

Notice is hereby given,

To the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1789, as follows, viz.

George Greer, 0 12 s 1 1 7
Johna Bracke, 0 6 8 0 12 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 13th day of January next, so much of said lands as they shall be held at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Parson, inholder, in said Norwich, at one o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JESSE JOY, Collector.
Norwich, October 24th, 1789. (646w.)

Whereas MARY the wife of me the subscriber hath for some considerable time conducted herself in a manner perfectly inconsistent with the articles of the marriage covenant, and wholly refusing to live with me at such place as appears most conducive for the benefit of us both—This is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Shelburne, Octob. 20th, 1789.

WHEREAS we the subscribers were appointed Guardians by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, unto JOHN WORKMAN, of Colrain, in said County, on the 20th day of May 1785;—I have therefore to notify and warn all persons from having any dealings with, or buying any thing or things of the said WORKMAN—And those who have bought of the said WORKMAN since the above date, are desired to return the same to us the subscribers, or they may expect to meet with trouble.

IF ALL Persons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the said JOHN WORKMAN, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

HUGH M'CLAREN,
JOSEPH M'GEE,
DAVID WILLSON.
Colrain, Nov. 3, 1789. (733w.)

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 OLIVER WHITE, late of Hadley, deceased, referred insolvent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of said deceased, on the first Mondays of January and March next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each of said days.

ENDS SMITH,
ENOS NAIN.
ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to,
ABIGAIL WHITE, Adm'x.
Hadley, October 16th, 1789. (734w.)

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 MOSES WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, referred insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to,
ABLE PARKER, Adm'x.
No. 7, October 19, 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 MOSES WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, referred insolvent, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of December and January next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. on each day, at the house of Joseph White, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOSEPH GOODMAN, Com'or.
JOSEPH WHITE, Com'or.
ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to,
ABIGAIL WHITE, Administratrix.
South-Hadley, Nov. 2d, 1789.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

MAN, even in his most unpolished and uncultivated state, feels an inclination to associate with his fellow-men. The untutored savage, who, while jagged of his prey, chances to mistake his flax and fry from his tribe, incessantly roams the wilderness, with fawning anxious birds, until he finds his companions. There is not a period, in any degree of improvement, from the rudest barbarity to the highest refinement, on the whole list of humanity, who does not shudder at the idea of a life of unintercepted solitude. We need not seek for a single moment to be convinced that it was the design of Omnipotence that the loss of men should be mutually dependent for their support and happiness—that they should extend a friendly hand, and lead each other along the rugged path of life. Their weakness and natural dispositions since the truth of this observation. Indeed, man's being endowed by nature with social faculties evidently shows that he was formed for society. The moment that a person is deprived of the power of interchanging thoughts and emotions with his fellow-creatures, he is unhappy. All delight in forgetting their own, and inquiring into the feelings of others. Whether we enter the thatched hut of the peasant, or the splendid palace of the king, we perceive the inclination enjoying the pleasures of social converse.

There is a natural propensity in the breast of every one, to communicate his sentiments and feelings to half his species with whom he falls in company. Inclination prompts the tongue to divulge the ideas of the heart and the sensations of the heart: but reason checks inclination, and prudence teaches the tongue to be jealous of mankind. Such is the frailty of our nature—so fraught with envy and various passions are our constitutions, that the man who permits his heart and tongue to join in fratricidal union, in his commerce with the world, immediately becomes a subject of ridicule; and yet such is the sympathetic affection of the soul, that he who is obliged at all times, with all persons, to be on his guard, lest he should expose his foibles, is a stranger to the sweets of life: his disposition becomes contracted, his feelings morose, and his views dimmed. Hence arises the pleasure, the satisfaction, and the advantage to be derived from the narrow limits of his own bosom, lives in solitude though surrounded by thousands. A person, tho' on social terms with mankind, unless he is connected by the nice, by the slender cord of friendship, with some individual, will, in particular times, feel himself alone in the world. There is no man in existence, who has not his gloomy moments. Reader, could you look into the innermost recesses of the breasts even of nature's favourites, at certain moments, you would find melancholy brooding at the heart!—Alas the thoughtful youth in the prime of life!—Examine the children of fortune, in the height of splendour!—Consult the sons of renown, in the pinnacle of the temple of fame!—They will all tell you that they are not exempted from gloomy intervals.

When the mind is overclouded with melancholy—the feelings are sunk in depondency, nothing will dispel the clouds and brighten up the soul like the friendly conversation and soothing converse of an experienced generous confidant. There are certain seasons in human life, when the soundest judgment loses its firmness—when the whole man is disordered—when he cannot do himself wrong: Here the stoutest heart may be broken, unless the healing balm of friendship be timely administered.

The man who hath a sincere well-chosen friend, that feels congenial with his own—one who will participate in his feelings as well when dejected with adversity as when elevated with prosperity, is possessed of a jewel, the value of which can never be estimated. It is very difficult to suggest to one his faults with giving offence: but where two persons implicitly trust each other's benevolence and friendship, and mutually bear a correction of follies without imputing a prejudice, they may make the greatest profit in self-knowledge and propriety of behaviour. One ignorantly discovers a thousand little insignificant vices and bodily infirmities, which, though not fatal in themselves, are distinguished to the world. They may be corrected in a kind generous manner by the force of friendship. If they observe each other when mingling in the circles of refinement, and are desirous to the converse of confidence, mutually correct their follies and oddities, they will rapidly improve in address and politeness. The pleasures and advantages of friendship are far beyond computing to personal interviews. He that can walk, when walking the lonely silent shades of contemplation, that he has a friend who, in his absence, solicited to oppose his cause—advocate his cha-

acter—and shield him from the malignant shafts of calumny, has a source of satisfaction, which the world besides cannot afford. Tell me, ye of refined feelings—have you ever found pleasures equal to those derived from friendship? What can be more delightful to the eye of benevolence, than the prospect of a connection where the sentiments and affections are sweetly united?—Picture to yourself, reader, two young men mutually bound by a sacred friendship—a friendship established upon experience of years! See them with their interlocked arms walking the pleasant grove, reciprocally breathing forth, without reserve, the sentiments of their bosoms! Observe the effluence of benevolence glowing on their cheeks, and the gleams of participating ardor sparkling in their eyes! View them sweetly seated at the enchanting shrine of their goddess—Friendship—whom forming every sensation, and even mingling heart with heart! Notice them saluting each other after being separated for a season by the calls of interest—With what cordiality—with what emotions of joy—with what exquisite delight they embrace! Follow them into the vale of adversity—the exchange of their afflictions! Do not their souls yet intermix? Behold how relieved by division! See—misfortune disarmed of half its pains, and disappointment cheated of its sting by participation! Mark how the sigh of sympathy soothes the breath of woe, and dries up the tear on affliction's cheek!

Pardon me, ye Sons and Daughters of sensibility, for thus vainly attempting to portray a picture so far beyond the power of the most descriptive pen.

[From a late Hartford Paper.]
The nation that would be served by men of bowels, and great abilities, must pay well.

In my excursions through several parts of New-England, I have noticed a class of citizens, who complain of the compensations allowed by Congress to the principal officers of government.

The liberal character of the Americans it is an evidence that these complaints arise from their strong jealousy for liberty, than from parsimony. A jealous concern for public liberty is a noble passion, which will guard the freedom of your posterity; but at the same time it needs the rigid correction of reason. A weak and ignorant admiration is one common means of subverting popular rights. Those very principles in the human mind, which make men jealous of their liberty, without restraint will lead into licentiousness.

The end of a good government is, to divide out liberty in proper portions to every citizen, that all may be free and none oppressed. In a state of anarchy, every man becomes a tyrant in his own little sphere of affecting. In a despotic government, there are few tyrants—each in their course—and to approach the approaching death! If you will be watched, it matters little, whether the minister of a prince, or a simple minded neighbor be the instrument. Civil government is the only possible guard against these evils. If you were a nation of slaves, the sword, bayonet and prison would give efficacy to the measures of weak and unprincipled rulers; but you are free, and if governed at all, men of high talents and approved integrity, your most literary and industrious citizens must be called into employment. Such men never have need to beg business, for the resources of their own minds and their application is a fund of wealth. If the public debtors have the force, the reward must be adequate to their abilities, and bear some proportion to the gains they make in private life.

No man will leave a private employment which promises him a thousand dollars per annum, for an office of half the sum, in which he is responsible to the public opinion, and perhaps endangers the loss of his reputation for wisdom, a sacrifice for which no pecuniary satisfaction can be made. Honor or the public notice may win a few by an inducement—but these few are persons of great vanity, and have not the abilities for a difficult and confidential trust. Men of discernment (and such you want), know how to estimate their own consequence in the time; they know that if for the present you employ mean abilities for the sake of being served at a cheap rate, your public system will soon be deranged, and that you must then purchase their aid at such prices as they please. It is better now to communicate your government on such principles as will be permanent. Let public officers be few, and make them responsible both for their CAPACITY and HONESTY. It is too much the custom of this country to employ a man who says, "I did as well as I knew." Ignorance ought to be no excuse, before the sacred tribunal of the public. He who accepts an office, doth it at his own risk; and there are many reasons why he should bear the consequence of incapacity as of in-

er. Make this the known rule for decision on public characters, and the ignorant seekers of office will become less troublesome to their fellow-citizens. Give an honorable reward, which will command the services of your most distinguished citizens, and whatever department they are called. Such men have a character to lose; and ambition will unite with every other consideration to call forth their greatest exertions. If this proposal doth not please, it is easy to change the system; for in every country there are riches and plenty in plenty, who will serve you at any price—BUT REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST WILL CHEAT YOU OUT OF THOUSANDS, AND THE LATTER DISASTROUSE MILLIONS BY THEIR IGNORANCE.

The compensations determined by Congress are as small as was possibly imagined the service of your best characters, a life long by shortening the execution of your Government into a ball of wax, would have endangered the whole. The pay of the Senate and Commissions great as it may found in the ears of some, circumstances being all considered, is not extravagant. It is a prevalent idea, through the Union, that these gentlemen shall hold no other office under the Empire, or particular States. Most of them, to serve you, have relinquished lucrative employments. After the first year Congress will not be together more than fifty days in a year. The your representatives be increased, the expense of a legislature will be much less than the sums given by the several States to support the members of the old Congress. Your whole civil list including every department, would not half defray the household expenses of an European Prince. The highest officers in your judiciary and revenue have not a better provision than grocers of the public, noble keepers of herds and hounds, and dependants still more insignificant than those, receive in other nations from the hands of Royalty. Useful officers are the vermin of a State, but scarce necessary to its very existence. Let them be few as possible, but men of approved ability—pay them well—make them responsible—and if after this any are unfaithful, demand what atonement you please, it will not be too severe.

FEMALE DRESS.
"And such short maid, in spite of nature,
"May add a habit to her nature."

I HAVE often admired at the consideration that women of intrinsic elegance, in conforming to an excess of fashions, which only diminish such charms as have a real existence in nature. Simple neatness gives a beautiful person far more pleasing attractions than any ornament which fancy or artifice can invent. The most therefore that a few women should aim at, is to avoid singularity. If in her dress she assumes any a vulgar glare, her appearance may dazzle the eyes of her neighbors more, but it will attract their scornful looks. The forms of etiquette are designed to bring persons who associate together, to some degree of equality, for the time being. It is the object of the first of one, and rears the excellencies of another.

In a circle of ladies highly dressed, it is not easy to form particular attachments. Those parties, that excite admiration seldom engage the tender sentiments of the heart. For this reason, a woman often has many admirers, who has not a single lover. A towering fanciful head-dress and other glaring decorations may be an advantage to a girl, whose fire and figure are not naturally favorable; but they have the reverse effect on one who was the graces of native elegance. In short, a woman of inherent beauty commits an imprudence, when she attempts to make her dress so conspicuous as to be looked upon more than herself. It is rather a discredit to a charming girl, to see her beautiful form, our rival should come from a milliner's shop. The etiquette of courts, like that of desks, is intended to obliterate the real character. A wife who is attended at the levees of princes, all appear under a mask. There are no circumstances that indicate the peculiar qualities of men on these occasions. If a black card commits no mistake, he passes for a fashionable man, &c. need vast attention from physiologists. If the most solid men are surrounded with a knowledge of etiquette, it will pass in their imaginations as a thing of no value. Those rules, which have been in all ages invented for the sake of determining and measuring tools, have obtained a currency among the wick and lack of men. It is necessary that it should be so.

Strong's and Beer's
ALMANACK,
By the grace, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Supposes the arrival of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, at Boston.
GREAT WASHINGTON the Hero's come,
Each heart exulting beats the sound,
Thousands to their Deity set through,
And shout him welcome all around!
Now in full chorus join the song,
And shout aloud great WASHINGTON!

These view COLUMBIA'S favourite Son,
Her Father, Fav'rite, Friend and Guide!
There see th' immortal WASHINGTON!
His Country's Glory, Boast and Pride!
Now in full chorus, &c.

When in th' impending storm of war,
Thick clouds and darkness hid our way,
Great WASHINGTON, our Polar Star,
Arose and all was light as day!
Now in full chorus, &c.

'Twas on yon plains thy valor rose,
And can like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled Paris's foes,
And chad' whole legions to the main!
Now in full chorus, &c.

Thro' countless dangers, toils and cares,
Our hero led us safely on,
With matchless skill directs the wars,
'Till Victory cries—the day's his own.
Now in full chorus, &c.

His country sav'd, the continent o'er,
Sweet Peace restor'd his toils to crown,
The Warrior to his native Shore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.
Now in full chorus, &c.

But soon Columbia call'd him forth,
Again to bear his shining arms,
To take the Helm, and by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!
Now in full chorus, &c.

Nor yet alone thro' Paris's shores,
Hae France her mighty trumpet blown;
E'en Europe, Africa, Asia hear,
And imitate the deeds he's done!
Now in full chorus, &c.

THE HERMIT AND HIS DOG.
FROM SYMPATHY, A POEM.

IN life's fair morn, I knew an aged man,
Who had and lonely pass'd his joyless year;
Betray'd, heart-broken, from the world he ran,
And thunn'd, oh dire extreme, the face of man;
Humbly he pray'd his hat within the wood,
Hermit his vest, a hermit's was his food,
Nitch'd in some corner of the gelid cave,
Hour after hour, the melancholy sage,
Drop after drop, would engage
The ling'ring day, and tricking as they fell,
A treat went with them to the narrow well;
Then thus he moraliz'd as slow he pass'd;
"This brings me nearer to the last than the last."
"And this, no discourse from the eye," said he,
"Oh, my kind child, will bring me nearer thee."
When tid he told of, his dog with anxious care
His wand'ring rings watch'd, as envious to share;
In vain the faithful brute was bid to go,
In vain the forrower sought a lonely woe,
The Hermit pous'd, th' attendant dog was near,
Step at his feet, and caught the falling tear;
Up rose the hermit, up the dog would rise,
And every way to win a master tries.
"Then be it so. Come faithful fool," he said;
One pat encourag'd, and they fought the shade;
An unrequited thicket foot they found,
And both repot'd upon the leafy ground,
Midst bushes morn' rings told the fountain sigh,
Fountains, which well a pilgrim's drink supply,
And thence, by many a labyrinth is led,
Where'er thy tree be hid, an evening bed,
Skill'd in the chase, the faithful creature brought
Where'er he morn or noon-light trouble he caught;
But the dog left his sympathy to all,
Nor saw onwepth his dumb advocate fall.
He was, in sooth, the geard of his kind,
And tho' the Hermit, had a social mind:
"Add why, said he, must man be hid by prey,
"Why stopp'ng melting mounds on the spray?
"Why when assail'd by bounds and hunter's cry,
"Mak' hark the harmless race in tortors die?
"Why must we work of innocence the woe?
"Still shall this bohem thro', these eyes o'erflow;
"A heart to tender here, from man, retire,
"A heart that aches, if but a wren expires!"
Thus liv'd the master good, the fervent true,
Till to its God the matter's spirit flew;
Beside a fountain which daily water gave,
Stooping to drink, the Hermit found a grave;
All in the morning stream his garments spread,
And dark, warm verdure hid conceal'd his head,
The faithful servant from that fatal day,
Watch'd the low'd corpse, and hourly mov'd away;
His head upon his master's cheek was found,
While the obsequial water mov'd around,

Strong's and Beer's
ALMANACK,
By the grace, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.