playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor spitting too often, nor looking about, hie here and there, nor rising up frequently if thou art sitting; for such actions are indications of levity and low breeding.

When thou art at table do not eat vorsiciously, nor shew thy displeasure if any thing displeases thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, share with him what thou hast; and when any person is entertained by thee, do not fix thy looks upon him.

In walking, look where thou goest, that thou mayest not push against any one. If thou feel another coming thy way, go a little aside to give him room to pass. Never step before thy elders, unless it be necessary, or that they order thee to do so. When thou sitest at table with them, do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayest merit their favor.

When they give thee any thing, accept it with tokens of gratitude: if the present is great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is small, do not despise it, nor be provoked, nor occasion displeasure to them who favor thee. If thou beest rich, do not grow insolent, nor scorn the poor; for those very gods who deny riches to others in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give to others. Support thyself by thy own labors; for then the food will be sweeter. I my son, have supported thee hitherto with my sweat and have omitted no duty of a father, I have provided thee with every thing necessary, without taking it from others. Do thou so likewise.

Never tell a falsehood; because a lie is a heinous sin. When it is necessary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the simple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou observest in others, if thou art not called upon to correct them. Be not a news carrier, nor a sower of discord. When thou beareest an embassy, and he to whom it is borne is enraged, and speaks contemptuously of those who sent thee, do not report such an answer, but endeavour to soften him, and dissemble as much as possible that which thou heardst, that thou mayest not raise discord and spread calumny of which thou mayest afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is necessary in the market place, for in such places there is the greatest danger of contracting vices.

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that the proposal is made to thy thee; then accept it not hastily, although thou knowest thyself more fit than others to exercise it; but excuse thyself until thou art obliged to accept it; thus thou wilt be more esteemed.

Be not dissolute; because thou wilt thereby incense the gods, and they will cover the with infamy. Restrain thyself, my son, as thou art yet young, and wait until the girl, whom the gods destine for thy wife, arrive at a suitable age; leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When the time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the consent of thy parents, otherwise it will have an unhappy issue.

Steal not, nor give thyself up to gaming; otherwise thou wilt be a disgrace to thy parents, whom thou ought'st rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to shame. No more, my son; enough has been said in discharge of the duties of a father. With these counsels I wish to fortify thy mind. Refuse them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happiness depend.

Such were the instructions which the Mexicans frequently inculcated to their sons. Husbandmen and merchants gave their sons other advice regarding their particular professions.

GOTTENBURG, *(Sweden)* Oct. 14.

On the 6th inst. the King assembled the burgesses in the town-house, where he made an elegant, concise and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetick preface, he concluded his speech with these words:—"Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at stake—my crown, and even my son's succession to the Swedish throne! Gottenburg is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstacy of loyalty, "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" At the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that the same day in the forenoon, the Prince of Hesse who was at no great distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his adjutant-general with two trumpeters, to demand possession of the town. We had then piquets out as far as Mysbro, about two miles from hence; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the King, who told the General, that, in place of such a Messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the King discharged him with every mark of indignity, and desired him to tell the Prince of Hesse, "Gottenburg was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the street.

LONDON, November 17.

The law in England never supposes the King to die—his death is called his DEMISE, and his next heir is instantly KING, without even ceremony of coronation—In France, the doctrine in respect to the sovereign is the same: When the Monarch expires, a herald publickly proclaims in the palace,

Le Roi mort! Le Roi mort! Le Roi mort!—
Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi!—

The following lines which our immortal Shakespeare has put into the mouth of the Prince, afterwards Henry the Fifth, are admirably suited to the Prince of Wales, whether we look either to his conduct on the present melancholy occasion, or to the right which inherently he possesses:

"My gracious Lord, my father—thy due from me
Is tears, and heavy sorrows of the blood,
Which Nature, Love, and filial Tenderness,
Bid, my dear Father, pay thee plentiously.
My due from thee is this imperial Crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me."

At seven o'clock on Monday morning last the remains of the late John Winton, of Southover, Esquire, were interred in the family vault, in the church of that place. Mr. Winton's age, added to the age of the strong beer that was served round at his funeral made together 152 years. Mr. Winton being born in 1694, and his strong beer brewed in 1754, which proves the deceased to have been 94 years of age, and his funeral beverage 58 years old.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, Feb. 2, 1789.

ORDERED, That *Stephen Choate*, and *Nathaniel Wells*, Esq'rs. with such as the hon. House may join, be a Committee to wait on the Governour with the following answer to his Excellency's message at the opening of the session.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the *House of Representatives*, Feb. 3, 1789.

READ and concurred, and Mr. *Spooner*, Mr. *Heath*, and Mr. *Cornes*, are joined.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency,

THE two branches of the Legislature, in answer to your Excellency's message of the 2th inst. communicated by the Secretary, have most sincerely lamented, that by your Excellency's indisposition, they have been deprived of receiving your communications in person.

They are very sensible of the urgent and important calls of the public, on your Excellency's time and talents, and wish fervently with, that you may soon be restored to firm and established health.

To a want of representation of the States in Congress, they impute your Excellency's not having received any communications from that hon. body, since the adjournment.

While they have had frequent reason to deplore the inability of Congress, to compel an attendance of members, necessary to conduct the affairs of the Union, they are happy in observing, that the Constitution of the United States, makes ample provision for this important defect, in the articles of confederation.

The Legislature will pay due attention, to that part of your Excellency's message, which respects the garrison at Castle-Island.

We are sensible with your Excellency that our present situation may render it difficult to determine upon any particular and permanent system of finance; altho' the task should be found arduous, yet we presume that it is not insurmountable, and taking into view a reduction of some part of our revenues (heretofore applied to the discharge of the State debt) that will be consequent on the operation of the new government—it is, we conceive, become necessary not only for the honor and interest of government, and justice to its creditors, seasonably to provide for such deficiency, but also without delay to place the state debt, upon such funds as will secure as far as possible, to all the creditors of government, their just and righteous demands, making provision also, as occasion requires, for the current expenses of government.

With high satisfaction, the Legislature anticipate the early operation of a government, over the United States, constitutionally vested with powers to encourage agriculture, promote the useful arts, regulate and cherish commerce, and effectually to establish on a broad and permanent basis, the credit, dignity and real independence of our country.

Under a wise administration of this government, supported by the industry, frugality, and patriotism of her citizens, America may look forward, to the advancement of her national happiness, and the establishment of her national character, on just and durable grounds.

According to your Excellency's direction, the Secretary has laid before the Legislature, a letter from the Governor of Virginia—enclosing one written by the General Assembly of that State, also a resolution of instructions to their Representatives in Congress, on the subject of calling a general convention, for the purpose of making alterations in the constitution of government of the United States.

These papers, together with the letter from the Convention of the state of New-York, on the same subject, have been attentively considered, and though this Commonwealth will embrace every opportunity of evidencing their great friendship, and sincere regard, for these important members of the Union, the Legislature perfectly concur in opinion with your Excellency, that the calling a general convention at this period, would be expensive, if not dangerous to the Union.

But in thus giving our sentiments on this important subject, we are by no means unmindful, that the Convention of this Commonwealth have given their opinion in the resolution ratifying the Federal Constitution that certain alterations and amendments, would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government; and have solemnly enjoined upon the Representatives of this state in Congress, at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered, agreeably to the fifth article of said constitution, to exert all their influence, and to use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions referred to, in such manner as is provided in the aforesaid article.

Under this injunction, we have full confidence, that the Representatives of this Commonwealth will not fail to exert their utmost influence, and use all reasonable and legal measures, that the alterations and provisions aforesaid, be duly considered in Congress, and recommended by that Hon. Body, agreeably to the true spirit and letter of the aforesaid resolution.

HALLIFAX, Jan. 10.

The following experiment of the effect of electricity on vegetation, made by a gentleman in England, merits the attention of the curious: he planted two turnips in two boxes, each containing 24 pounds of earth: he kept them in the same exposure, and all circumstances the same to each, except that one was electrified twice a day for two months, at the end of which time it was in full growth, the skin bursting, and weighing nine pounds; the other, at the end of four months did not quite reach that weight—a strong proof that the electric fire had a remarkable power in promoting and quickening the growth of the vegetation.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) January 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788, to the printer.

"The war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated and at the head of the militia in arms, who now only act on the defensive, waiting the decision of North-Carolina, on the subject of their dispute with the Indians.

"On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrel's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with forty horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indians' trail, making towards the inhabitants, he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack.—On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troops in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave a unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy, as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other out buildings—the Indians gave way, and immediately retired from the place, and the little band of heroes, reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the Governour of Frankland's usual good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"The Indians have lately killed two men on this side Frenchbroad, and one on the north side of Holstein; so that it appears the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on the war against the whole state.

"We hear that the North-Carolina Assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring about a peace."

PAILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

We learn from good authority, that his Excellency General Washington has recently declared himself in favour of the proposed amendment to the new constitution.

January 23. A gentleman from Virginia, whose information may be relied on, asserts that the controversy between federalists and anti-federalists, which have for some time past distracted and divided the Councils of the several states, has entirely subsisted in that quarter, relative to the proposed amendments to the new constitution for the United States: it is being agreed, on all hands, that a bill of rights, declaratory of the *freedom of the press, trial by jury*, &c. ought to be annexed, and other essential points explained and defined, so as to fix the liberties of the people on the most safe and permanent foundation; and that the only question amongst them now, is, whether the poll—or capitation tax, should be levied on the people, both parties being convinced the impost will be inadequate to the expences of the federal government? The federalists are for the measure; the anti-federalists oppose it; and this at present, seems to be the bone of contention, among the people of the ancient dominion.

SALEM, February 3.

However extraordinary may be its appearance, we have it from indisputable veracity, that a lad being on the ice in North River a day or two ago, for diversion, unluckily fell through; but that a man, farther down, then engaged in eeling, knowing nothing of the fate of the lad, almost miraculously struck his spear into his cloathing, and most happily and unhurt, fished him back into the world from his watry habitation.

One morning last week, while a family in this town were breakfasting, a child between two and three years of age, taking hold of a coffee-pot on the table, turned the scalding liquid over it, to such a degree, that it terminated its innocent life in a few hours. These, with a number of other, similar casualties, perpetually admonith parents and all intrusted with the care of children, that they never, perhaps, can be over cautious in regarding their goings, or can too carefully eye them in all their ways.

We hear from Andover, that yesterday week, a young man of that place, having taken his gun in his hand to rectify some part of it, which, being so him, unknowingly loaded, unhappily discharged its contents into the bowels of a child about two years of age, son of Mr. Francis Ingalls, jun. which put an immediate period to its existence.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

AFTER some debate on the subject of the tax, the question for postponing a paper one was carried, and the House voted, That a tax payable in specie, to the amount of 21,788l. 6s. be assessed the present session.

A committee were appointed to consider what measures may be necessary to be taken, to restore the arms taken from certain persons during the late insurrection.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Mc Farland, Mr. Whitney (of Harvard) Gen. Heath, Mr. Paine, and Mr. Vans, were appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of reducing the Governor's salary, the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. Smead moved for the appointment of a Committee to report a plan for ascertaining the various property, &c. of the Commonwealth, in order to form a new valuation.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

An Act for incorporating certain persons, by the name of the Beverly Cotton Manufactory, was read, and passed to be enacted.

The Senate have proposed a specie tax of 63,475l. 2s. which the House has non-concurred.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the two Houses commenced together for the purpose of choosing a Nouvelle public for the port of Newbury-Port; in the room of WILLIAM AYRESS, Esq. deceased—when the Committee appointed for that purpose, after collecting, sorting, and counting the votes, reported, That the whole number was 161—That

MICHAEL HODGE, Esq. had 161—and was unanimously chosen.

Yesterday forenoon, in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and of a resolution of the General Court of this Commonwealth, the ten Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, met in the Senate Chamber in this Town, when they UNANIMOUSLY made choice of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, of Virginia, and his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE, of Massachusetts, for President and Vice-Presidents, of the United States.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

ESSEX DISTRICT.

By the returns of votes from 24 towns in the district of Essex, it appears that the hon. Benj. Goodhue, Esq. has 1188, and the Hon. Jonathan Jackson, Esq. 630 for Federal Representative.

MIDDLESEX.

In this district, the Hon. Mr. Gerry appears to have a majority; the returns from 27 towns stands thus; Mr. Gerry, 708, Mr. Vernum, 307, Mr. Hull, 195, and 19 scattering votes.

WORCESTER.

We have received returns from 33 towns in this district, which are as follows—for Mr. Paine, 780, Mr. Sargent, 713, Mr. Ward, 207, and scattering votes 12, so that it is supposed there will be no choice.

The choice of a gentleman to preach a Sermon on anniversary Election in May next, this year devolving upon the Hon. Senate—they have chosen the Rev. JOSIAH BRIDGE, of East-Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Gloucester Journal of the second of September last.

"On Thursday last, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the corporation of this city, attended by the parties concerned in the Bridge across Charles-River, sailed for a few days since; and if the parties agree respecting the building a Bridge over the river Foyle, that Mr. Thomson and Cox will return to this country, and the materials will be collected, and carried over them to Ireland for the purpose before-mentioned.

"We are informed that Mr. Thompson of Charleston, Mr. Cox of this place, who were concerned in building the Bridge across Charles-River, sailed for Ireland a few days since; and if the parties agree respecting the building a Bridge over the river Foyle, that Mr. Thomson and Cox will return to this country, and the materials will be collected, and carried over them to Ireland for the purpose before-mentioned.

PROVIDENCE, January 31.

A correspondent observes, that he attended on the ice as a spectator, to view the new Slittingmill full work. The operations were, first cutting bars of iron, of various sizes, with a pair of large shears fastened to the edge of the bars, and of so many different sizes as they are wanted. As the flat-bar leaves the rollers, a person receives and puts it to the cutters, standing in the direction of and at a distance from the rollers, and it is there cut into five or more rods, according to the width of the flatted bar. These rods are then taken out on the opposite side the cutters, and laid in heaps for packing in bundles of half a cwt. each.—There are two large water-wheels, one carrying the rollers, the others the cutters. The whole appeared to be performed with great ease, both to the workman and the mill, though the force applied is doubtless very great and the construction and workmanship of every part are such as do honour to the conductors and the several mechanicks employed therein. There were a number of spectators, of both sexes, to view this interesting and novel manufactory in this state, and their countenances bespoke the pleasure and satisfaction they felt on the occasion—the business evidently appearing to be highly useful to the publick, and it is hoped will prove profitable to those immediately concerned. The mill stands about two miles west of the great bridge, in sight of the great country road to Connecticut, and is in so convenient a situation for an extension of the iron business, that it is hoped a forge will be annexed, in which the people in the western parts of the country may carry their cos and receive pay in nailrods, which every family in them has children growing up might work into nails, especially in the winter season. Iron shovels, iron hoops, and plate-iron for many uses, may be now manufactured in this neighbourhood, as cheap as can be imported from England. By an estimation our correspondent has made, this mill, by its ordinary daily work, will slit rods sufficient to keep 300 nailers constantly employed, a number that this county may easily, the next winter, furnish in that useful business, being but about 34 persons to each town, the labour of which will be clear gain, as none can doubt there are now more than that number of boys unemployed. By working double handed, the mill may slit double the quantity of rods, and of course furnish the demand from every part of this state, and the adjoining towns in the neighbouring states. From its advantageous situation near water carriage, it may be expected that nails and iron shovels will ere long become a very considerable export from this town, to effect which the more speedily, it is hoped every friend to our own manufactures, or to his country, which is eventually the same, will discourage the use of foreign articles of these and all other kinds that we can make equally good ourselves.

It must give pleasure to the friends of home manufactures, remarks a correspondent, to be informed that *John Brown*, Esq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only son, are clothed in the fabricks of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks—It is a singular circumstance, that the yarn was all spun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory lesson to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The lowest manufacturer, says Monsieur Necker, who furnishes a single bale of goods for sale, does more to retain the solid coin in the kingdom, than the ablest banker, or the most skilful financier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

By Mr. B. Livingston, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had passed both Houses prescribing the time and manner of choosing Representatives to the Congress of the United States—by this bill the State is divided into Six Districts, each district is to choose one Representative—but the Electors are not confined in their choice to a person resident within their own district—That on Wednesday last a bill directing the mode of choosing Senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, passed the House of Assembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference between this bill, and that clause in the former one which gave rise to the late conference between the two Houses, and occasioned the loss of the whole election bill. It was not thought when Mr. Livingston came away, that the Senate would give their assent to it.

Extract of a Letter from Nassau, New-Providence, November 22, 1788.

"On Thursday last the ordinance sloop ship, General Elliott, commanded by Lieutenant Ross, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The Emperor of Morocco, after giving every assurance of amity and good understanding, has all at once, without any apparent reason, altered his mind; and the garrison of Gibraltar is denied all supplies from his dominions."

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 11.

The idea, says a correspondent, that the new constitution must be first tried, before it can be amended in a single point, is surely the most contemptible that, ever entered the head of a politician. It is in fact a reproach to the federal Convention who formed, as well as to the different assemblies which have since approved this celebrated instrument; and who undoubtedly acted merely upon an abstracted view of the subject, without the least experimental knowledge either of its merits or defects. Had this opinion have prevailed previous to its ratification, we certainly should never have had the government to have tried, for even as yet, we have had no experience respecting it. For what trial had the Convention at Philadelphia of this particular form of government, to induce them to propose it for consideration? or what experience had the different state conventions, that could lead them to adopt it? To talk then of a political incapacity in the people of this Continent to correct the evident defects in this much boasted system, previous to a trial, is indirectly to call in question the principles upon which it has been established. It is now well known, that the first characters who agreed to the constitution, by no means approved of it in the degree that has been generally represented. It was formed in a moment of distress and apprehension. It has been confirmed by the

[NUMB. 129.]

ZETTE.

, 1789.

LIAM BUTTER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement of the same, at his dwelling house in Hatfield, where constant attendance will be given from the first of March to the fifteenth—it is expected that all indebted will call and settle their accounts within the time mentioned, and that those who are unable to pay the demands, will bring sureties with them. The executors wish that this friendly notification might influence all indebted to call and settle or renew their obligations;—but should they neglect, the LAW must enforce a settlement of them.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON, } Ex'rs.
OBADIAH DICKINSON,

N. B. Those who have any borrowed Books, belonging to the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.

Hatfield, Feb. 11, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, sometime last month, a chestnut coloured HEIFER, with a white face, two years old past, no artificial mark perceived. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS NASH.

Hadley, Feb. 4th, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton—where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

B. PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.

THOSE who have engaged Wood for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, are informed, that unless they bring it while the sleighing continues, it will not be received.