

**ON CONTENT.**  
 FALSELY we think that change of place,  
 Or altered circumstance, can please;  
 Can from the fool his cancer chase,  
 When discontent's the dire disease.  
 In vain the wretch his native land  
 Forfeaks, and seeks a foreign bay;  
 Care follows to the distant strand,  
 He never from himself can fly.

The weak, the ardent mind,  
 That writes its time in anxious thought,  
 Vain wealth to hoard, shall sadly find,  
 With gold Contentment is not bought.  
 Content's a gem but rarely found  
 Amid the splendor of a crown,  
 She flouts Fame's noisy trumpet's sound,  
 'Tis too copious draught the blessing down.  
 But in the humble cot the lies;  
 Though feasts various pleasures bring,  
 Though Nature round her drops and dews,  
 Her presence makes it constant spring.

**FEMALE KNOWLEDGE.**  
 FROM THE SPANISH.  
**WHEN** knowledge was forbidden fruit,  
 A woman pluck'd the store;  
 No fair no more it makes her purfuit,  
 A thing—'tis forbidden more.  
 But could the fatal tree remain,  
 The fruit would still entice;  
 Woman would pluck the spoil again,  
 And part for knowledge twice.

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
 Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to provide for the payment of the INVALID PENSIONERS of the UNITED STATES.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the war, shall be continued to be paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President  
 of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
 Approved—Sept. 11, 1789.  
**George Washington.**  
 President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid pensioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's pension from the fourth day of March last will be paid to them, or their attorneys respectively, in two equal payments, the first of which will be made on the 5th day of March, 1790; and the second on the 5th day of June following, at such places in each State, and by such persons as shall hereafter in due season be publickly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations: To wit:  
 The returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the department of War by the several States of the Pensioners which have been granted, and paid by them respectively, will, together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.  
 Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:  
 1. The certificate given by the State specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and stating the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.  
 2. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: To wit: A. B. came before me one of the Justices of the peace for the county of \_\_\_\_\_ in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy, (the certificate given by the State to be recited):  
 That he served in \_\_\_\_\_ (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the last \_\_\_\_\_ years, previous to which he resided in \_\_\_\_\_  
 In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_ my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ (the first or second moiety) of my annual Pension, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

IN testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1789.  
 Signed and sealed in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acknowledged before me \_\_\_\_\_  
 Applications of executors of administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose Pension they may claim.  
 By Command of the President of the United States of America.  
 H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.  
 War Office, October 13, 1789.

**CASH or SALT**  
 GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF  
**FLAX-SEED,**  
 BY  
**JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL,**  
 Hartford, October, 1789.

**James Byers, & Co.**  
 INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at Spring-Field is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.  
 They have for sale as usual, an assortment of **HOLLOW-WARE**, of the best and most approved kind.  
 Sept. 1789.

**COMMENTARIES**  
 ON THE  
**LAW OF ENGLAND.**  
 IN FOUR BOOKS.  
 By that justly admired oracle of the Law, the late Sir **WILLIAM BLACKSTONE**, Knt.  
 One of the Justices of his Britannick Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.  
 This Edition will contain the last CORRECTIONS of the AUTHOR—An Abridgement by **RICHARD BURN, L. D.**—and CONTINUATIONS to the present Time, by **JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.**

**CONDITIONS.**  
 I. The Work shall be printed with a new Type, on good Paper, equal to the London Edition.  
 II. The Price to Subscribers will be only **FOUR DOLLARS**, in Law Binding, lettered.  
 III. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.  
 IV. The Work shall immediately be committed to Press as soon as **FOUR HUNDRED COPIES** are subscribed for.  
 V. The Money to be paid as soon as the Work is completed and ready for delivery.

**TO THE PUBLICK.**  
**SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES**, are so universally known, and need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the Libraries of the learned in the Law, but are necessary for every gentleman, in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of the Rights of Persons—The rights of Things—Public Wrongs—and Private Wrongs. The British Editions in 8vo. have always been sold for Eight Dollars—The Editor of this improved American Edition hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every Gentleman of the Law—and Justice of the Peace, as well as Gentlemen in publick and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half the price they have usually been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this Edition correct, and every way well executed, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble servant,  
**ISAIAH THOMAS.**  
 Worcester, August 27, 1789.  
 Subscriptions are taken in by **ISAIAH THOMAS**, the Publisher, at his Bookstore in Worcester, by said Thomas and Co. No. 45, Newbury-street, Boston, and by all the Printers and Bookellers in the U. States.

**Broke into the inclosure of the subscribers, on the 5th inst. a dark clown**  
**MARE,**  
 three years old, trot and pace. The owner desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.  
**SAM'L STILEY,**  
**JOB WHITE,**  
 Northampton, October 20, 1789.

**NOTICE.**  
 IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in Westampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State & Town tax, for the year 1788, as follows, viz.  

State tax.	Town tax.
L. s. d.	f. d. q.
Solomon Wright,	4 8 1 2
Jonathan Clapp,	3 6 0 10 2
Benjamin Clapp,	4 6 0 8 3
Lucey Clapp,	2 11 0 8 3
Proprietors of the Mines,	2 7 0 8 3
John King,	1 8 0 5 0
Elias Sheldon,	7 8 1 9 1
Moses Battlet,	1 8 0 5 0
Eljah Allen,	1 10 0 5 2

 Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Nathan Clark, Inholder, in Westampton, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.  
**YONATHAN CLARK, Collector.**  
 Westampton, October 21, 1789.

**CASH or SALT**  
 GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY OF  
**FLAX-SEED,**  
 BY  
**JAMES & HEZEKIAH BULL,**  
 Hartford, October, 1789.

**James Byers, & Co.**  
 INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at Spring-Field is now commencing a blast—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactness.  
 They have for sale as usual, an assortment of **HOLLOW-WARE**, of the best and most approved kind.  
 Sept. 1789.

**WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented in fifteen months being allowed to the creditors to file their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.  
 E. MATTHEW, Jun.  
 RUFUS LEONARD,  
 HEZEKIAH BOLDWIN,  
 Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789.**

**Notice is hereby given,**  
 TO the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, formerly belonging to the town of Becket, Worthington, and Chester, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for the year 1787, as follows, viz.  

Division.	Lot.	f. d. q.
2	33	1 0 1
5	38	0 5 0
5	41	0 2 3
5	44	0 6 2
5	53	0 5 2
5	62	0 2 3
5	71	0 2 2
5	35	0 8 2
5	39	0 1 3
5	42	0 5 2
98	2 0 1	
206	2 0 1	
129	0 9 0	
Sarah Barnard,	8	0 1 0
Simon Bell,	7	1 1 0
Robert Henry,	2	0 1 0
Caleb Jones,	7	1 1 0
Thomas Martin,	1	0 1 0
Shadrach Noble,	9	3 0 0
Eli Rhoades,	2	0 1 0
Esq. Skinner,	0	0 0 0

 Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 5th day of November next, so much of said lands will then be sold at **PUBLICK VENDUE**, in the Dwelling House of Maj. DAVID MACK, Inholder, in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.  
**JOSEPH DICKINSON, Collector.**  
 Middlefield, Sept. 21, 1789.

**WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHAN S. PARKER, late of No. 7, deceased, represented insolvent, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second Tuesday of February and April next, from 10 to 4 o'clock P. M. on each day, at the house of ABLE PARKER, in No. 7. No accounts will be allowed after said term.  
 SAMUEL SHATTUCK, Commis.  
 OLIVER SHATTUCK, Commis.  
 ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to,  
**ABLE PARKER, Adm'r.**  
 No. 7, October 19, 1789.**

**Whereas MARY the wife of the** subscriber hath for some considerable time neglected her husband in a manner perfectly inconsistent with the duties of a wife, and wholly refusing articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refusing to live with me as such place as appears most conducive for the benefit of us both—This I therefore do forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my behalf all persons harbouring or trusting her on my behalf after the date hereof.  
**SAMUEL WILLIAMS.**  
 Shelburne, Octob. 20th, 1789.

**LETTERS ON MARRIAGE.**  
 Addressed to the Reverend John Witherspoon.

**LETTER III.**  
 I have not yet done with the maxims on matrimonial happiness; therefore observe,  
 4. That it is not by far so much consequence, what are the talents, temper, turn of mind, character, or circumstances of both or either of the parties, as that there be a certain suitability or correspondence of those of the one to those of the other.  
 Those easy writers, who have taken human nature and life as their general subject, have many remarks on the causes of infelicity in the marriage union; as well as many beautiful and striking pictures of what would be a just, generous, prudent, and virtuous conduct for the contrary in particular circumstances. Great pains also have been taken to point out what ought to be the mutual choice to both parties, if they expect happiness. Without entering into a full detail of what has been said upon this subject, I think the two chief competitors for preference, have generally been—good nature and good sense. The advocates for the last say, that as the happiness of married people must arise from a continual interchange of kind offices, and from a number of small civilities, that occur every day, a gentle and easy disposition—temper that is happy and cheerful—must be the cause of happiness to another.—The advocates for good nature say, that the sweetness of good nature is only for the honey-moon; that it will alter change its nature, and become far by long familiarity or become wholly insipid; so that if it does not generate hatred, it will at least incur indifference or contempt; whereas good sense is a sterling quality, which cannot fail to produce and preserve esteem—the true foundation of rational love.

I may, as I believe most people do, take the prevailing sentiments within the compass of my own narrow and contracted view, for the general opinion. I think it is in favour of good sense. And if we must determine between these two, and decide which of them is the most important when separated from the other, I have little to say against the public judgment.—But, in many other cases, it is only imperfectly general, and often ill understood and falsely applied. There is hardly a more noted saying than that a man of sense will never use a woman ill, which is true in fact, according to the meaning that is put upon the phrase, using a woman ill. If it be meant, that he will not probably beat his wife, or a fool, that he will not goad or cuff her, or treat her with ill manners before company, or indeed that he will not so probably keep a continual wrangling either in public or private, I admit that it is true. Good sense is the best security against indecorums of every kind. But if it be meant, that a man of sense will not make his wife his care fully miserable, I utterly deny it. On the contrary, there are many instances in which men make use of their sense itself, their judgment, penetration, and knowledge of human life, to make their wives equally unhappy. What shall we say of those, who to their own selfish reflections so carefully guarded that it is impossible not to feel them, and yet almost as impossible with propriety to complain of them?

I must also observe that a high degree of delicacy in sentiment, although this is the prevailing ingredient when men attempt to paint refined felicity in the marriage state, is one of the most dangerous qualities that can be mentioned. It is like certain medicines that are useful in their operation, but at the same time require the utmost caution and prudence, as to the time and manner of their being applied. A man or woman extremely delicate is a delightful companion for a virtuous and temperate man, who is not otherwise disposed to be greatly pleased in a partner, or a child, or other vulgar relation, in whose permanent happiness I feel myself deeply concerned. I hope nobody will think me too slow to exclude sentiment altogether. I have heard declared my opinion on this subject, and also my desire that the woman should be the more refined of the two. But I adhere to it, that carrying this matter to an extreme is of the most dangerous consequence. Your delicacy in sentiment forms expectations which it is impossible to gratify. The gallantry of courtship, and the profusion of general conversation in the best mode, tend to promote what the downright reality of matrimony cannot afford.

I will here relate a case that fell within my own observation. A person of noble birth had become years ago a merchant's daughter of immense fortune, which his father had been saved from ruin. Her education had been as good as money could make it, and she was so that she knew every mode of high life as well as they. They were upon a visit to a family of friends, intimately connected with the author of this

letter. The manner of the man was distinguished and exemplary. His behaviour to his lady was with the most perfect delicacy. He spoke to her as often as to any other, and treated her not only with the same complacency, but with the same decency and reserve, that he did other ladies. To this he added the most tender solicitude about her not taking cold, about her place in the chamber, and her covering when going abroad, &c. &c. After their departure, the whole family they had left, excepting one, were two or three days expatiating on the beauty of his behaviour. One lady in particular said at last, Oh! how happy a married woman have I seen! The single dissentor, who was an elderly lady, then said, 'Will you may be right; but I am of a different opinion. I do not like the perfect and finished ceremonial between persons who have been married five or six years at least. I observed that he did every thing that he ought to have done, and that his wife that received his civilities with most dignity and good manners, but with great gravity. I would rather have seen him less punctilious, and her more cheerful. If therefore that lady is as happy in her heart as you suppose, I am mistaken; that is all. But if I were to take a bet upon it, I would bet as much on the trader and his wife, according to the common description, walking to church, the one three or four yards before the other, and never looking back.' What did time discover? that nobleman and his lady parted within a year, and never re-appeared.

I do not now wish to say, that it is not the true qualities of both or either party that will insure happiness, but that the one be suitable to the other. By their being suitable; is not to understand their being both of the same turn; but that the defects of the one be supplied or submitted to by some correspondent quality of the other. I think I have seen many instances, in which gravity, severity, and even moroseness in a husband, where there has been virtue at bottom, has been so tempered with meanness, gentleness, and compliance in the wife, as has produced real and lasting contentment to both. I have also seen many instances, in which former and want of formal solemnity in a woman, has so happily compensated by sensibility and good humour in a husband, that an appearance of rank and luxury was to be seen in a whole life. I have seen multitudes of instances, in which vulgar, and even brutal freedom, not far from brutality, in a husband, has been borne with perfect justice and serenity by a wife, who, by long custom, had become, as it were, insensible of the impropriety, and yet never inattentive to her own behaviour.

As a further illustration, I will relate two or three cases from real life, which have appeared at the most singular in my experience. I spent some time, many years ago, in the neighbourhood of, and frequent intercourse with a husband and his wife in the following state. She was not handsome, and at the same time was valuetin, fresh, and peevish—constantly talking of her ailments, dissatisfied with every thing she did, and what appeared most surprising, she vented those complaints most upon her husband and herself. On the other hand, was most affectionate and sympathetic, constantly upon the watch to see how she could gratify her desires, or alleviate her distresses. The appearance for a while surprised me, and I thought he felt the life of a slave. But at last I discovered that there are two ways of complaining, and I might as well say common ailments: the one is an expression of confidence, and the other of discontent. When a woman opens all her complaints to her husband, in full confidence that he will sympathize with her, and feeling the relief which such sympathy affords, taking care to keep to the proportion which experience hath taught her will not be disagreeable to him, it frequently increases instead of diminishing affection.

The second case is as follows: Sylvia was a young woman the reverse of a beauty. She got her living by a trading city, by keeping a small shop, not of the military kind, which is nearly allied to elegance and high life, but of common grocery goods, so that the poor were her chief customers. By the death of a brother in the East-Indies, she came suddenly and unexpectedly to a fortune of many thousand pounds. The moment this was known, a knight's lady in the neighbourhood desired Sylvia as a prize for Horatio, her own brother, of the military profession, on his party and career past the middle of life. For the purpose she made her visit, carried her to her house, attended, no doubt in bringing her home and properly securing her fortune—In a short time as could be expected, completed her purpose. They lived together on an estate in the country, often visited by the great relations of the husband. Sylvia was good natured and talkative, and therefore often betrayed the means of her birth and education; so that was not so sensible of it. Good will supplied the place of good breeding with her; she did not know the difference. Horatio had great

richly and good sense, treated her with the greatest tenderness, and having a great fund of facetiousness and good humour, acquired a happy talent of giving a lively or sprightly turn to every thing said by his wife, or diverting the attention of the company to another subject. The reader will probably say, he took the way that was pointed out by reason, and was most conducive to his own comfort. I say far from: her at the same time affirms that there were many instances who could not or would not, have followed his example.

I give one piece of history more, but with some fear, that nice readers will be offended, & call it a caricature. However, let it go. Agrestis was a gentleman of an ancient family, but the estate was almost gone; a little more of it remained but what he feared himself, and indeed his habitation did not differ from that of a farmer, but by having an old tower and battlements. He had either received no education or had been incapable of profiting by it, for he was the most illiterate man I ever knew, who kept any company. His conversation did not rise even to politics; for the names of generals admirals, countries, and cities, constantly occurred in the newspapers, that he was obliged to give them up altogether. Of plows, waggon, cows, and horses, he knew as much as most men; what related to their, with the prices of grain, and the news of births and marriages in the parish and neighbourhood, completed the circle of his conversation.

About the age of forty, he married Lenia, a young woman of a family equal to him in rank, but somewhat inferior in wealth. She knew a little more of the affairs of fashionable conversation, and not a whit more of any thing else. She was a slattern in her person and of consequence there was neither order nor cleanliness in the family. They had many children; the bore the first six or seven, a circumstance of which he was very proud and boasted of it, in a manner not over delicate, to those who had not been so fortunate in that particular. They were both good natured and hospitable; if a stranger came, he was made heartily welcome, though sometimes a little unbecomingly so. In the evening, the children and the dogs, when driving about the area in a cold day; the noise was however little less disagreeable, than the clamours of Agrestis himself, when rebuking the one, or chaffing the other, out of compliance to his guests. The couple lived many years in the most perfect amity, by their being perfectly suitable the one to the other, and I am confident not a woman envied the wife, nor a man the husband, while the union lasted.

It is very easy to see from these examples, the vast importance of the temper and manner of the one being truly suitable to those of the other. If I had not given histories enough already, I could mention some in which each party might have had some other man or woman perfectly happy, and yet they never could arrive at happiness, or indeed be at peace with one another. Certainly, therefore, there should be an object particularly attended to in courtships, or while marriage is on the tapis, as politicians say. If I look out for a wife I ought to consider, not whether a lady has the qualities for which the ought to be esteemed and admired, but whether she has such a disposition as I will take continual delight in, and such a taste as I give reason to think she will take delight in me; I may pitch too high, as well as too low, and the issue may be equally unfortunate. Perhaps I shall be told there lies the great difficulty; how shall we make this discovery? In case of youth and courtship, there is so much studied attention to please; from interested views, and so much restraint from fashion, and the observation of others, that it is hard to judge how they will turn out afterwards.

This is a proof that is a considerable difficulty, and at the same time a great one, to be attended to. The man being generally the chief; his character, temper, and habits may be more certainly known. Whereas there are sometimes great disappointments on the other side, and that happily both ways. I am able to tell you a recollected one of two instances of giddy and foolish, say of the lady, who first girls, who, after marriage, felt themselves interested, and became as active heads of families as any whatever, and who some of the most elegant and exemplary, who after marriage, fell into the languid, fitful, and contracted habits of the most indolent and dissipated kind. These instances however, are rare, and those who will take the pains to examine, in general obtain satisfaction. It is also proper to observe, that if a man finds it difficult to judge of the temper and character of a woman, he has a great advantage on his side, that the right of selection belongs to him. He may ask any woman he pleases, and she may not make the best choice, or even of a husband who she or probably will ask her. But with the reflections in our view, what shall we say of the issue?