

A FABLE.

A CROW was flitting o'er the bubbled plain,
Jif as a Lark descending, clod'd his strain.
The Crow bespake him thus, with solemn grace:
Thou molt accomplish'd of the feather'd race!
What force of lungs! how clear! how sweet you sing!
And no bird soars upon a stronger wing!
The Lark, who scord'd soft flatly, thus replies:
True, I sing sweet, and our strong pinsions rise:
Yet let me pass my life from envy free,
For what advantage are those gifts to me?
My song confines me to the wry cage;
My flight provokes the falcon's fatal gaze:
But as you pass, I hear the soarer say,
To thee at crow's is powder flung away.

THE MORALIST.

THERE is nothing more contrary to our taste than society, which proceeds from folly, or easiness of access; nor any thing which so much stimulates us to vanity or dissipation.

While house-breakers pass open doors, things sealed up invite them on to plunder. And as fire burns with greater chemicne when mixed with cold, so our wits are more robust where they are opposed. To forbid us to do this, is to make us pursue it with greater eagerness. Our appetite contemns, and pases that which it has in possession, to run after that which it has not. Pursuit and pleasure, tho' very unlike in nature, associate by J know what natural conjunction—and while united they satisfy, but when separated, fatigue and fatigues. Charms to retain their just value, should rather be observed than wanously exposed to view. Flowers that are too laxiv of their odours, we neglect, but gather the rose which is incircled with thorns, and choice of its flavour. Pleasures which are enjoyed without a mixture of inconvenience, soon become cheap and tasteless. The difficulty of obtaining the object of our desires, rather brightens than blunts the edge of enjoyment; but objects obtained without difficulty, never retain their true value. The grief of falling in the pursuit of an object is less troublesome than the distillate which follows from the too easy possession of it. The fact is the pleasure which is not purchased by toil and pain, is not relieved. The profound joy succeeds to an air of deep sighing—also the best appetite follows a course of severe exercise. Fond that is put into the mouth by another, is not so pleasing as that which necessity obliges us to reach after.

The first thing done to underrate personal charms, is to expose them to sale upon easy terms;—for a thing will sooner command a price equal to its real value, than one which is much lower.—Our goods are suspected when we urge them upon others for little or no compensation, and may lie on hand till they perish.

The beauties of nature are most admired and courted when they lie concealed from the vulgar eye.—When my friend feeds me a letter without seal, I scarcely think it worth the pains of reading. The whole doctrine of pleasure consists in keeping the expectations of others alive, without ever fully satisfying them. As Solomon says, "The full saffron bathes an honey-camb; but to the Langry saff every bitter thing it fuses."

Thus far the Moralist advises his female friends, to whom nature has given all the means of pleasure, but (as it too often appears) little prudence to manage the art. To become unattractive, they need not spend their nights in a serglio with a paramour, for nothing more than a forward look, a wanton attire, or an impudent yielding to every solicitation, is necessary to defeat the most attractive charms of nature.

ANECDOTE.

A Young Swiss recruit, when his regiments were making, had produced a round iron plate bordered with small holes, which he defered the taylor to fasten on the inside of his coat, above his left breast, to prevent his being shot through the heart: The taylor being a humorous fellow, fastened it in the seat of his breeches, and the clothes being sear'd on his back when he was ordered to march into the field, having no opportunity to get this awkward mistake rectified, before he found himself engaged in battle, and being obliged to fly before the enemy, in endeavouring to get over a thorn hedge in his way, he unfortunately stuck fast till he was overtaken by a foe, who on his coming up, gave him a push in the breech with his bayonet, (with no friendly design) but it luckily hit on the iron plate, and pushed the young soldier clear out of the hedge; this favourable circumstance made the Swiss honest confessor, that the taylor had more wit than himself, and knew better where his heart lay.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations of long standing on which anything is due to the subscriber, if not settled before the first day of April next, will be lodged in his creditor's or some attorney's hand to be collected. Between this time and that he will receive in payment, Pot and Pearl Alises, Salts of Lye, Butter, Butter, Flax, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce which will realize cash. After this timely warning, he expects that no one will take any exception to any trouble he may be obliged to subject him to.—ALL persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call on him for payment.

EDWARD BILLINGS.

Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790.

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Musick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and Beers's
ALMANACKS,

By the grocer, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Military Bounty Lands.

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

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [L. F.]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Davenport & McLean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next.—Therefore is it requested all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Alises—Salts of Lye—Shipping Furn.—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans—Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABRAHAM HUNT, Collector.
Williamsburgh, Feb. 15, 1790.

In behalf of Messrs. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [L. F.]

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Dwelling House of Mr. DAVID HORN, in Deerfield, on Wednesday the tenth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. (unless sold at private sale before that time) a valuable

FARM,

In the south part of said town, lately owned by Samuel Barnard, deceased, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, a suitable proportion of mowing, tillage, pasture, and wood land, with an excellent young orchard, pleasantly situated on the east side of the county road, leading from Deerfield to Hatfield, a very convenient place for a tavern. Said Farm is to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower therein. For particulars enquire of Capt. Nathan Frary, or of the subscribers, Executor of said Samuel Barnard's last will.

ELISHA ROOT,
JOSEPH BARNARD.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790. [L. F.]

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER,
Have just received a fresh supply of English and West-

India

GOODS.

suitable to any season.—Likewise, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Bar-Iron and Steel, and assortment of Hollow and Crockery WARE—Soeua and Souchong Tea—all of which will be sold reasonable for Cafa, or bartered for most kinds of country Produce.

All those who are indebted to said PORTERS, either by Book or Note, are desired to make immediate payment—especially those who have been indebted more than six months.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be sued without further notice, this advertisement will be considered as a sufficient apology.

Hadley, Feb. 17, 1790.

We the Subscribers being ap-

pointed 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 ELDAD POMEROY, late of Easthampton, deceased, represent-
ed in court, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Tuesday of March, April and July, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Capt. DAVID LYMAN, in said Easthampton. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

BENJAMIN LYMAN,
ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment, to
DAVID LYMAN, Adm'r.

Easthampton, Feb. 3, 1790.

Tobias Warren, Collector for 1790.

Jeff Merrill, Collector for 1791.

Ashfield, Jan. 11th, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following non-resident prop-
erty of land in the town of Williamsburgh, County
of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State,
Minister, School and town tax for 1788, as follows:

	State Tax.	Town Tax.	Min. Tax.	School Tax.
L. d. q.	f. d. q.	f. d. q.		
Gideon Casfield,	1 3 0	0 10 2		
Capt. Elijah Hunt,	2 6 0	1 9 0		
John Morton,	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 7 3	
Elijah Nash,	5 7 0			
Eben. Paine, jun.	0 4 2	0 3 0	1 0 0	
Daniel Trufeld,	1 6 0	1 6 3	1 1 0	
Joseph Heyes,			1 3 0	
Part of the lot formerly laid to	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 5 0	
1. Williams. Bdg.				
Part of lot No.	1 7 2	0 9 0	1 1 0	
40, 41, 42,	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 5 1	
Kniffell Allis,	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 3	
Paul Felting, jun.	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 3	
Amasa Edition,	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 3	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of John Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABRAHAM HUNT, Collector.
Williamsburgh, Feb. 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident owners of the following lands, lying in Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the several lots committed to us to collect for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

The Farm lately owned by Thomas Anderson, State tax, 3d, 3d, Town and County, 4d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 1d, 1d.

The Farm lately owned by John Gragg, 2d, State tax, 3d, Town and County, 3d, 4d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 1d, 1d.

The North end of Lot No. 31, 40 acres in the Second Division, State tax, 1d, Town and County tax, 1d, 1d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 6d.

Lot in the third Division, No. 89, State tax, 1d, 12 Town and County tax, 1d, 1d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 8d.

Lot in the third Division, No. 68, State tax, 1d, 12 Town and County tax, 1d, 1d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 8d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the eighth day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Colrain, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

DAVID MORRISON, Collector.
Colrain, Jan. 12, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a lot of land lying in the town of Wendell, No. 36, is taxed in my tax bills for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

State tax, 1d, 4d, Town tax, 5d, 1d, Minster tax, 1d, School tax, 1d, 1d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in March next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in said Wendell, a limited time, to be fixed by the collector.

For a crime of less aggravated, the collector is to be called in to the examination of a judge, the un-

derlined voice of justice is, that to one cog't for a crime less aggravated, to be subjected to a punishment more degrading.

In an age and country where the rights of mankind are so well understood, and may be fully enjoyed, from the commanding power of the law, equally entitled to the protection of the law.

No man's wealth or connections, should screen him from the instant justice due to his crimes—and no man ought on account of his poverty to be exposed to a punishment more degrading than that to which he would be otherwise liable for the same crime.

This is agreeable both to those notions of right and wrong, which are imprinted upon the mind of man by the benevolent creator, to the divine law, and to our excellent constitution, which affects all men to be equally free.

None of these natural rights does a man forfeit by being poor, but he is led to their reflections by the consideration of several things in our judicial proceedings in this Commonwealth, as well as in other States, which appear to us to be deviations from this rule.

There are instances in which the law, or our statute laws, which seem to indicate, as in one law, or at least one interpretation of an act, we designed to hold up the terror and majesty of justice to the poor, & another to the rich, this is indeed a dangerous particular, I mean such clauses of acts as suppose this or corporal punishments, such as whipping, &c. to be inflicted upon delinquents for the same crime according to the direction of the court.

The law itself explicitly, in many cases, that the offender must pay such a stipulated fine, or else be publicly whipped upon the naked back, such a number, or not exceeding such a number of stripes.

We accordingly find frequently this alternative, in the sentences of criminals. That they must either pay a stipulated fine, or be inflicted with corporal punishment, or receive the discipline of the post, &c.

If he has neither money nor friends, to enable him to pay a fine, he must be degraded in society, and undergo the shame and infamy, as well as pain of a public whipping.

But if he is so fortunate as to have money in his purse, or a friend at court, he may escape with a penalty comparatively light, viz. the payment of a fine, and without many degrading circumstances attending on corporal punishment, though his crime may be much more aggravated.

This is agreeable to law, but it is conformable to the nature of things, or to equal protection?

Who can suppose that the payment of a fine is a penalty bearing any proportion to a public exposure at the post?

Who has the feelings of a man, if he be but for a moment, makes the case his own, will perceive the manifest resemblance of equality?

A simple reflection upon the infamy attending such an exposure, would be sufficient to make it conformable to the nature of things, or to equal protection?

Who can suppose that the payment of a fine is a penalty bearing any proportion to a public whipping?

It is manifestly worse of itself, that to punish

equally by a fine is not in all cases fine equally.

Six shillings payment will be at least a penalty to one man ten times that sum will be to another—to punish equally by a fine is to appoint it in some measure to the abilities of the delinquent—but even if the party is wholly unable to pay a fine if any amount—there is no way to remedy his difficulty, without subjecting him to the whip, surely for that disability.

Might he not be bound to some person able to discharge a fine, for a sum sufficient to indemnify him for the fine—or if no person would undertake in his behalf, might he not, at a compensation for his want of ability, be employed in the service of government with profit and advantage?

But if on the other hand, an obligation to corporal punishment is justly incurred, let it not be erased by the payment of a fine.

In the discharge of civil contracts, whether debts, or taxes, a poor man, constantly under disadvantageous circumstances, is often obliged to submit to difficulties in criminal cases, is a double penalty, tho' the former is inevitable the latter is wholly unnecessary.

Every well-wisher to the interests of benevolence, would desire equal liberty to be established, and justice equally administered to rich and poor, both in civil and criminal prosecutions, and among such well-wishers none is more fervent than

IMPARTIALIS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MURRAY, February 1, 1790.

THE order of the day being called for the House

went into a committee of the whole on the bill

for securing to authors and proprietors the copy right of their works.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill was read and discussed in paragraphs.

The committee then rose, and reported the same with amendments.

It was moved that the bill should be rejected.

This was objected to.

The motion for re-committal was withdrawn, and

the House proceeded to consider the amendments to which they agreed.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the

United States, by his Secretary, communicating a letter

from the Governor of North-Carolina, with a copy of

particular detail insight exciting some disagreeable ideas in the minds of the people.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the object which the

bill of Virginia took effect this day.

The engrossed bill for securing the copy right to authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a select committee, and Mr. Bowditch, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylvester were appointed.

Several petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Fuller of the committee on the bill providing

for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, reported funds to amend the bill;

which were read—The amendments included the schedules proposed by Mr. Madison.—The House

proceeded to consider the same.

The amendments preceding the schedules were ad-

vised in those being read.

Mr. Livermore observed that he was apprehensive it

was impracticable to effect an enumeration upon a plan

that was to specify so many particularities.—He conceived it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to

make the distinctions proposed—the schedules con-

templated too minute an enumeration of the various arts,

and professions, if it comprehended a smaller number; if it might be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the

United States, by his Secretary, communicating a letter

from the Governor of North-Carolina, with a copy of

particular detail insight exciting some disagreeable i-

deas in the minds of the people.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the object which the

bill of Virginia took effect this day.

The engrossed bill for securing the copy right to

authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a select com-

mittee, and Mr. Bowditch, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylvester were appointed.

Several petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the object which the

bill of Virginia took effect this day.

The engrossed bill for securing the copy right to

authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a select com-

mittee, and Mr. Bowditch, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylvester were appointed.

Several petitions were laid on the table.