

On making the best use of present Pleasures.

It is not for us, my Florella, to know
What fortune hereafter with either may do;
Or when with me she chose a companion for life...

P. D.

BON MOT.

TWO smart young fellows riding by a farmer, who
was sowing his ground, one of them called to him,
and with an insolent air said: "Will honest fellow, it is you...

FRAGMENT.

HE was in a military dress, and his figure, his
face, and his walk evinced the gentleman;
yet poverty contracted his countenance, and a succession
of bluntness which bathed into his cheeks...

H. K. KNOX.

The first plate of toast being dispatched, the mistress
of the coffee-room ordered a second to be placed before
him; but she gave her orders privately, and the waiter
laid it on the table with a look the most pitiable...

Of the particulars the woman was ignorant—the lady
never seen him before—she knew nothing of him but
this—he had ordered a breakfast at the bar, and ordered
that he would call and pay for it at some future day...

But let us see if anything more cannot be done for
this poor officer. Lend him, said the four guineas,
should he call here to-morrow, as if coming from
you; till the next day he received the cash...

WAR-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES, February

PUBLIC INFORMATION is hereby given to all
Commissioned Officers, Noncommissioned Officers
and Privates of the late Army of the United States,
entitled to Lands in pursuance of the several Resolves
of Congress, or to their Assigns, or Legal Representatives...

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may
be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of
Officers and Soldiers only are entitled to Lands from
the United States.

First. Commissioned Officers who served until the
end of the war.

Second. Commissioned Officers deranged by virtue
of the several Resolves of Congress.

Third. The Legal Representatives of all Commissioned
Officers killed in action.

Fourth. The Medical Staff designated by the
Resolves of Congress of the 22d September, 1789.

Fifth. All Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates
who enlisted for, and continued in the service to the
end of the war.

Sixth. The Legal Representatives of all Non-Commissioned
Officers and Privates, enlisted for the war,
and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the Warrant,
being defrauded, the following regulations will be
observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-Commissioned
Officers and Privates, proof will be required
of their being the identical persons whose rights
they claim, by a Certificate of an Officer of the
regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of
the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidences of their
respective offices.

Fourth. No Warrants will be issued to the order
of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any
assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of
a power of Attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrant for Military Bonities of Land, may be
satisfied in any of the following districts, within the
Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United
States in Congress, for that purpose, to wit:

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east
by the seventh range of townships—south by the land
contracted for by Cauler and Sargeant, and to extend
north, as far as the ranges of townships—and westward
so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river
Ohio—thence up to the Mississippi to the river Au
Vauve—thence up the same until it meets a west line
from the mouth of the Little Wabash—thence easterly
to the same to the Great Wabash—thence down
to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain
upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary
at War out of the four first ranges of townships fur-
veyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by
several companies not exceeding one seventh part of
said purchases.

THE Subscribers being appointed Surveyors of
Two Districts or Tracts of Land, set apart by the United
States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY
BONITIES of Land promised to the late ARMY.

TO ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE LATE
ARMY, ENTITLED TO SUCH BONITIES.

That they or their Legal Representatives, make applica-
tion to the Secretary at War for Warrants, agreeable
to an Ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last,
and forward them to our office at Carlisle, in the State
of Pennsylvania, before the 1st day of August next, as
a preference in locating will be given to prior en-
tries with us. We will set out from Pittsburgh, for the
district, on the Muskogum, the 15th of September,
provided a sufficient number of Warrants are entered
by that time.—When the business on the Muskogum
is finished, the time for surveying the District between
the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers will be duly
notified.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Surveyor.
JAMES IRVINE, Surveyor.
Carlisle, 16th January 1789.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal, Feb. 3.

We are informed that a young man by the name of
Howard, of Beekman's precinct, near Frederickburgh,
was bit by a mad dog about seven or eight weeks ago.
—the bite was in the wrist, which it is said entirely
healed up. About the middle of the week before last,
he complained of severe pains in his arm, which grew
worse and penetrated to his head and body, and in a
day or two was entirely mad, barking and snapping as
a dog would do. He was so outrageous, that the family
was obliged to take him to the door, and in a few

hours he expired in the most painful agonies possible
on Monday last week. Several other persons were bit
by the same dog, who have not yet discovered any ef-
fect from it.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, February 17, 1789.

WHEREAS A Committee was appointed
by a resolve of the General Court
of the 17th April, 1781, empowering, and
directing them to settle with this State's quota
of the Continental army, for the depreca-
tion of their wages for the year 1780, and all
the allowances made them agreeably to the
resolves of the General Court, which Com-
mittee having been kept in office for near
eight years, at a very considerable expence to
Government, for the purpose of completing
the said business; and it being unreasonable
that the Commonwealth should be subject
to such continual expence on account of the
delays of claimants:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given
to the said Committee by the said resolve
of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expira-
tion of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are
hereby directed, as soon as may be after the
expiration of the said last day of August, to
deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Ac-
count Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall
then be in their possession, and that may have
relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no applica-
tion for payment of wages and allow-
ances, referred to in the said resolve, shall be
admitted after the expiration of the said last
day of August, unless such wages and allow-
ances shall, previous thereto, have been filed
and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he
is hereby directed, to cause the foregoing res-
olves to be published six weeks successively,
in one of the news-papers in each county of
this Commonwealth where a news-paper is
published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President
In the House of Representatives, February
17, 1789.

Read and concurred,
Wm. HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.
Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The Partnership of
MURRAY and WHITE,

Being dissolved by mutual consent, all Persons indebted
to said company on BOOK or NOTE are desired to
call on ASA WHITE for settlement, before the 1st day
of May next.—Those who fail of complying may be
called on in a more disagreeable way.
Williamburg, March 10, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of
SHIPPING FURR
and
BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEPARD.
Northampton, Dec. 1788.

ALL the real estate whereof
Mr. George Herbert, late of Deerfield was possessor
at the time of his decease, lying in said town of Deer-
field (excepting the widow's right of dower therein)
will be sold by the order of the Court of Common
Pleas for the County of Hampshire, at Public Vendue
at the dwelling house of Mr. David Hoyt, in said Deer-
field on the 21st day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

ELIPHALET DICKINSON,
Administrator on said Estate.

N.B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased
are hereby notified that unless they speedily call on the
Administrator and make payment, their names, ac-
counts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney
to be collected.

Wm. A. Edwards & Sons
Vol. III.]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred
and eighty nine.

AN ACT for limiting the time within which
suits may be prosecuted against Executors
and Administrators, and for perpetuating
the evidence of notice given by them, and
by Guardians and others, respecting the
sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS Executors and Administrators fre-
quently suffer great loss and trouble, by reason of
demands brought against them, after they have closed
their accounts of administration, and settlement of the
estate they have administered is made among the 2d or
3d or 4th or 5th or 6th or 7th or 8th or 9th or 10th or 11th or 12th
month of the year following the death of the deceased,
and it being expedient that the said Executors and Ad-
ministrators should be enabled to settle their accounts
speedily and without delay:

Therefore Resolved, That the power given
to the said Committee by the said resolve
of April 17, 1781, shall cease at the expira-
tion of the last day of August next.

And the said Committee be, and they are
hereby directed, as soon as may be after the
expiration of the said last day of August, to
deliver into the Treasury-office, all the Ac-
count Books, Rolls and Papers, that shall
then be in their possession, and that may have
relation to the said business.

And it is further Resolved, That no applica-
tion for payment of wages and allow-
ances, referred to in the said resolve, shall be
admitted after the expiration of the said last
day of August, unless such wages and allow-
ances shall, previous thereto, have been filed
and certified by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he
is hereby directed, to cause the foregoing res-
olves to be published six weeks successively,
in one of the news-papers in each county of
this Commonwealth where a news-paper is
published.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAM. PHILLIPS, jun. President
In the House of Representatives, February
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N.B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased
are hereby notified that unless they speedily call on the
Administrator and make payment, their names, ac-
counts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney
to be collected.

to originating a suit against Executors or admini-
strators within the meaning of this Act.

And it is further enacted, That when any certain
demand against the estate of a person deceased, a-
rising from covenant, contract, agreement, shall com-
mence and be in force after the said term of three
years, and which could not be commenced and be
in force after the said term of three years, and which
could not be commenced and be in force after the
said term of three years, and which could not be
commenced (although known) be commenced until after the said
term, in such case the claimant may at any time with-
in the said term of three years file such demand at
the Office of the Probate Court, where administra-
tion was granted, or the will was approved, and such
demand shall remain in the hands of the executor or ad-
ministrator until after the said term, if sufficient there
be to answer said demand, unless the heirs or feeholders
of the estate of the deceased, or one or more of them,
shall give good and sufficient security to the opinion
of the Judge of Probate for such executor or admini-
strator to respond such demand; and when security is
so given, such executor or administrator shall not be
allowed to retain in his hands the assets for the purpose
aforesaid, the estate of the deceased shall however
be liable in the hands of the heirs or devisees, or
their heirs or assigns, to answer the said demand.

And it is further enacted, That where certain de-
mands against the estate of a person deceased, arise
by virtue of any covenant, contract or agreement that
could not be claimed until after the said term of three
years (such covenant, contract or agreement not being
in full force during said term) the claimant in such
case, unless he shall have filed the same in the Probate
Court as aforesaid, may have his remedy against those
who inherit the estate of such person, or devisees there-
of, against whom the demand lies, if such be made
within one year from the time of its becoming due,
and not against the executor or administrator.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall
operate to bar any action that may be commenced
against an executor or administrator or with the will an-
nexed for the recovery of a legacy, bequest, gift, or
annuity, arising, accruing or becoming due by virtue
of any bill will and testament, but the same may be
commenced and prosecuted in the same time, way
and manner as they might have been, had this statu-
te never been made.

And whereas Executors and administrators, upon
their obtaining Executors fell real estate for the payment
of debts or legacies, are by law directed before sale to
make, to give thirty days public notice by posting up
notifications of such sale, in the town or plantation
where the lands lie, as well as where the deceased per-
son last dwelt, and in the two next adjoining towns,
also in the three town of the county; but no particu-
lar method is provided for perpetuating the evi-
dence that such notice was given, by reason whereof
disputes may arise respecting the legality of such
sales:

Be it therefore further enacted, That the affidavit of
the executor or administrator, or the affidavit of such
person or persons as may be by them employed to post
up such notifications, taken before the Probate Court,
where such executor, or administrator derived his au-
thority to administer, within seven months next fol-
lowing the sale of the real estate, and there filed and
recorded, together with one of the original adver-
tisements of the time, place, and estate to be sold, or
a copy of such advertisements, are hereby declared to
be, one mode of perpetuating the evidence that such
notice was given, and also to make the originals or co-
pies thereof from the register of the Probate Court, ad-
missible evidence in any Court of law. And when he
person employed by the executor, or administrator to
post up such notifications reads more than ten miles
distant from such Probate Court, his deposition refer-
ring that matter, taken before a Justice of the Peace,
and filed in such Probate Court within the seven
months aforesaid, shall have the same force and effect
as if the same was taken before the Probate Court;
and the printing the notification three weeks success-
ively in such Gazette, or news-paper as the Court who
may authorize the sale shall order and direct, shall be
deemed equivalent to the posting up of notifications as
aforesaid.

And it is further enacted, That guardians and others

who upon obtaining licence for the sale of real estate,
are or shall be directed to give public notice before
sale be made, are hereby authorized to perpetuate the
evidence that such notice was given, in the Probate
Court where the guardian or other person selling, is
directed to account for the proceeds arising from the
sale, in the same way, and manner herein before pro-
vided for executors or administrators.

And it is further enacted, That no executor or ad-
ministrator against whom any suit shall be com-
menced after the expiration of one year from the time
of his undertaking that trust, shall be entitled to a con-
tinuance of court, but shall be held to assign some
good cause therefor, before he shall be allowed a con-
tinuance.

In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to
be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.
In Senate, Feb. 14, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to
be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ON IDLENESS.

THE Hebrews had a saying among them, "That
he who does not bring up his son to some busi-
ness makes him a thief." Idle men they look upon as
the ground of all evil, whether public or private, for
the mind of man will be employed, or rather than do
nothing, it will work mischief.

The Parthians were such enemies to idleness, that
they did not suffer their children to eat till they had
feasted at their exercises. — Scipio, furnished Navi-
ca, fearing peace should introduce this habit into the
commonwealth of Rome, that he looked upon the
Romans, (after the destruction of Carthage) to be in
greater danger than ever they had been, for they had
no enemies.

Idleness was deemed a more terrible enemy to the
state than Carthage had been, though that common-
wealth had reduced the Romans to the greatest extremi-
ty.

There are some who actually profess idleness, who
boast they have done nothing, and thank their stars
they have nothing to do, and whose existence cannot
be called any other than a mere noising; who wake
each morn till to enable them to sleep at night; whose
study is only indolence, who live in a state of dissipat-
ion; and who, when they cease to breathe, cannot be
said to die, as they never could be said to have lived.

There are numbers commiserated with this vice, yet
think themselves entirely free from it: He who spends
his whole time in the stable and on the course, he who
is ever found with cards or a dice-box in his hand—
he too that flies to a bottle or a trumpet, to kill thought
and prevent time's lying heavy on his hands; and those
hodies that pass their time in talking scandal, and when
that fails, divert their time in impertinent visits to shop-
keepers, asking a thousand questions, and rumbling o-
ver their goods without even a thought of purchasing
any, these may well be ranked among the idle. He
that neglects his duty and real employment; naturally
endeavours to divert his mind with something that would
bar out the recollection of his own folly, and does any
thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence,
that he may keep himself in his own favour.

Solon introduced a severe law into his commonwealth
against idleness, and the Acropolis (judges in criminal
cases) were very vigilant in enquiring into the life
and manners of every particular subject, and in seeing
this law put into execution, as may be seen by the fol-
lowing law.

There were at Athens two poor young men, Mendemus
and Atecloides, who were greatly addicted to the
study of philosophy; they had no visible means of sup-
port, yet kept up their flesh and colour, looking hale,
well, and in good case. The judges had information
given them of the retired life of those two, and of their
not having any thing to live on, nor apparently do-
ing any thing to maintain them; consequently, as they
could not live without sustenance, they must have

been very in the particular, from being, and
prompt honesty without disguise, and his known char-
acter round the country, was employed to the public interest.