After ren years fervicejus,
Tray, like the reft of morath, fought the dust—
Thir is to far, the Spaniel died—
A cofin then was order d to be made,
The Dog was in the church yard lidd,
And o'er his pale remains the Mafter cried.

Lamenting much his trufty, fur-clad friend, And willing to commemorate his end, He rais'd a (mall blue flone, just after boriz), And, weeping, wrote on it this (weet memoria):

HERE reft the relies of a friend below, Bleft with more fense than half the felks I know, Fond of his case, and to no parties prone, He damp'd no feet, but salmly gnaw'd his hone; Perform'd his fundtions well, in every way— Blash; Christians, if you can, and copy Tray!

BASTILE ANECDOTE THE DREAM BOOK.

THESE fingular volumes, we understand have been preferred; and we hope to gratify the curiofity of our readers by the following authentic account of

them.

Trwas the cultom of the Lieutenatt Governor, or rather, as we believe he warealled, the Major of the Baltle, nor from any order of government, but as a cutious whim of his own, to enquire of any priloner who was defined to liberty or death, on the moning of the day of execution of deliverance, concrains the dram of the preceeding night. Whatever fancies had truo-bled or freetened the repole of the prifoner, we may believe to have been related with agitated fidelity, and the vifich, whatever it might have been, being noted down by the officer, he always retired with great po-literies, but never was known to communicate whether the dram of the night was or was not ominous of the event of the day.

The Gentleman who infracts us in this artisle, and from when use the!

from whom we shall receive further information cerning this horid minfion, was once a trembling in-babirant of it.

On the day of his deliverance, but before he had received my information concerning it, the Major of the Prifor waited on him as he occasionally did, and after four official conversation defired him to relate arer fone omera conversator denies un to tease the dream of the preceding night. The queltion he thought foreboded fomething, and he was not in a fraction to importe that it foreboded any good, how-ever, after foure time the dream equative fire was re-collected, and was as follows:

The prificier of recorded that he was walking in a

The priforer decreed that he was walking in a church yard; that the path lay round the church, which was very large and lofty Gothic building, and that a croud of perform of all ages and both ferces, who appeared engirely anknown to him, were taking the fame circuit with himself. On a fudden a large globe of fire fermed to be fulpended over the church, and in a fluort time the lead, melred by the prodigious hear, ran in firman from every part of the building, and as it fell on the pragle beneath, it inflantly defroyed them. After fome times afteram—of the burning-metal-fell upon him, but without doing him the leaf injury, and he alone appeared to efeave the horrind rais that furrounded him.

The Major wrote down minutes of this dream, returned the prifoner thanks for his communication, and took his leave—It was however, ominous of his deliv-erance, for in left than an Hour he was reffored to fib-

SUPIRSTITION

A FEAGMENT

POH-I despife your death witches—ticking in the night—your bruding of dags, and brating of owls—your filling of fals, and curisding focus in candles—they are beneath the confideration of a man, who has one spark of philosophy.

But—replied Engenius—why do yout, when playing at whift, choose the lacky chair—and place your antagoodiff in the place of the losty chair—and place your antagoniff in the place of the losty chair—and place your antagoniff in the place of the losty chair—and place your antagoniff in the place of the losty chair—and place your antagoniff in the place of the losty on leave off playing in a per? Is it not, my friend, that you believe the fortune of one game has an influence on another yet to be played?—The cards ran against you, you say.—I'll give your an anabother, shid a fealuring one—and you know senate. have as much experience in faporate. I am of class of the lost of the cards.

you know feather have as much experience in fabronic transl agentic as any claff of men:

ON-board of a veffel, which by the by, had long combated contrary wind, a gentleman was poffenger, who, for the want of proper tools, thought it beft to let his beard grow, rather than to thave;—Bat the famen would not let the paffenger, have his choice—as while he had that keard on, they keen that the head winds would coating—accordingly, flaved he wanthe wind came about, and filteredied was waited into her defined heres. her defired beren.

ANECDOTE.

BEANS AND BACON. DHELIM O'MORE was indicted at a county affice,

JHELLIM O'MORK was indicted at a county since, in Irriand, for a rape.

His defence was ingenious. He gave in proof that he had a garden of degar, in which the professions committed, nightly, trefpaties and depredations—
That having caught her ficeling his fecus, he declared, if the came along the might expect fluch confouncess as those the fewere on the trial.

She came and he level this word.

clared, if the came again the might expect into conse-quences as those the forme on the trial.

She came and he kept his word.

The coort were of opinion, that the notice and the trefpation in the hear garden purged the act of fellow, by the wing confent a prior in the profecutive—and the culptit win acquired.

As he departed from the har Mr. Cocello, who had been Council against him trial. "My good friend you have made a most creellent defence to have your barss, has a very being an in the sour barss.

bare mide a most excellent detence to lare your dears, but a very bad one to fere your hears.

And it was remained, that poor Fhelim could never afterwards keep beans in his garden—" the women," as he faid, "would be after pulling them and pulling

Just Imported from London,

And opening for fale, by Levi Shephard.

Drugs & Medicines.

Together with a large affortment of DYE STUFFS, for Clothiers—Alfo PAINTERS COLOURS. And has for fale a general affortment of European and In-

GOODS,

Which are ofeful and necessary, and principally of such a kind as cannor as present be manufactured in this country, which he will fell at a very small profit for Cash. He after receives in payment most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, effectally FLAX, that is well dressed, for the DUCK MANUFACTURE, well dreited, for the DUCK MANUFACTURE,—
which the faid SHEPHARD design to carry on more
extendirely than be did the laft year, and his erected
large bouldings for the purpose, and would with to engage four young women more, for a year or longer
time, in his Manufactory.

CÁSH

Shipping-Furr, and Bees-Wax, AND PART CASH FOR Pork and English Grain.

Northampton, Dec. 14. 1789.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find an advantageous fale of them by applying to WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789.

All Persons who have open accounts with the subscriber, are once more called upon for an immediate settlement—He assures them that a much further delay will cause them both trouble and expence.

SOLOMON ALLEN. Northampton, Dec. 16, 1789.

ON Monday 28th inft. the Members of the anci-On Monday 18th inft. the Members of the anciout, free, and accepted Masons of the Hampfaire Lodge, No. 21, intend to celebrate the session
of St. JOHN the Evangelist, at Brother Asiatzl
POMENO'S, in Morthampton, A punchast attendance of the Brethers is expected.

By order of the Masters and Wardens,
LEVI LYMAN, Secretary.

Northampton, Dec. 1789-

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

Treafary Office, Bellen, New 19, 1789.

By a refolve of the Honourable Legislaure, passed by the Honourable Legislaure, passed to the Honourable Legislaure, passed greatest consequence to government, that Tax No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition.

The Treafurer therefore hereby notifies the Confidence and Collectors of faid Tax, that unless they

itables and Collectors of the 12st that units treey
pay their arraws into the Treastery, on or before the
rythday of January, 1796, he shall be under the necessity of itsing his Executions for all balances that
may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax,
in obedience to the aforeful refolve.

The Collectors of the feweral Taxesprior to tax

No. 6: are also requested to be speedy in their col-lections of the reasteders of faid Taxes, that they may be closed in the Office as soon as possible. ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasure.

* The Subscribers for the MASSACHUSEITS MAGAZINE are requested to call for their 1116

Joseph Clap, Jun.

DRY GOODS.

fuitable to the frafon-ALSO, West-India, & Pepper, New-England Rum, Allf Cafe Knives & Molaffes, Salt, Forks, Pen Knives, Awl Blades,

Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Crockery Were Tacks, Hard Soap, Shoe Backles, Knee do. Bibles. Looking Glaffes, Writing Paper, Powder and Shor, Pewter, Raifins. Flints, Cotton Wool,

German Steel The above Goods will be fold on reasonable terms for CASH, and most kinds of COUNTRY PRO-

Dec. 9, 1789.

Just Imported from Bristol, And to be fold, on very reasonable termi, By Justin Ely,

At his Storein W.A. Stringfull,
A Variety of HARD WARE, COTTON and
WOOLLEN GOODS, particularly low prized,
midling and superfine: scarler and other Broadcloths,
which with the Goods lately received from Bolton and
New-York, make a large and general alsottuent of
such articlesses are commonly enquired forms a country
Store.

Store.

Said Goods will be disposed of for CASH-FOT and PRARL ASHES—SALIN OF LYE-BEST WAX—CONTINENTAL and STATE SECURITIES—FORK—GRAIN—St.

Dec. 7, 1789.

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Nerth

CROCKERY WARE,

Confifting of Oval Platters, Plates of all fizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cope and Sances

STONE WARE.

Beft ROCK SALT,

WINE, MOLASSES, SUGAR,

SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity, CAKE SOAP, per Box or fingle Cake, POWDER.

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE, WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

W A N T E D, WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN—PORK, and TALLOW, in suchange for the above suicite.
FLAX BUTTER CHEESE TOW CLOTHgood BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for
many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. STRAYED from the fubscriber

fome time fince, a red HEIFER, two year old path, big with ealf, white back, marked with a crop and two flits on the right ear, fuall horns. Whoser will take up faid heifer and give information to the fubferibet thall be generously rewarded, MOSES TARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 5th, 1729.

Straved or folen from the fuboff, with two fliss in the end of the fame, four retained

- Whoever will take up faid freat, and give information to the owner, faul bave a general season to the owner, faul bave a general season.

Wellampton, Dec. 5, 1789.

Broke into the inclosure of the fulfer files and day of November 18t, a shock HEIFER, one year cid led fining, no artificial man. Also, one yed cid led fining, no artificial man. Also, one yed STEAR, of the fame, age, with femshive on his help, white on his turn, and a white tail, no artificial mark. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take them avery. Chefferfield, Dec. 6, 1789.

vol. IV.) Capt gad

THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1780.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Frantie A M E R I C A N M E R C U R Y. ty in folid foil. The produce of the Parmer's land is Pabliford at Harrford.
THE OBSERVER.—No. 111. *

THE OBSERVER.— No. III. *
The public debt of the Union may be 50 managed as to prove a great national benefit.

FEW orils are for great, but wildom and application may derive from them eventual advantages, which will more than halance the lofs at firl apprehended. Of all the evils confequent on your late glorious war, the immenfe debt incutred by the publick that he defended. hath been effected the greatest, and one for which a remedy was the most difficult without doing such in-justice to individuals, as must excite the abhorsence of houest men. That this hath as yet been a perplexed business, all will allow—that this debt with its past annagement, hard differend both the people and the creditors is undeniable; but we ought not to impute those distresses to the debt is self, which have a role al-most wholly from impolitic management. The people of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as those of war in the last you have excelled and consequently and in the fift you may foun become eminent, if fome popular prejudices do not prevent. It is not frange that your finances were deranged, and the peoplemal creditors both in a state of fuffering under zan administration without fufter or energy, and which was unable to bring any exertions to a point. To load the people with enouthous taxes would be wicked and impolitic, and for this taxer. I hall entered

In some future numbers of this paper, I shall endea-your to point out the means of doing such justice to the public creditors, that if reasonable men, they will the public creditors, that if reafonable meo, they will feel themfelders contented, without a burden on the people half arheavy as they have borne. At prefent I will mention a number of national benefits to be deriv-ed from the public debt, if managed wifely. There are very few inflances in which an individual can be benefited by credit, beyond his prefent ability to pay; put with a nation the case is different. Great Britain lies under the heaviest debt of any nation on carth—& this very debt hath in a number of inflances been the means of her prefervation, by interesting rich fubjects to afford their aid, when no other could be obtained they advanced new fums to preferre those national funds, in which they had a great property already rest-

Though we hope America will never have need re Indign we loop America will never have need to profit by her debt in this way, there are other advantages the may derive. A public debt is a band of ninoi, and interests a powerful and opulent class of citizens to support the government under which it is tontrasted. An increase of transferable property is a nother advantage which may be derived from the manifestal delivers. about available which may be defived from the na-tional debr. Commerce, manufactures, and the con-ventences of life, require that a pertain proportion, of spoperty be of fuch a nature, as may be easily trans-ferred from man toman. Of this kind are articles of hatter, gold and felver coin and bills of credit. To determine exactly how great a proportion of this kind of wooner would be a willing a proportion of this kind of property would be a public advantage is impossible. Many of the best judges imagine that the whole national debt, upon a proper chablishment, would not be to prest for this extensive and growing country no great for this extending and growing country.

There has been a frecies of transferal commonly called preculsing in public fecurities, which is but a kind of paning, and is attended with no advantage to the late. But this has arifen not as much from an undue to the country, as from a difficult of public faith, and a want of free in the finance of the Union and of particular that a country in the country of the country o ke, and it will foon have a regular value, the trans-feral will no longer be the work of speculators, but the place between citizens of another character, the the place between citizens of another character, the summercial and the industrious as their own interest may require, and thus become an impossing flock for the benefit of trade and manfactures. Their or interest of agriculture and commerce murally embrace if of agricultute and commerce insturally embrace schother, and in the flare of this country cannot be quanted. All claiffes of citizens have right to proposed to the country of the control of the country is the control of the country in the country in the country of the coun treat confequential advantage to the Farmers, and hore the means of their procuring a much better price or their produce and raw materials, than can other vile be expected. So far as relates to the prefent section, a landed property may be confidered as fixed and not transferable. In a new country, and where lad is cheap as in the United States, the inhabitants when ther his hen they have power to do it, will reft their proper-The piece in sur paper of the Subult. on the subject of al-wing beauveable Compensations to Public Officers, is be second number of the Observer.

ty in 1040 tol.. The promise of the far net state is a policy and transferable property, and that it may hear a jud price, it is necessary there should be an equal quantity of property within the community, in such a fountify that it may be communed to make pay to the farmer, for the fenir of his fail

The produce of the country and our raw materials for manufactures, will always command a just price in fome parts of the world, and it is the buffact of country to the price of the world, and it is the buffact of country to the price of the world.

fome parts of the world, and it is the busine's of commerce to collect and transport them to the place in which they are wanted.

If foreigners are under the needlify of coming to so and collecting the articles they need, the price, received by the Farmer will be limited as they please. Make the supposition that one half the property now in commerce within the United States, were to be annihilated; they our produce might bear the same price in the market of Burupe, it would probably distinition the home price ene third. The purchasers would be few—the markets would be over slocked—the produce of your farms being in its nature perthable, most some property would commercial property would commend out of your hands, nearly property would commend out of your hands, nearly

property would command out of your hands, nearly the fame quantity of produce; as the whole would have done, if preferved. In this cafe the lofs would be as fentilely felt by the farmer as by the merchant.

he as fentibly felt by the farmer as by the merchant.—
It is always the cale in a now-said agricultural country
that the transferal property is in too fault quantity for
the advantage of those who hold and till the ground.
At prefent the principal of the national debr cannot be
paid, but with a little honefly and policy it may be
placed in a fucuation fife for the cheditors and beneficial to all claffes of citizens.

For the henefit of the agricultural interest, I would
not with the debt to be annihilated, if it were confishent with judice: Let it be bonefly funded, it must remain in its danner transferable, and will bean samense
bank for all kinds of business. The fituation of theUnited States is such, your agricultural for the confishinteresting, and the quantity of cut produce so great,
that tunless by some policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negociable, the

inatualet by fone policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negociable, the
market will be overflocked, and the lofs will in the
ead be borne by the farmer.

Suppose the furpins produce of a farmer beyond his
own continguion, to equal one hundred tuthelt of
wheat. If there he a just proportion of negociable
property, each bulked will command only four fullings, and the whole jos to the farmer will be five
peutods; which is a few four times for great as he need
to pay in taxes, to practice whole American delu on
honourable funds. To execute this buliness, honestly
and were abilities are considerable. and great abilities are requilite—the new treafury de-partment promifer you both, and I make no doubt but to have lamented, will foon be a great national advantage.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,
Have lived to fee twenty-fix years, and have taken part in all the active fremes that t ngage the attention of my fex in early life. I have learnt that the inon of my fex in early life. I have learnt that the invention of people is always upon the wheel to use up romain and people is always upon the wheel to use up found time and to the people is always upon the wheel or use up to capital and foreign parts, have all come in their to capital and foreign parts, have all come in their turns to suff mankind in variegating the wab of life. There have afforded a momentary pleatire; they have awakened the feryour of glee for the time being, but have left the minds of people vacant and foliatary. They are all defective in the effectival point, being calculated to divert the fancy, without imparting raisonal improvement to the mind. The grand defideratum in focial meetings, is to have them of that kind which will trender them at once pleating and infractive—And it appears un offficult, matter in my mind, for the fame company to impart pleature and infractive—and it appears un offficult matter in the mind. at the tame time. Gentlemen have required themselves to fuch forms and refiredions in a great variety of fo-cieties, as to find the above-mentioned end fully ancieties, as to find the above-mentioned end fully anfewered. What should prevent the ladies from the
fame attriument, is hard to conceive. It is truly mortifying to find them trifling away in the modern modeof viliting, so much time which might be very usefully improved in regulated and rethrifted societies. If
the Ladies will agree with me to reform the present
mode of titing, for that kind of society which may
be reduced to order and consistency, I will answer
for a great part of the timesthat is now spent in trifling,
or what is work in secondal and detrection.

A certain class of Ladies in a City of Connectices
have formed a female fociety what is now of two years

have formed a female fociety that is now of two years flanding, a little of the following caft. They affemble for the purpole of improvement one afternoon every formight at their feparate houses alternately. The first p art of the afternoon, a lady whose turn it is by rotation, reads to the circle some aethor calculated to

the occasion; the rest are engaged in their feweral enplotments. Remarks are the med wpon the prace-plotments. Remarks are then med wpon the prace-turied, and alfoupon the propriety of behaviour, mo-ern refarement in dreft and manners, upon feenale deli-casy and other [bijeth at they occur. They alfomake ferious and improveing observations upon the last fermons that were delivered. Every species of feandal and detradion is prohibited. In the crusters of feandal and detradion is prohibited. In the crusters the afternoon each one reads a compassion of the town invention, perhaps of the literary or feanimental kind, which then comes under the caudid inspection of the whole. Subjects are given out to employ the attention of next meeting. At sevening the internoonal cally ferred up—after which the gentlemen-of rown called with them—evening being spent in this mixed assembly, they all then decently retire.

If a plan somewhat similar to this should catch the attention of my fex in this out of the recomments.

If a plan fomewhar familiar to this flood catch: the attention of my fev in this part of the community, I fulfil have no doubt of its utility. It may reader the reputation of my fermale friends, of longer continuance. In modern days, a lady who as accultomed to figure in brilliant affendhies, is feldom toafted after the age of twenty four or five. When the gay period between fatteen and twenty four is pall, your fine gentlemen, Mr. Printer, know that our feelings will not to probably withrate in unifon with the hum of this world and the hist of flattery. We are then neglected to repine in obfering; the mortification of which nonecan tell but we whole deeving beauty no longer commands attention. But if forial meetings could be effabilished, to dictionneance parade, oftenzation is dreft and external appearance, and to encourage in trinfe merit founded in literary limprovement, they would tender the importance, fame and dignity of my trinic merit founded in literary improvement, they would tender the importance, have and disputy of my female companions, is a more extensive and durable—Thea the vanity, or my fex would be lefs infeeptible of flattery—butfiould it be, that perfidious men, should be tray our confidence, and force us into folitide, we shall then he fortified against neglest, and be fitted to live agreeably under every diversity of focture.

JULIANA.

A PAINTER'S BILL.

COPY of a PAINTER'S BILL.

TO at Coriffma, for work dose to the painted mails of a well known Course bin Ireland.

TO filling up the chinks in the Red Sea, and repaining the damages of Pharaol's Hoff.

To a new Third on the Crofs.

To cleaning fix Apolles, and adding an entire new

Judas Jicariot.

To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the lion's den, and a new fet of teeth for the lionefs. To a new alteration in the Belief.

To mending the Commandments, and making a new

Lord's prayer.

Lord's prayer.

To repairing Nebushadnezzan's brand.

To mending the pitcher of Jacob's daughter.

To a pair of fleeres for Sufannah's filtif, and re-pairing the breeches of one of the Biders.

pairing the breeches of one of the Riders.

To cleaning the whale's helly, variathing Jonah's face and mending his left arm.

To a new Ritt to Inferth's garment, and giving a licitious yet to Poinhai's wife.

To a facet anchor, a jury-mail, and a long boat for North's Art.

To making a new head for Hollfernes, and clean-ing Judith's hands.

To making perfect the Eunach attending on Est-

To giving a bloth to the cheeks of Eve, on prefent-ing the apple to Adam.

To mending the net in the miraculous draught of

To a perfective glass for David viewing Eathshebs, and mending his right eye.
To painting snew city in the Land of Nod.
To etzaning the Garden of Eden after Adam's ex-

Tofinishing the Tower of Babel, and furnishing

not of the figures with new heads. To printing a fhoulder of matron, and a fifth of beer in the mouths of the two tavens feeding Elijah.

From the [London] MORNING SHRONICLE.

O'N March 6, last, I heard the following trial is Guildhall. An action had been brought against the underwriters to recover the value of 132Negainff the underwriters to recover the same or 1322ve-gro flaver, lost in the palling from Guinza to Jamai-ca, of which these were the circualyances. A ship loaded with flaves made the island of Tobago, and understanding it was in the lenemy's hands, publical underlianding it was in the enemy's hands, down to Jamaka, until he had go; 52 leagues ward of it; he then diffeovered hislandake, ha wind, and endeavoured to get up to the Illand. Be-