some clandestine means of subsisting. On this information the young men were summoned before the judges, and ordered to answer to the charge: one of the accused saying little credit was given to what a man could urge in his own defence, it being natural to believe that every criminal would either deny or extenuate the crime he is charged with, and as testimony of a disinterested person was not liable to suspicion, desired that a certain baker, whom he named, might be summoned to answer for them. The baker being come, he declared that the young men under examination, took it by turns to grind his corn every night, and that for the night's work he every morning paid the young man who ground at his mill a drachma (or groat). The judge, surprised at their abstinence and industry, ordered a reward of 200 drachmas to be paid them out of the public treasury.

Had we those judges among us, how many cheats and sharpers, who live by defrauding the unwary public, would be obliged to laid aside the name of gentleman, and work for their livelihood in an honest manner? And how many fine ladies and gentlemen, whose whole time is taken up in doing nothing, would be condemned to some severe penance, would perhaps awaken them to a sense of their being reasonable beings? How happy for us would it be if there were laws against idleness, such as would oblige every man to give an account of his time, and be answerable for his way of life.

Seneca says, we all complain of the shortness of time and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either spent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or else in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, yet acting as if there would be no end to them. We wish away whole years and travel through time as thro' a country filled with many wastes and wilds, which we fain would hurry over, that we may arrive at those several settlements, or imaginary points of rest which may seem dispersed up and down.

Every member of society is under a tacit obligation to contribute to the general good; he is unjust if he does not, and ought to be looked upon as a burdensome member; and as he will do nothing for the public, ought to receive no protection from it.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the free ELECTORS *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

ON the freedom of Elections depend the liberties of the people, on the wisdom and discernment which govern them depend the welfare and happiness of the community.

Without wishing to raise one character at the expence of another, without designing to influence your judgments by casting any reflections upon the present Governour. One fact is however obviously certain, that such is and has been the state of the Governour's health, that he has paid but little attention to the public business for these twelve months past, that since October last, except in one or two instances, he has been confined with sickness to his house, a bed-chamber—and has been so much affected with the gout in his limbs, that he has in some instances, been obliged to omit his signature to public papers, whilst in others he has signed the public acts with his left hand only.

If there ever was a day that called for the active exertions of a Chief Magistrate, if there ever was an aera that required industry, attention and wisdom in the person holding this important office, it is the present.—The man then to whom the people ought to entrust this department of government, should be one who has wisdom to discern, firmness to pursue, and industry and attention to execute what shall be for the best good of the community. A man too in whom the people may place a just confidence, for his virtue, integrity and patriotism. Such an one, if such an one there be, ought to receive the suffrages of a free people for their Chief Magistrate.

Happy is it for Massachusetts, that the politics such a character—and thrice happy would it be, if her citizens should again unite in bestowing their suffrages on this distinguished character. The character I mean is

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, ESQUIRE.

A peculiar wisdom and propriety marked his administration during the two years he was in office. But unfortunately, envy and malice, ever attendant upon virtue, by wicked and base insinuations, which your own experience my fellow citizens, have proved to be false, roused in some measure the happy effects of his distinguished abilities—He did more in the two years of his administration, towards retiring the ravages of war and the credit of government, than had been done the whole time preceding his administration, and had it not have been for the distrust excited against him, our public difficulties (in all probability) would have been ere this wholly wiped away thro' his wisdom and exertion.

Let us then again unite in this distinguished patriot for our Chief Magistrate, that the community may once more have the opportunity of reaping the fruits of his great political knowledge and experience.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE SPY.

"Tis not the flaric lay gest by rote,
The pomp of words and dest dissertation,
That can support us the hour of terror.
Books have taught words to talk nobly of it,
But when the trial cos they start and stand aghast.

TO step aside from the mingled life of business or pleasure and until the *last hours of a friend* or relation, is an office with fills us if not with melancholy, at least with serious reflections on those subjects, which though of the most important and indubitable certainty, are genally secluded from our regard by the jollity of health, the hurry of employment, and even the calmer diversions of study and speculation.—The only conviction that infuses upon the soul, and takes away from our appetites and passions the power of resistance, is to be found at the *bed of a dying friend.* To enter this school of wisdom is not the peculiar privilege of geometrician. Happily these most sublime and important precepts require no uncommon opportunities nor laborious separations, they are enforced without the aid of eloquence, and understood without scientifick skill. Every tongue can utter them, and every understanding can convive them. Whoever desires to enter behind the *screen*, which every *act* has been employed to decorate and every passion labours to illuminate, and wishes to see life stripped of those ornaments which make it glitter on the stage, may find all the delusion laid open in the chamber of disease:—he will there find vanity divested of her robes, power deprived of her sceptre, and hypocrisy without her mask.

Yet from whatever cause it arises the proper effects which the observation of death ought to produce, are but seldom found among the vulgar of mankind.—They see their friends and their enemies sink into the grave without any uncommon emotion, or reminding them that they are themselves on the edge of the precipice, and that they must soon plunge into the gulph of eternity. Indeed though the world is crowded with scenes of calamity, we look upon the general mass of wretchedness, with little regard, and fix our eyes upon some particular person whom the eminence of his qualities, has marked out from the multitude; as in reading an account of a battle we seldom reflect on the vulgar heaps of slaughter, but follow the hero through all the varieties of his fortune, regardless of the thousands that are falling around him. Events of which we all confess the importance, excite little sensibility, unless these affect us more nearly than as sharers in the common interests of mankind. Few instances of *death* alarm us much except those by which some *connection is broken*, some scheme frustrated or some *darling hope defeated.* Yet nothing surely can so much disturb the passion or perplex the intellect of man, as the disruption of his union with visible nature; a separation from all that has hitherto delighted or engaged him; a change not only of the place but the manner of his being; an entrance into a state not simply which he knows not, but perhaps which he has not faculties to know: an immediate and imperceptible communication with the supreme being, and what is above all the final sentence and unalterable allotment. As the poet in the days of superstition expressed it,

Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot.
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delightful spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds
Or blown with restless violence about
The pendent worlds; or to be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and uncertain thought
Imagines howling; 'Tis too horrible!
The weariest and most loaded worldly life
That pain, age, penury and imprisonment
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death.

SHAKESPEARE.

It is recorded of one of the eastern princes, that he kept an officer in his house, whose employment it was to remind him of his mortality, by calling out every morning at a stated hour, *remember, Prince, that thou must die.* Every man almost has experienced how much of his ardour has been remitted, when a sharp or tedious sickness hath set *death* before his eyes. The extensive influence of greatness, the glitter of wealth, the praise of admirers, and the attendance of supplicants, have appeared vain and empty things, when the last hour seemed to be approaching, and the same appearance they would always have if the same thought was always predominant. But it is observable that custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that they grow less tender as they advance in age. He, who when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which he himself is ready to fall.—Yet thus to submit to the tyranny of accident, is to suffer our reason to lie useless. The *excessive indulgence* of grief for the loss of any *relation* or *friend*, is criminal, as it not only unfits us for the complete discharge of our social duties, but spends those *fine* and *generous* feelings of the human heart, in vain which were given to bless *strong friends* and render our *connection* happy. Nor passion should usurp so much of the understanding, as not to permit us to enjoy those advantages which the moderation that *reason prescribes* will afford us when we find ourselves inclined to *sink* under *sorrow*, or pine then to reflect upon the uncertainty of our own condition, and the folly of lamenting that from which it is flayed a little longer, *we ourselves* should have been *taken away.*

With regard to the sharpest and most melting sorrow, that which arises from the *loss* of those whom we have *loved with tenderness*, it may be observed, that *friendship* between mortals can be contracted on no other terms, than that one must some time *mourn* for the other's *death.* But this *grief* will always yield to the *surest* one *consolation*, proportionate to the affliction, the his friend has escaped the pain which he himself feels.

The uncertainty of our duration ought at once to set bounds to our desires, and add incitements to our industry—and whenever we find ourselves inclined to immunity in our schemes, or sluggishness in our endeavours, we may either check or animate ourselves, by recollecting with the father of physic, *that art is long, and life is short.*

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, to his friend in this city, dated March 3, 1789.

SIR,

"Were I to relate the many extraordinary (though not less true) accounts I have heard concerning that unfortunate girl at New-Hackensack, your belief might perhaps be staggered, and patience tired. I shall therefore only inform you of what I have been an eye witness to. Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Doctor Thom's and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the Doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell; but replied that he together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the cause. I then took a candle and went with the girl into the celler—there the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking round with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs shake considerably. About eight or ten days after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena were still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining table was thrown against me, and a small stand on which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, to a gentleman in this city dated Feb. 15.

"On the 3d instant a large Bermudian sloop, the Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Smith, on leaving Elizabethtown, with a load of salt, they perceived a whale seemingly asleep, and they bore away; but the tremendous monster followed them, and with the first blow sink her some depth under water, but the rose again, the second shivered her mast & the third finished her. The people were dexterous enough in cutting the boat loose, but the was unfortunately overset before they could remedy that. Capt. Smith and one of the hands were drowned."

Extract of letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, dated Jan. 28, 1789.

"You are doubtless informed that the general assembly of this state at their last session, have agreed to recommend the choice of a second convention, which is to meet in November next, in order to consider of the new constitution. You will doubtless have pleasure in learning that we are disposed to give this interesting question a second hearing—but you may possibly ask, why is the time of meeting put off to a day so distant? In answer to this question you may be informed, that little was to be gained by calling the convention at an early day, though considerable trouble and expence must have accrued from the measure. You recollect that our state is of great extent. There are some of the western members who live five hundred miles from the seat of government. When you consider the incidents that attend travelling across mountains in winter, and in bad roads, you must allow those members three or four weeks to come to the seat of government, or to return home. Our assembly adjourned about the middle of December. The most distant members may have reached their homes by the middle of January. The people may have been duly informed, and election of delegates made by the 10th of February. The members thus chosen, might have been required to attend in convention by the 20th of March. Let them be supposed to adopt the new constitution in six days, or in six hours, if you please, and the business must have remained unfinished till the general assembly had met and taken measures for calling sentiors and representatives. Let the executive require a special meeting of the assembly—the members could not be expected to meet before the 1st of May; but it chances to be an agreed point in this state, that a special meeting of the Assembly is not to be effected at any time between the middle of April and the 1st of October. This fact is best explained by those who are acquainted with our crops, and the nature of our climate. You will admit that it was not worth while to call a special meeting of the assembly in October, when the annual meeting was to be in November. Hence arises that our assembly has put the meeting of the convention to the time mentioned. The annual election for members of the convention are to be chosen at the same time. The assembly is to meet on the 1st Tuesday in November, and the convention is to meet on the 3d Tuesday in that month. Doubtless the same members will generally serve in both capacities, and a considerable saving will be made to the public. In the mean while, both parties will observe with great attention the proceedings of the new Congress—and we flatter ourselves, that the wisdom and moderation of that honorable body, will convince, that we have such hope and reasoning to fear from the operations of the new government."

HUDSON, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany to a friend in Columbia, dated February 28, 1789.

"About ten days past there was a meeting of the commissioners with the Indians from the west, at Deanson's tavern, where Mr. DAVID[illegible], the leader of the late rebellion in Massachusetts was there. On his entering the room, governor Clinton, who was sitting at the opposite side, rose up, went over to him and saluted him with all possible politeness.—A circumstance which was to the highest degree galling to every citizen of spirit who was present."

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.

Tuesday night about ten o'clock, the house of Mr. John Smith, near the Pine-Plain, took fire. By which most unhappy accident (Mr. Smith and his wife being from home) three of their children were consumed in the devouring flames—together with all their household goods.

PORTSMOUTH, February 24.

On Friday night last, William Fall made his escape from the jail in this town, by digging through the chimney. But for fear his quitting his lodgings in so abrupt a manner might lay him open to censure, he wrote the following on the wall:

"The reason of my going is because I have *no fire* to comfort myself with, and very little provision. So I assure if I was to stay any longer, I should perish to death. Look at that bed there! Do you think it fit for any person to lie on?

"If you are well I am well.

"Mend the chimney and all's well.

"To the Gentlemen and Officers of Portsmouth, from your humble servant,

William Fall.

"N. B. I am very sorry that I did not think of this before, for if I had your people should not have had the pleasure of seeing me take the father."

BOSTON, March 19.

By letters of the 11th instant, received last evening from New-York, we are informed, that the New-Congress had not then proceeded to transact the business of their mission, for want of a quorum of the two Houses. And it is confidently asserted by persons of undoubted veracity, that a gentleman has arrived at Newport, in twenty-four hours passage from the coast of the Federal Legislature, who says, that there were two gentlemen wanting to make a Senate, on Saturday last. So that on the 13th of this month, no business had been done by Congress.

Capt. Hilton who arrived at Salem on Monday last, in 49 days from Cadiz, brings intelligence of the DEATH of CHARLES III. KING of SPAIN, which took place about the first of January, his majesty being about 72 years old.

A vessel which arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, brings accounts that his Britannic Majesty was alive on the 14th of January last, but his life was despaired of, and that the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent.

It is said his Britannic Majesty, in his fits of infanity, has frequently been heard to exclaim, O WASHINGTON!—O WASHINGTON!—O AMERICA—Conscience, thou art a faithful monitor, and sooner or latter the violaters of thee, feel thy carrading sting.

The Hon. Mr. Grout is chosen Representative for Worcester district—In the Upper District there is not a choice—the votes were, for the

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK Esq.	1449
SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	1557
Hon. T. J. SKINNER, Esq.	606
WILLIAM WHITING, Esq.	1083

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR has been pleased, by and with the advice of Council, to appoint THURSDAY the seventh day of May next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.

NEWPORT, March 5.

On Monday next the Hon: General Assembly of this State convene at East-Greenwich in pursuance of their adjournment.—It is probable the confession on the Sunday following may with propriety contain these words, *We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us.*

PROVIDENCE March 2.

Yesterday Capt. C. Godfrey arrived here from Charleston, South-Carolina. By him we learn, that on the 4th inst. the seven Electors for that State met at the City Exchange, for the purpose of voting for a President and Vice-President of the United States: when seven votes were given for his Excellency General WASHINGTON, five for Mr. RUTLEDGE, and two for Mr. HANCOCK.

Saturday night last, Mr. John Guile, of Scituate, was found dead in the road near his house. He had been that day to Providence, and his death is supposed to have been occasioned by the severity of the weather.

BENNINGTON, Feb. 24.

The BITTERS-BIT.

We have the following Anecdote of an old gentleman belonging to the state of Vermont, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the state of New-York.

THIS aged gentleman from Vermont, being on his way to New-York, on business, put up at a tavern near King's Bridge; having rode the whole day in a storm, he desired his landlord to give him a room, fire, and provide him some refreshment, which was accordingly done; there form after came in sixteen young gentlemen from New-York, demanded of the landlord the best room in the house; to which he replied it was engaged to a gentleman from Vermont, and he was unwilling to dislodge him—they then requested leave to speak with him, and propose to hire him to quit the room; leave was given, and proposals made, and rejected; but the old man had the complaisance to offer to let them spend the evening with him—to which they replied they should make the devil;—well, says the good man, I will buy him for you—upon which the treaty closed. The young debauchees immediately ordered sixteen bottles of wine, drank them and broke the bottles against the chimney back; the old gentleman (partook with them) called in his bottle and broke it likewise:—The young gentlemen still determined to oblige the old man to quit his post and leave them masters of the ground, agreed that some one of the company should make proposals, and execute them himself; first was to burn all their hats, the second, their coats—the third, their waistcoats—and fourth, their boots; which was executed by them—and the old man followed suit:—After which, he says, gentlemen, now it is my turn to make proposals; to which I demand your compliance under the penalty as before: to which they readily consented:—The landlord was called, and a surgeon ordered with his instruments—when the old man proposed that every one of the company should have all the teeth in their head extracted; he himself down accordingly, and ordered the surgeon to proceed; but to their astonishment the old man had but one stump left to gratify their curiosity, which was sacrificed to execute the proposal; the young men soon discovered that they were our generals, and rather than part with their teeth, settled a truce with the old hero, paid him five pounds each; paid the landord his bill for the wine, &c. and had only the consolation to go home naked, and tell their friends as the paddy told General Washington, when he had made prisoners of five dragoons—that one old veteran rake from Vermont had surrounded them.

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 20.

We are credibly informed from Washington, that in the late severe weather Capt. Chamberlain, of that town, had nine cattle froze in his barn yard to such degree that he was obliged to kill them.

Mr. John Terrell, in the north part of this town, about the same time lost 5 cows and 2 calves by the same fatality.

NORTHAMPTON, March 23.

Monday the 30th inst. is the day on which the people in the several towns in this district are again to assemble to give in their votes for a federal representative, there being no choice as yet, and the hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, and *Samuel Lyman*, Esquires, are sent out in the Governor's precept as still having the highest number of votes.

We hear that there will be a very general vote throughout the State for the

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire, as Governour, and the

Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esquire, as Lieutenant Governour the ensuing year.

Last week the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, convened at East-Greenwich, negatived a motion for calling a State Convention for considering the federal Constitution by the usual majority.

The Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, Esq. we are sorry to inform our readers, by a painful indisposition is prevented from giving his attendance in the Most Honourable Senate of the United States.

We hear from New-Hampshire, that the Legislature of that State have, at their late sessions, manifested their attention and patronage to the cause of literature, by a grant of 41,000 acres of valuable land, adjoining Connecticut-River, to *Dartmouth University.* In addition to this gift, we hear, that the state of Vermont have lately granted to that seminary, a valuable township containing 23,000 acres. Examples worthy States.

TO BE SOLD.

A Beautiful Situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings and three acres of good Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Saddles*, and other saddler's work. Enquire of

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway Feb. 10, 1789.

CASH,

And a generous price given, for all kinds of

SHIPPING FURR

and

BEES-WAX,

by LEVI SHEHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1788.

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 first of May next.—Those who fail of complying may expect to be called on in a more disagreeable way.

Williamsburgh, March 10, 1789.

ALL the real estate whereof Mr. *George Herbert*, late of Deerfield was possessed at the time of his decease, lying in said town of Deerfield (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 Hoit, in said Deerfield 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 notes, accounts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

WE the subscribers, collectors of taxes for the town of Deerfield, in the county of Hampshire, having had the taxes for the years 1786, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88, on the following lands, committed to us to collect, the same belonging to non-resident proprietors of said town, and the sums hereafter mentioned yet remain due, viz.

James Pitt's heirs and others, for lot No. 45, first division of inner commons—part of lot No. 35, part of lots No. 23, and part of lot No. 28, all in the east mountain division, grant Northam's Hole, so called:

	£	s.	d.	
Lot No. 27, in East Mountain division,	0	14	4½	14d
No. 30, in do.	0	6	8	1
No. 23, in the second division, inner commons, recorded to E. Sheldon,	0	11	2	
	1	4	8	1½
No. 45, in do.	0	1	0	0
No. 29, in do.	0			4
No. 15, do.	0			4
No 44, in the first division of inner commons,	0			3
No. 52, in do.	0			3
No. 20, in do.	0			3
No. 19, in do.	0	1	5	0
No. 32, long hill, west division, recorded to John Sheldon,	3	13	3	2½
No. 48, east mountain division,	0	2	11	4
No. 44, first division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Allen.	0	5	7	1
No. 54, in do.	0	9	2	2½
No. 9, first division, No. 43, second division, inner commons, recorded to Samuel Dickinson,	10	19	5	4½
Part of Lot No. 26, east mountain division, and part of Lot No. 19, long hill, east division, recorded to Joseph Catlin,	0	13	7	3½
Samuel Green's heirs,	0	9	5	1½
John Sadler's heirs,	3	5	6	4½
Amasa Nims's heirs,	1	2	5	0
Isaac Amsden,	0	5	3	0
Lot No. 20, east mountain division,	0	5	8	4½
James Graves, part of lot No. 15, second division, inner commons, recorded to E. Hinsdale,	1	15	2	4
Lot No. 14, first division, inner commons, recorded to Mary Wells,	1	10	11	2
Noah Wells,	0	17	2	3½
David and Joshua Jones,	0	7	4	2½
Jeremiah Williams,	0	1	7	4½
William Shattuck,	0	2	10	4½
Capt. Knap,	0	9	9	4

Notice is hereby given, that unless said taxes are paid to the subscribers, on or before the 27th day of April next, so much of said lands, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. DAVID HOIT, innholder in said Deerfield at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Stebbins, jun. Collector	for 1786, & 1787.	
Ebenezer Wells,	do.	for 1787, & 1788.
Moses Chandler,	do.	for 1783.
Simeon Harvey,	do.	for 1784.
Joseph Barnard,	do.	for 85, 86, & 87.

Deerfield, March 10, 1789.

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tirely rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characters, and he has been employed in all sides, ed round the country, where he has been employed in the public interest.