peculiarly unfortunate, as to these of extreme poverty or superints and tricks of deficiable meanners, or painful pre-cultures, of galley-lawes in a despotic, or winniters in a free county. If we surrey the various religious of the

famines inundations, and earthquakes; and continually defluying each other with fire and foord—we fee disease and earther weather the same for the demploying against each other every influence to furture and death, which malevolence and when the foot many make use of: We fee the dying and the dead goddled: together in heaps, and wellering in each other's bland. And can we be pectators of this formid traged; with our confidering the performers as condemand etiminals, compelled like the glediators of the antiquis to receive their ponishments from each others hands ? 'I he receive their punifilments from each others hands. The creator, the poet, and the hildorian, juny celebrate hear, as heroes fighting for the rights and fiberities of their refpective counties: I but the Chriftian Philosopher can look upon them in no other light, than as condemned for this existed into humain fields, and into the world to challife each other for past offences. As individuals, we fee men affeited with innumerable differer, which proceed not from a critical at the time congenial with other original from a formation, and evidently, the dispositions of frontiers of feeder for the mild improvement of the confidence of feeder for the mild improvement of the contractions of feeders for the mild improvement of the contractions of feeders for the mild improvement of the contractions of feeders for the mild improvement of the contraction of feeders for the mild improvement of the contraction of feeders for the mild improvement of the contraction of the contracti proceed not from accident, but are congenial with other origins formation; and evidently, the disposition of Froridence, defigned for the most important the fare displication in the binary had the feeds of fearety, themsanim, and gost, are lown in the blood by the fare aminoten that which has featured those at vegetables over the face of the earth. From the feed and the feeds of the feed of the feed of the feet with the feeds of the feet with the feeds of the feet with the feed of the feet with the feet of the feet with the feet of feet feet we may add the wonderful ingenuity which they profess, of creating imaginary in the ablence of realmifful formats, and this corroller quality is the human thind, which, for want of proper fixed for buffuely of the feet of the feet of the feet with the feet of the fe

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Med. Printers,

THAT great alterations have taken place in the
earth, fince its formation, it a truth that has long
been observed and demontrated by the philosopher.
The very flour of the fee and lates, whelfs composed
of folidatock, where observation has been made, has of foundations, where otherwises have the many characteristics of make encroachment upon the water;
fo that in many places, it appears with convincion evidence, that very large extent of habitable land was once covered by the ocasical I may add—it is a fail which addresses itself to general observation, that riv

which addreffes itself to general observation, that rived the leave university, and all rivers final eleavely free featible notice of variation, are continually decreating their quantity of water.

There observations, with others Q thall mention, will I think, warrant the hyperbolis, their the Earth is sentiated historiestic and Water decreating.

I admit the received opinion of philosophers that the primogenial particle of all badies are alike, and that different modification alone confirmes the diversity of the primogenial particle of all badies are alike, and that different modification alone confirmers the diver-fity of matter. Upon these principles, water differ-ently modified may begine earth; and it is my opin-ion it has a condain tertifency to such modification. My ressons the—It has been found by experiment that all vegetation is effected folely by air and warr, the carthy-being only a vehicle to convey and contain the water around the imbibing vessels, and contain the water around the imbibing vessels of root. A tree when produced, when by portessation is than discharged its fixed air, or by the violence of first has repelled ir-in the one case, leaves a large quantity of real earth and in the otherlas falses, which when the faltesine extracted is a real capat mortuum incapable of further change. This is, without exception, the case of all vegetation. is a real caput mortuum incapable of further change. This is, without exception, the cafe of all vegetation, and afferds hie melt palable proof of water transmused to real each. But the confirmation of my hypothesis real not alone as vegetation; the most foliabilities not alone as vegetation; the most foliabilities are certainly, many of them, the production of water—the pearl, the cryfal, and the diamond are of this deferription, meither of which, by any chemical pibers can be reduced back to water—leave any body is left expable than the last of alteration. Have sayfulffeen a hour of a coulcingure in a gentleman's mileon, which showeared to me from its colour, confilency and galley-flaves in a defpotic, or minitiers in a free county. If we furry the various religious of the county. If we furry the various religious of the county. If we furry the various religious of the county. If we furry the various religious of the county there are the county of the county throughout the county of the county throughout the county of t

very hard and of equal texture found near the water, which being by accident, broken into two nearly equal part, there was discovered near its centre an entire suitfel. Pells an evidence to me that the future was formed around the field from the water. That immulcie-fiell—an evidence to me that the flore was contident out the field from the water. That improves the cocks are continually sugmenting, every one who will give themfevrs the roughts to examine, will, I don't not, be convinced. That one may be failed this augmentation is from water alone, let a rack be chosen upon the top of a mountain, at as great a diffuser as puffiche from any earth, and where the wind may have scope to blow off whatever dark might otherwise be ladged upon it—back a rock will be found to be composed, an earth capable of being moved by the focus of the wind and an actually analysed of the same confidency with the body of the rock, but of a different colour. These things give frong, evidence, that water is confidency with the body of the rock, but of a different colour. These things give frong, evidence, that water is confidence, that Earth is metaching and Water strong and for confidence, that Earth is metaching and Water decorating.

Should it be supposed that cutting the tree from the low grounds effect the lefficing of springs and rivulett only by exhalation; I observe, that exhalation does not change the form, much left, annihilate water, it only changes its futerior, but its leffeling is univerful wherever lead it cleared, and may indeed be in fundal part, not chiefly, effected by exhalation—it is chiefly effected by the aspid growth and decay of vegetation, which in this manner is educed.

J. L.

ON EDUCATION.

E DUCATION is a fabjed, upon which fo much has been faid and written, that I do not expect the few disconnected observations which I shall make upon it, will have the grace of novelty to recommend them. The subject however is of such impostance to human happiness, that it cannot be too often or to at-tentively confidered. By having it prefented to view in a variety of lights, and by thinking upon it fre-quently, our ideas upon this fubject may be ren-dered inore just, and our knowledge of it more exten-

five.

Forming an early habit of industry, though one of the melt important things in education, has been confidered (if we may judge by the practice of partna) as thing of intitle consequence. It is an indipitable truth, that the men, who have arrived as a high degree of emiscate, either in literary perfuss; in political life, or in business and acquiring property, have generally speakings, been born in moderate circomfiscaces; and have been in structed, that needing compelled them to nise their most firenuses exercious; and this equally to use their most strenuous exemions; and it is equally true, that those who have been born in affluence, and clucated with a profrect of enjoying all the pleafures and advantages of birth, and fortune, have commonly turned out to be either indolent and infignificant, or different and victous claracters. As this is a general truth, there mult be a general cuite. The coule is to be fround among the principles and propendities of his man nature. Mass is a being naturally 36 and of case and pleafure, and 60 avertes to felf-denial and perfeverand pleafure, and so averse to felf-denial and perfevering diligence, that, if yoo place him where circumstances, together with the allusions of flattery or fulf-love, perfects him, that he has nothing to do but to enjoy, he will him down into indelence, he will be negligent of his stairs; he will make pleasure his chief object of perfait, and finally abandon himfelf to fensionly and vice. Now if a child is born in circumstances of aftenence, if he is carly indelged in every capricious with, if he is a permitted to live in idlences, if fervants and others faster him by perpetually telling him what great riches he is to be mafter of, a number of such circumstances, together with that left flattery which inhabits every bright, will inevitably lead him into an opinion that he has nothing a do but to take which inhabits every breath, will inertiably lead him into an opinion that he has nothing to do but to take his plrafure. Let this opinion become fixed, and it is vain to expect, that he will attend either to learning or bitmeris. Pleasure he will puritue. The unrefrained parfuit of pleasure he will puritue. The unrefrained parfuit of pleasure heads to prodigality, vice, and

portist or picaure seads to prodigality, vice, and ruin.

On the contrair, let a person be born in moderate circomsances, let his hands he early taught to be industries, it can be includitious, let coping to school be confidered by him as a privilege, let him know, as soon as his mind is capable of reasoning, that it be expected to be respectable in the world, he must depend on his own exentions, let him know, than although he has some exentions, let him know, than although he has fome advantages, yet he has difficulties to encounter, and that he must be perseveringly, diligent in order to be successful, if he has talents for accliming and a sind capable of a generous admition, such a train of circumstances will make him active and perfecting, and in the end ensure him success.