On the Marriage of an Old Maid." CELIA, a coquet in her prime, The vainest fieldest thing alive: Behold the strange effects of time; Marries and doats at firsy five.

Thus weather-cocks, who, for a while, Have torn'd about with every blaff; Grown old, and destitute of oil, Ruft to a point, and nx at lait;

On an old cuman cubs cours falfe beir. THE golden hair that Galla weam, Is here—who would have thought it?

She fwears 'tis here—and sme the fwears;

For I know where the bought it.

The Court of Madrid having for some time past altered her political plan of conduct towards the inhabitants of the western parts of the United States, and departed in some measure from her total prohibition of the averigation of the Missips by persons beginning the people of Kentucky and Cumberland to carry their produce to New-Orleans, on paying certain duties, besides offering the most altering encouragements to American settlers for removing themselves, families, and properties into the dominions of Sprin. The views and designs of that court most evidently be to conciliate the affections of our western citizens, and to stienate them from the United States. Congress, will, therefore, no doubt, keep a watchful eye and to alienate them from the United States. Congress, will, therefore, no doubt, keep a watchful eye on the intrigues of this power upon our frontiers. Wish jealouly and with the greated tegree of uneasimets. Spain beholds formidable American feitlements rifting on the confines of her possession; already she is a samed for her rich kingdom of Mexico; and judging of on as Europe had reason to do formerly of the Gootles and Vannials, the thinks by straigem alone to avert the imaginary impending danger of her colories. Delute policy: The Americans are generally just; their empire is as extensive as they could wish; and philosophy has made too meta vious reports. and philosophy has made too match progress among them to justify a soposition that they would run mad with the folly of conquel. The best guariantee which Spain could have fur her American dominions, would Spain could have for her American dominions, would be to do as first justice, to reflore us peaceably the free navigation of the Millisppi, (our natural right) and to defit fomenting diffenions among the Indian tribes and our citizens. Such condect would be more noble, reflect more honour on the spanish minifmore none, react more nonour on the spanish mini-try, and fecture and effablish in a more permanent man-ner peace between the two empires, and a friendly and beneficial intercourse between both nations: The Ubeneficial/intercourse between both nations: The United States have a proper fense of several transfactions since the year 1784; they are perfectly well informed of the councilion singlisting between Spain and the Creek Indians, upon what terms this alliance stands; the proposals made to the Chockwas and Chickelawa have not escaped their notice. The Cherokees have allo been tampered with. The private negociations re-fpeching the fettlement at Anje de Grace, on the well fide of the Millimppi, are fully differenced; and every fide of the Millisppi, are fully discovered ; and every other circumstance relative to the conduct of Spain other circumstance relative to the conduct of Spain on our wellern frontiern, is now perfectly well known and understood. The government of the United States is now in a fituation not only toproteft its inhabitants, but even to enforce a compliance from foreign powers to every article of treaties, now subfiffing. Senible of the importance of the well-removed. le of the importance of the western country, Co grefs will ale every effort to establish the free navigagreen will all every choice of channel a free marger tion of the Miffilippi, and would fooner involve the United States in a twenty years war with Spain, than give up a matter of this political magnitude, which might dilumite for ever the wettern from the eathern

> From the Norwich PACKET. MR. PRINTER,

Observing in a late paper a very remarkable flory (namely that of the rats being peffeffed of fo much art and ingenuity as to contrive the uch art and ingenuity as to contribe the method there related of acquiring sustenance) supporting the idea of the brute creation being in many inflances extremely fagacious, possible with contemplation, restettion and sense, mauces me to send you the following which may be depended on as authentick.

CAPT. A. P. of this port, feveral years fince, having in the same vessel made a number of voyages to the West-Indies, and being greatly troubled with the vast number of rats which he had on board, resolved on adopting fome method to gevrid of those troublesome adventurers. The Mate was or-dered to draw the vessel off at a little distance from the wharf, extending a plank from the extreme end of the wharf on to the gunnel of the veffel, then with some combustibles to make as large a smoke as possible in the hole of the veilet—this method of proceeding produced the defired effect—the rats in great numbers leaving the hole of the veilet, went off by a plank to a frore on the wharf—aof the veffel-this method of proceeding pro-

mong the number that left the veffel there was one who from his appearance had, it is most likely, arrived at a very great age, he being blind, as the bystanders judged, with both eyes, his hair on almost every part of him having turned white-this venerable rat held across his mouth a stick about fix inches in length, two other rats one on each fide of him having hold of each end of the flick, led him our with the most attentive circumspection very flowly from the veffel on to the wharf, and from thence under the flore; the people prefent (there being a number who faw it) were flruck with amazement at beholding this fingular respect shown by these brute animals to their aged decrepid ancestor, which was not even exceeded by the famed ÆNEAS

Norwich-Landing, Feb. 1790.

## RESOLVES.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. In SENATE, Feb. 3, 1790.

DESOLVED, That when the inhabitants of any plantation, petition to be incorporated, or the inhabitants of any town petition to be divided, or fer off into one or more diffricts, that fuch peritioners annex to their petition a plan of the town, and thereon describe the district or districts to be taken therefrom, also a plan of the plantation, the number of the polls in faid town or plantation, and all the rateable property, agreeably to the then last requisition for taking a valuation, in order, that the General Court may judge of the expediency of granting the prayer of the faid petitions .- And that the petitions now before the General Court from towns to be divided, or plantations to be incorporated, lie on the files untilthe petitioners comply as aforefaid.

Sent down for concutrence,
THOMAS DAWES, Prefident, pro. 10m.
In the House of Reprefentatives, Feb. 4, 1790.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy-Atteft, IOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, Januar 30, 1790. .

THEREAS the fortunate adventurers in the Land Lottery, fo called, were by a resolve of the General Court, passed the 25th of June last, allowed to exchange the lands they drew, for other lands, agreeable to an act passed 20th June 1788, provided they made application to the Commit-tee on Eaftern Lands, within fix months from the paffing faid refolve. And whereas it is expedient that the faid advanturers have a further time in which they may apply as aforefaid, from the paffing faid refolve.

Therefore RESOLVED, That a further time of twelve months from the paffing this refolve be allowed for the faid fortunate adventurers to apply to the Committee on Eastern Lands, in order to exchange the lands they have drawn for other lands, agreeable to faid act passed the General Court, June 20, 1788.

Sent up forconcurrence, DAVID COBB, Speaker. In Senate, Feb. 4, 1790-Read and concurred, THOMAS DAWES, Prefident, pra. tem,

JOHN HANCOCK. True copy Atteft, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BON MOT.

A Person soliciting a citizen to be security to a friend of his for gool. mentioned amongst other circumstances as testimonials of his credit. &c. that he had been twice round the world with Captain Cook.

If that is the case, replied the former, I would not be
fecurity for so many farthings for him! for he that

We the Subscribers being ap-Ve the Subletibers being appointed Commissioners by the hos, Judge of Probate
for the County of Hampthire, to receive and exactine
the claims of the creditors to the estace of AARON
WARNER, late of Auberth, decaded, represened insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend
the business of our appointment at the house of Gideton Parsons, innabolder, in faid Amberst, on the first
Mondays of Mry, Jane, and September next, from to
6 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

SETH COLEMAN,
MARTIN KELLOGG,
JOHN BILLINGS,
Amberst, Feb. 3, 1790.

Amberft, Feb. 3, 1790.

W E the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hamphire, to receive and examine the claims of the reducers to the claims of the reducers to the claims. ciatins of the "reditors to the efface of NATMANIA'
PRELER, late if Northampton, deceaded, reprefented
infolvent, and the months being allowed from the first
of January laft for the creditors to bring it and fupport their chimis—do hereby give notice, that we shall
attend faid business at the house of Nathaniel Phelps,
I faid Northampton, on the first Monday's of May,
July and October text, from one to fix o'clock, P. M.
Ne accounts will be allowed after faid term.

EPHRAIM WRIGHT,
JOSIAH CLARK,

ELIJAH CLARK,

ALL perions indebted to fail dilate, are requested to make immediate payment, to NA SSTANIEL PHELPS, Executors. RUFUS PHELPS, Northampton, Feb. 17, 1790.

EFT with the subscriber on the zd day of January last, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, white face, both eyes white, one hind foot white, 13 hands and a half high, ten or cleven year old, trota and pacea-in supposed to be a stolen boris. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him ways. es and take himaway. SOLOMON NEWEL,

Colrain, Feb. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the fellowing non-re-fideat proprietors of land in the rown of Gofter, county of Hampfaire, that their lands are teared in the lift for 1788, as follows, viz.

William Brakenidge, 3s. 7d. Joseph Basset, 16s. 8d. Lt. Paul King, 10s. 7d.

Unlefi faid tuxes are paid on or before the 5th of April mext, so much of faid lands will be then fold at public vendue, at the dwelling-hone of Mr. Netemish May, insubolder in faid Goften, at one o'clock, P. M. awill be sufficient to discharge the same with interrealing charges.

EBENEZER PARSONS, Colledon.

EBENEZER PARSONS, Collector. Gothen, Feb. 22, 1790.

CTOLEN from the fubscriber, about the middle of Cocheter left, a bisck MARK, about 14 hand high, nine years old, floor hair, trots and pacesor hind footlock white, a small bunch on one of her fort feet just above her hoof. Wheever will take up fail Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH.

Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

## Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find n advantageous fale of them by applying to WILLIAM MOORE. Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

BY ORDER OF LAW, ON Monday the 5th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Effate of GIDEON HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of

HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of Hampfbire, deceafed.
Said Vendug to beat the dwelling house of Widor Abiah Hannum, in faid Belchertown.
SOLOMON HANNUM, Adminif-DANIEL HANNUM, traton-Belchertown, March 1, 1790.

> A few of Thomas's Collection Sacred Musick,

Strong's and Beers's ALMANACKS, By the green dozen, or fingle, for fale at this offer Vol. IV.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. V.

This not to be doubted, but, in these traces of right and wrong which the beneficent creator of the universe, but imprinted upon the human mind, there is particular respect to the nature of things. When the contract of the gene, name imperious opening of things. When the fool is in a good measure unpollured with crimes, facts as deflure fociety, and at the fame time, citierto bials' do prejudice, nor corrupted by felf interest, the hortor conceived at a particular enomity, will be in fome measure agreeable to the aggravations of the crime. But a very wide difference may be observed, herween the deglees of hortor which relonious attempts upon property, and attacks upon life affect the mind. As to attempt apon property, however we may and ought to deter the crime, and definite and pity the criminal, and with him panished for a terror to other, yet we may fomentime be inwardly pleased with the ingenuity with which they are conducted. But a fine-chiful attack upon the life of another, fills the mind with infant horror, and immediately every heart and censul attack upon the rife or another, hus the mind with inflant horror, and immediately every heart and every voice unite their luffrages that fuch a monfler in and deferve to fevere a fate. These sensibilities are not bestowed upon us by the beneficent creator in vain—they are plain indications of his having impressed upon our minds a sense of the inequality of these crimes, and that they consequently ought not to be equally possibled. Divine revelation also consumes the point, declaring that "whosever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," while the his ordered to make four fold restruction, and if he hath not wherewith the omake it, it him he fold for his these, will be more generally obeyed.

But having detailed the public long enough about capital purithments, it hall spend the remaining part of this number in some curroury remarks upon ponsib.

capital punishments, it shall spend the remaining part of this number in some cursory remains upon possible ments in general. So far as punishments are necessary they are evidences of a certain degree of a distemper in a community—they are like physic administered to a distempered body, for the application of which with profit and success, it is necessary that the physician have a competent knowledge, both of the nature of the disorder, and of the constitution of the have a competent knowledge, some and of the constitution of the diorder, and of the constitution of the patient. These are qualifications no less necessary loss political physicians, in their making and excerning laws for the punishment of criencs. This ought to be to the difference of a commanity, what medicines properly applied are to the diseases of the human body. In both cases, by an injudicious or improper application, the remedy becomes worse than the disease. The following are to the writer favourite maxims on this subject, viz.—Let punishments be as feldom as is in any ways consistent with the fafery and welfare of fociety. Let them he as fittle as possible degrading to bumpia nauve. Let them he equally and impartially insisted, and—Let them be, as much as possible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as to frike terror into others. As to the first maxim, it has, I think, been made and—Let them be, as much as possible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as to first terror into others. As to the first maxim, it has, I think, been made evident, that a frequent repetition of punishment tends to debanch the morals of a people, and define a fense of goilt, by taking away in a great measure the same and herror incident to public intainy and reproach. It is better that crimes should be; in fome instances, impunished, (especially where fociety is not greatly injured, and the criminal does not persist, than to be over ingrowed in a profecution, of which the interested race of catch poles, informers, and mercenary suprincipled, party wintester, avail themselves, and ottentimes do a more substantial injury to fociety mass the criminal hindels. Perhaps it may in this view he thought needlers for government to offer sock maple rewards for the profecusion and conviction of offenders as will operate as a powerful pecuniary temperation.—Inquiry may be tound and pumished, without allating the wordlets by sucidi mercenary motiver to watch for it. It will perhaps universally hold good, that the misjor part of a tree people are always triendly to the interests of fociety, so far as they know them—and tax consequently, they will never knowingly comittee it any plan to inque the community. Consequently, if suciety insigned, and a protection needed, the regard menhave to their own interest and to that of the publick, which is in this instance connected with their the worklets by fordid mercenary motives to watch for it. It will perhaps universally hold good, that the major part of a free people six always trendly to the interests of fociety, fo far as they know chem—and that confequently they will never knowingly comive at any plan to injure the community. Confequently, if forcery trighted, and a projection needed, the regard menhave to their own interest and to that of the publick, which is in this inflance consected with their consecutions of the public to a few public to the more consecution of the p

the public would hereby be relieved from the burden of paying one rogue for affiftening to earth another.—
That punishments ought to be as little as possible degrading to human manure, is, I think, a fest-endent preposition—to this end it may be profitable to confider that them name are it for face in all her form.

Doubtlefs some men have so far forfeited their company covery and the arrange covery have proved to be developed. It is not be thus degraded, in the fulle in maner degrades himself; nor untill be in the fulled manner degrades himself; nor untill her is forfeited by index of the confidence with the confidence of the confidence with the confidence of the confidence with the confidenc Doubtlefs fome men have for far forfeited files common natural advantages, that they ought to be degraded in tociety, its dangerous to allow them the privileges of freemen. But this ought not to take place-till the party is in a great-measure path hepes of being-reclaimed. For the moment a man considers himself as degraded in fociety, he views it as inimical to him, and inflantly becomes an accomy to it—and in the courfe of his future skitons, will probably be impelled by the defire of reviegg, on the commission of new crimes—To deter from which, (now a feate of honour and a regard for tharacter are fairly gone) the mere feat of possible the mere feat of possible has in hopes by one mean fear of punishment, which he is in hopes by one means or other to escape in future, will be but a feeble moor other to efrape in future, will be but a feeble mo-tive. That possifumeus ought to be equally and im-partially infifted, i. e. according to the aggrazation of the respective crimes, without respect to perform That neither poor nor rich ought to be favoured in his cause, nor a greater criminal ewarded with impunity for his affifunce given in convicting and punishing a left; or is at may be for condensing the innocent, is also a plain dictate of common fente. If it he full that the will consider across condensity of differention proalso a plain dictate of common fente. It is the state that this will operate equally againft a dispensing power's being vested in any case in the breast of the supreme magistrate. I answer that this does not follow. The prerogative of the chief magistrate in this instance consists in a power to mirigate the rigour of the law; in such instances where alleviating circumsances appear in behalf of the criminal, but this is exceedingly different that the constant of the criminal, but this is exceedingly different constants. in behalf of the criminal, but this is exceedingly dif-ferent from a partial provisions being trade by law, or grasting indomatic from positiment, perhaps as a re-ward for perjury. The facred oracles give no more favourable account of foth a partiality, than to call it a throne of Iniquity, eliabiliting mifehief by a law. In its nature: its usquid, and in its operation partial and opprefive. That punishments ought to be, as much as politible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as m deterothers from a like crime, its also a blain disat leaft the opinion of THE OBSERVER. No. XV. as possible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as to deter others from a like orine, is also a plain diecate of reason. To have a corrupt member of a community reclaimed, is of unipeakably greater public amility, than to have him ponsibled, sich he is noth ponsibed and reclaimed, it is, by many degrees preferable tohis being degraded in fociety and probably filled with
revenge, initead of being reclaimed. Doubbles the
reclaiming of offenders, is not the only motive of
punishing. It is also accellary to hold up objects of
terror to the view of others. But the former ought
likewise to be included. If we apply thele abservations to the various modes of punishing criminals in

likewife to be included. If we apply their observations to the various modes of pointling eriminals in this commonwealth, it will, I think, appear that the our laws in this refect are comparatively occations, they are ingertheless several degrees beneath the standard of perfection. Without adverting again to the inequality of punishments, already noticed in our third namber, I would observe—That to punish by imprifedentent, is, in the opinion of the writer, both impolitic and improper, unless we expect to far as it is necessary to consince the person of a criminal, in order for tryal, if this may be called a punishment, 'its a true observation that a prison is a habitation foirable entire for the huntil man nor the knave. In the one either for the honest man nor the knave. In the one cafe the confinement is unjust, in the other unprofita-ble. For in the first place it is a mode of puminaten ble. For in the first place it is a mode of punishment very expensive to the public, and conficuently impolitic, as bad were may unaboutely be punished more effectually, are unaward paper rate. It also enters the constitutions of cutting off from that exercise which is fo falutary to the human frame, and to interest, diffending the perion from procuring a future month substitute. Its tends powerfully to increase instead of correcting habits of identify, which is one-great source of terimes. Confequently it must to increase the issue source of the confequently in the substitution of the confequently in the confequently in the substitution of the confequently in the substitution late operates unequally to the littler, who regards not his liberty, and wifers for a maintainance at the pub-lic expense, it can fearce be called a penalty, while to

ill-informed and enwary. His hand will be against every man, and every mans hand against him. Reafon teaches that a man ought net to be thus degraded, 
ill be in the fulled manner degrades binaciff; nor unrill he has forfeired his right to that freedom which is the common priviled goof unankind. I think one of the meft obvious and rational ways of punishing for fuch offences as metria gurater, penalty than a multi or fine, is by confinement to labour in fuch a way, as that habin of indultry may be promoted, as well as the expen-ces of profecution and conviction defrayed. Doublefit it is an act of Julice as well as highly politic, for a community to to avail itself of its disorders, & disordercomminy for a wall itel f of its diforders, & diforders by members, as to convert them into real foldbantial advantages. Thus fociety may not only be benefited by the labour of the herefore of defs, but also the most hopeful profipets which can be afforded of their future reformation and ufetulous by their being tanght to habits of industry. Some advantages have been already reap'd from this mode, and time will probably foon different more. The widdom and particifing of our civil rulers, will probably foon open more further at Casle Wilhem. And it may foon become a matter of fernome noming whether formerings on the literal fernome as matter of fernome noming. at Castle William. And it may from become a matter of ferious canquiry, whether formetting of this kied cannot be done in every country. I am perfunded it would be productive of more fubbanistic benefits to fociety, than all the whipping, cropping, branding, or other corporal pantiments which could be indicided. This is at leaf evident, that where confinements to labour more or lefs rigorous, for a greater or lefs term of years, or even for lare, will aniwer those purposes to fociety which pusifiments are calculated to adver, capital punishments should never take place. This is IMPARTIALIS.

A N affemption of the State debth, is an event which many think must eventually take place; there may be doubts and difficulties to obviate, which will occation a delay; but the efforts of the union, and of the States to fyflematize their treaturies will probably ul-

Doubtlets there will be perfore enough to raife objettions, and with an honest delign; for there needs much deliberation to fee the propriety of new meximes, which will have to extensive an effect. If any of the States should now think the measure against their intereft, a fhort time will open their eye, by the con-fusion which must enfue from a continuance in their prefert fituation. If the State debt thould be alfumed, it will become a ferious question, how fluill funds beprovided for the aggregate fum? Every possible revenue from trade will be inadequate and the treasury of the United States, must be turnished with other ways and means. The people will chearfully pay what just-ice requires, for it must be as much their interest as it is their duty ; and a principal difficulty will be in conciliaring the public feelings to a fythem of uniform o-peration through the whole.—I will mention the free-ral proportions which have occurred to my hearing. There yet remains a very finall number, who tell us-ther the old seeded of group files. I begin me there yet remains a very finall number, who tell us that the old-method of requifition is bell; learing every State to its own way of taxing and collecting the fum demanded—They fay further, that Congress now polleties the power of corretion, and after a state hash proved deliment. proved delinquent, will be a proper time for the gene-ral government to ever its coercive authority, and en-

ral government to exert its contraive authority, and enforce a payment.

The very proposition appears to one-to-be-fraught-with eril, and must foon end a fobversion, either of the general, or of the State governments and probably of the latter. To make a respitation on the States will be easy, but there is every trasfon to supposit one of tham will prove delinquent, which must lead to universal delisquency. In this case who is the fubject of coercion? If it be the delinquent State in its corporate capacity, it can be done only by levying warron the whole people, and subverting their existence as a State; if the private citizent confidered [as subjects of the United States are to be coerced, the process will be loaded with a thouland difficulties, for which an antidote exhant to provided. Pelpay the delinan antidote cannot be provided. Perhaps the delin-quent state has made a grant of the demanded form; quent State has under grant of the demanded form; part is collected and in the State treatfory, part in the hands of foecalating collectors, over whom the general government that he power, and part unpaid in the hands of the people; tone districts have contributed the third quots; and others no part of it; in this there is no the contributed what quots; and others no part of it; in this there is the contributed with the contributed with the contributed of the contr