WHEN night disappears in the west. How retreshing the breath of the mora! By zephyr's fost pinion embrac'd,
How fragtant the dew spangled thorn!

How tuneful the nightingale's firain That gladdens the villagers way; While pacing the shadowy plain He leaves every toil of the day!

So delightful the numbers that flow From Friendship's affectionate heart: So pleasing her blossoms that blow Spontaneous, and blameless of art:

O Friendship behold I prefume With my Delon to visit the fanc: Our fools with thy fpirit illume; Nor let us invoke thee in vain.

We will come to thine altar, and bring An off ring which thou wilt receive, Our hearts: And thy quiries will fing, May they love there at long at they live;

May they love thee, and feel thee beguile The paint and the terrors of care:
And feel bow, thy lenient faile
Affinges the pany of defpair!

May thy bold exhartation infpir Their before with manly defigns: May they close with the generous fire That enlivens, exalts, and refines!

They will love thee, and muth thee abide; Thine cled; and thy kely behafts Are their law: And thy truth is their guide? And thy tendernels reigns in their breafts.

THE Nymph must lose her female friend, THE nore admir'd than she, Bur where will force contention end, If Flowers can difagree ?

Within the garden's peaceful focus Appear'd two lovely foes,
Afpiring to the rank of QueenThe Lilly and the Rofe!

The Rofe foon redden'd into rage. And fwelling with difdain, Appeal'd to many a poet's page, To prove her right to reign.

The Lilly's height befooke command, A fair Imperial flower,
She feem defign'd for Flora's hand,
The feeptre of her power.

This cruel bick'ring and dehate,
-The Goddess chanc'd to hear, And flew to lave, ere yet too late,
- The pride of the parterre.

"Your's is, faid the, "the nobleft hue,
"And your's the fatclier mien,
"And till a third furpaffes you,
"Let both be doom'd a Queen!"

Thus footh'd and reconcil'd, each feeks, The levelieft of the fair:

The feat of empire is her cheeks,

They reign united there!

ANECDOTE.

A Free thinker, or would be Atheift, was not long finee endeavoiring, in company with one or two ferious perfons, to invalidate the doctrine of an over-ruling providence, faying, "That all things came into being by chance; and with respect to a future day of rewards and punishments, it was only a whim to encourage the design of the property for the providence of the property for the providence of the prov rewarts and punitiments, it was only a waitin to eccourage methodilim, or a bugbear to frigition women and children." On which one of the gentlemen prefent replied, "If all things are made by chance, as you affirm, Sir; how do you know but there may be a hell made by chance; and it fo, and you should fall into it by chance; and of 6by chance be eternally miserable, what a damnable chance will that be?"

Commonwealth of Maffachusetts. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Feb. 16, 1790,
WHEREAS doubts have arifen whether a refolution paffed by the General Court, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1788, granting a bounty on Duck, Sail Cloth, and Twine, has not expired: Therefore to remove fuch doubts,

Refelved, That the refolutions which paffed the General Court of this Commonwealth, on the twenty eighth day of March, 1783, granting a bounty on Duck, Sail Cloth, & Twine, be, and hereby is continued in full force from the first day of January 1790, to the first day

of January 1792; and the Governor and Council are authorifed to govern themselves accordingly.

And whereas the bounties granted by two former resolves of the General Court, for the encouragement of raising Hemp, within this Commonwealth, expired on the first of January, 1790:

Rejected, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, a bounty of TWELVE SHILLINGS for every groß hundred weight of good merchantable Hemp that shall be raised and manufactured. or fold for the purpose of being manufactur-ed within this Commonwealth, by any citizen of the fame, from the first day of January 1790, to the first day of January 1792 under the fame provisions and reftrictions as are contained in a resolve passed the eighth of November 1786, granting a bounty on Hemp raifed within this Commonwealth.

Sent up forconcurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker. In Senate, Feb. 19, 1790.

Read and concurred,
THOMAS DAWES, Prefident, pro. tem, JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy Atteft,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ANECDOTE.

CELEBRATED Counfellor had A been labouring in a long winded speech to the jury. The verdict being found against him, zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been fpending my breath for an hour vainly endeavouring to convince twelve demonstration,-I believe my countrymen have been innoculated for dulinefs-That may be, faid the other Counfellor who had gained the cause, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE-IOURNAL.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Ulfler county in the flate of New York on an ifland in the Nevermuk Creek, nearly in the latitude, of and in the Neverink Creek, nearly in the laritude, of 41 30 North Mr. Baker in the begining of the menth of March laft, having our down a large hollow beach tree, to his furprile, found the cavity in the tree, near-tly filled with the common barn (wallows of this coun-try, in quantity (by his chimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a mipfd diate; but carying fome of those which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near-a-fire, they were prefeatly reanimated by the warmth, and took the wing with their mula sgility. This may be depended on as fast,

WANTED.

As an Apprentice to the Taylors business, a BOY, about 14 years of age. En-

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate pointed Committoners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hamphire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the effact of ORIB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceafed, reprefented infolient, and twel ve month being allowed for the creditors to bring in and topport their claims.—Do hereby give notice, that we finall attend the bunnels of our appointment, at the dwelling hone of the widow Sarah Nims, in faid Shelburne, on the first Mondays of May Julyand Sengenberg upt. Saran Aylas, in late Succounts, on the interference of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after faid term.

SAMUEL BOID,

ASA CHILDS JABEZ RANSOM.

mefied to make immediate payment, to diate payment, to Sarah Nims, Administratrix Elisha Ranson, Admir.

March 2d, 1790.

Thomas's Collection Sacred Musick,

The Collector of Excise for the Ounty of Hamphi hereby gives more to all perform who have not fettled their Excite acrouss from the later of fettled their Excite acrouss the sit day of November last, that he shall site was read to district against all such addinguests (onless trevented by a speedy settlemens), that the same must be collected before the first day of May-next, at which time he will be superceded in the last office.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collecter.

Northampton, March 15, 1790.

NOTICE

I Sherely given, that the non-refident land lying in the town of South-Erimfield, in the County of Hamphire, belonging to Jufeph Kinflury, is taxed off in a town tay for the repair of febrol-books, committed to melti collect for the year 1780. Under Anidelar is paid on or before: Thurflar the 8th day of Abril next, so much land will then be fold at Public Vehden, at the house of Oliver Waley, insholder in faid! South-Brimfield, at one of clock rejinholder in faid! South-Brimfield, at one of clock rat will be fulficient to discharge the same with all instervening charges, by tervening charges, by ASA FISH, Collector

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-relident proprietors of lands lying in South Brimfield, in the County of Hamphire, that their lands are raxed for repairs of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, vis. Nondiah Leonard.

Noodiah Leonard,
Lijiah Field,
Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before Tharfday the eighth day of April next, fo much of faid land will be then fold ar PUBLIC VENDUE, at the heafeof Oliver Wales, inabolder in South Brimbeld aforefaid, ar oneo clock 2 M. as will be fufficient to discharge the fame with all uncervening charges, by
JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collegor.

Jan. 24, 1730.

NOTICE

Shereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of Lands lying in South-Britafield, in the County of Hamphire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789.

Noadiah Leonard, State tax,

Noadish Leonard, State tax,

Town, Constr and School,
Blijsh Field, State tax,

Town, Constr and School,
Blijsh Field, State tax,

Town, Constr and School,

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Town The

NOTICE

I Shereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of Iands lying in South Brimfield, in the county of Hamphire, that their lands are taxed in the State, Hamphing in continuous in the county of hamphine, that their lands are taxed in the State, Town and County rages committed to me to colled, for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadish Leonard, State tax, No. 6, yl.; Town tax for 1788, yf. Light Field, State tax, No. 6, yl.; Town tax for 1788, for John Filed's heits, State tax, No. 6, 16, 10 with tax for 1788, yf. 2 John Filed's heits, State tax, No. 6, 64, Town tax for 1788, jf. 2 g. John Collins, State tax, No. 6, 64, Town tax for 1788, jf. 2 g. John Collins, State tax, No. 6, 64, Town tax for 1788, jf. as the collins of the ciphih day of April next, so much of faid land will be fold at Publick Vende, at the dwelling hoofe of Oliver Wales, includer in faid South-Brimbeld, at one clocks, No. as will be fusicient to discharge faid rases, with acceptary charges, by

es, with acceptary charges, by
CYRUS-MUNGER, Conflable,

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE is herch given that the real that of william Goodrich, Efforie, and William Wedshridge, fruare in Stockbridge, in the County of Berk-faire, were affelded in the years 1750, 1731, and 1783, in the following forms, viz.

1. f. d. i The real effate of William Goodrich, For 1762, Continental Money, 155-19 6 of For do, Hard Money, 2 6 11 2 For 1782, Coll 1782, Hard Money, 9 5 4 2 The real clase of William Woodhridge,

He test clate of William Woodbridge,
For 1780, Continental Money 255 6 9 0
For do, Hard Money 166 4 2
For 1787 1782, Hard Money, 6 0 4 2
The faild William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, and the laid taxes not being paid—Unless fail gives not paid by the fard taxes not have good and the laid tax of much fail and rale all place will be faild at Publick Audion, at 20 clock P. M. on fail day at the deedling hongs of the faul real clipte will be last at Publick Auction, at Accept P. M. on fail day, at the dwellinghoof or Mr. Anna Bingham, as will be funcion to different to faile, with intervening charges, by

IRA SEYMOUR, Cellider.

Stockbridge, Jan. 17th, 1790.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1790.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

edly, have a more fleady uniform influence to produce

effect, than the hare formality of an uath

TO THE PUBLIC.

wholelone laws, as are necediary for the fafety of the State. While an attention to the principles of equity, regard to the public fafety, and even the prelingation of the public fafety, and even the prelingation of the two districts of the measure, the inward with of hit heart will be, that there my never arise the breefly of puring them in execution. To fotch a legislative, judiciary, or executive department, it will ever be a more grateful office to frame and execut laws for the prevention; than for the pualificant of crimes—while to the body of virtuous critates at large, the carrying of fash laws into execution will ever be grateful. How whilely different is this temper from that of those who will ever be grateful. How whilely different is this temper from that of those hocks in office, or those intended informers, whose upwerself of register confinishing upwarding into the lowest flaks of felony, and picking up the baled outcomes, a writnesses for that pur-

hanging as many into difficulty as possible; even by raking into the lowest links of felony, and picking up the bated outcast of rogues, as witnesses for that purpose. Seek characters are no further necessary, than others are criminal, and for are a crimes are prevented their importance vanishes. Some strictures upon preventing erimes shall occupy the remaining pair of this number. Besides the execution of such wholesome laws as recalculated so to hold up the majety of justice to nable clear as the preventing erit does not no nable clear as the part of the wholesome.

to public view, as to be, a terror to evil doers, the plan obvious methods are—Such a proper education as is calculated to diffuse knowledge universally among

every class of citizens—A good example among fuci-tables as are in circumstances of case and affluence, ef-

sous a, are in circumstances of case and saffuence, ef-pecially among mey in authority, and—A perfevering attention to the promotion of habits of industry. As to the first of these, we have good laws—stready—dubfic-ing for that purpose, from which we daily reap subflan-tial advantage—but if any thing could—be done to place this upon a fealed till more extensive, and stiffed

place his upon a feale fill more extentive, and difful-the more sfeld parts of knowledge more intverfally a-mong the med indigent chatter of citizeds, it must nece with univerfal approbation. Were all ranks from early posts of human literature, but also in the necessary parts of human literature, but also in the principles of virtue and religion, and of the duty which they owe to their country, as well as in a join abhorence of fuch crimes as are ruinous to fociety; & many times fatal to the perpettator; it might be pro-ductive of advantages butherto unknown: The fullyect is highly worthy the attention and nationalym not only

duffice of advantages hitherto unknown: "The fullyest is highly worthy the attention and patroning not only of legislators, but of parents, mailers, public historion, and religious teachers of all deanginations. In attention, good references, nere brand force certical over ignorance may be of fome swall—but knowledge and tittle generally diffused, are the very vitals of every free face. In particular, the importance of the dang which, as a citizen, every individual owesto his country, eageby to a mension to a readefuld. I might fully

The state of the s

Such as, in the opinion of the writer, much to free the deady administered, upon occasions trivial and entimoter, such as an election to fome inferior town of the state of th

As to example, the importance of it is great in rules; and those whose flations are conficiency. When it lappens to a people as it did to the Jews in the affair of the strange marriages, where many of the rulers and chiefs of the people were full in the transfersion, the contagion will spread. I done floate of affects one redering the commencing foot-pads, horse-thickes, cut-puries, or money-makers. But when idle-mis, noting and diffigation prevails among those whose faction renders them conflictions, the contagion will spread among the more indigent, where it is definitute of support. The it may not reduce the former to the accessive of violently attacking forciety, yet among others who are tained with the example, it leads directive who are tained with the example, it leads directive to the release of the contagion and the property of others, as in As to example, the importance of it is great in rulers and those whose stations are conficuent. When it THAT passage of facred infpiration, which is, by the infpired penman, applied to the supreme arize of the universe, and afters acts of judgment to be hier of the entrene, and ascerts sets of judgment to be his funne acls, his work his firange work, (at the fine time implying afts of mercy to be more agreeable to his anare; may, with the triefled propriety be appli-ed to rulers of fendbility and benervilence. However, do nules of fendibility and benevalence. Howeverthe milesing trimt may front with the milesies of
his fellow morals, and metely to gratify the malevolence of his own disposition, inside cruel- and unjult
positioners, by to the benevolent mind measures of
necestary whole the feverity will ever be inklome.—
When duty to his country, and the obligation of the
facted oath which he is under, oblige the Judge to pronounce the fole-sin fentence, which is cither painful or
that to the delinquent, his heart will shrink back from
the dispressible office, and his reader feelings will be
expedied in a devont with that the offender had never
injered fociety, nor violated the laws of his country,
for for as tither profeccition, winteffine, pronogacing others who are rainted with the example, it leads direct. by to fach violentacts upon the property of others, as identified and diffipation, when coincefed with indigence almost invariably produce. Heare the vast importance its for all who are in public flations, to fet examples of frogality, industry, economy, and a difiniteristic of grant to every part of the community.

As to promoting habits of industry, what can be more important? Idlentify in the purent of almost every vice. These who have no lawful employment, will hardly be without an unlawful one. Much has and fill may be done, by the due encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and other works of public utility, either by wife regularipos or partiotick exertices—as also by such an equivable plan of finance, awill though the new then excelled public without as the meaning that the public without and the new formers. injured forcity, nor violated the laws of his country, he farse either profession, witnesting, promoganing feature, or carrying the fare into execution, is discated by a spirit of revenge, or artisch from the mere moives offell-interest, the parties to influenced, in fome degree, degrade themselves into the rank of criminals. The same relocate temper will the benevier Legislator feel, while enacting such feverely wholelone laws, as are necessary for the fastery of the

exertions—as also by facts an equitable plan or hanner, awill throw the needlary public burthens endally upon every part of a community, and tend to help every class of shall plan every part of a community, and tend to help every class of shall plan every part of a community, and tend to help every class of shall plan every part of a community and tend to the property of the plan every part of the plan every p

as to provide employment, with a fultable compensation, to the most indigent. on, to the most indigeor.

But I am apprehensive something further might be done which might be of public utility, and in its confequences tend to lellen the humber both of crimes and criminals—i. e. the abul elabelthment of such affail branches of labour, under the immediate inspection of government, in various parts of the Commonwealth, as might be a furtable incirement to industry, to all such as an otherwise definite of molecular this be might be a furtable incircement to industry, to all fach as are otherwise defiture of employment. Let this be accompanied with such compulies measures, as to oblige such as are defiture of a calling, and through indosence and vice are disposed to apply to some; either to betake themselves to some industriase occupation, under the parisonage of government, encouraged by a furtable compensation, proportionate to their shadity, and application, or else be subsected to the more rigorous discipline of a work house. This would take away the excuse, both of want of employment and want of encouragement to purfue it. An Act el-tablishing work houses in various parts of the Com-monwealth has been made, but I believe little has been done to carry the fame into execution. If common incorrigible tiplers, and common idlers about theps and public houses, who faunter out day after day, without any stille employment, were invariably obliged to give an account of shenfelves, and either apply to lone becoming, indultions occupation, or elfe be con-fidered as criminals, and put into a work-boule, it would, in the opinion of the writer, tend to free many from the difgrace of an infisious public punifment, to which they are by their vices exposed. By this meant fireliers from place to place, common tiplers, idlers about shops, eyers and other places of refort, idlers about shops, eyers and other places of refort, idlers about shops, eyers and other places of refort, and have those habits of indotes. On the give birth to most of those vices which disturb footewy, corrected. If forse usfeld branches of labour, under the immediate inspection of government, were established and carried on eitherin ever coincip or in such places, where it imperium of government, were richtimize and carried, ether in every cointy or in fuch; places where it would be of the greateft public utility, where those definition of management of an adequate compenhation—and if work house es were established for their irrectainable idlers at minimum. the price nor will follow any species of listedable in-dulty, which compell'd, it might be of greater and to prevent horf-fleating, shop-litting; and other victous courses, than any pheatures historic adopted for that These indigested hints which are in this and the the

The indigeded hins which are in this and the ferging of the problem of the proble Forum; such as an election is some inferior town of-tee, which ouths are but too often taken without so-lensity, and broken without remorfe. An oath of sa-cility once administered, I should think, might be suf-ficient for a persons whole life, unless it was made evi-dent that he had throken it. Those who have frequent-ity taken such cashe, are. I believe, nor one whit the trace ful jects of the Commonwealth (Fron that account. Principles of shelity, intervoversing educa-tion, and incul-steed from early youth, would, undoubt-

ons have employed the rack, wheel, gibbet, and other ons nave employed the race, whee, globel, and other influments of crackly for the fame purpole. In this country we long fome, whip, imprilon, or the other wholesome feverities with others—but full furth an e-

county we lang fone, whip, imprifon, or the other wholstome feverities with others—but fill furth an evil race of men exitis, and neither whipping, hanging, or impulsioning feems to leffen the number. It, in this enlightened sign and country, fach inditations might rake phose, outbritte indicetion of our patrionic legillature, as had a tendency to cruth villainy in the bad, by correcting those cell built which he the used fources of crimes, then every benevolent mind would have just reason to hall the lappy day, when goals, whips, informations, profecutions, and executions, or other necessary feverities would fearestly be known and when public virtue would universally persail. I am simply persailed, if perferrering measures calculated to prevent crimes, were universally and invariably particule, it would not fail to wake fome salvainess towards an event so defirable. Could such crimes as definely feet when the country of the measure application of the magniferior foord, be, in a good measure prevented, then the pretended necessity of governments raking to the battom of sinks of felons, to procure winnelles, to, our the pretended necessary of governments sking to the bottom of finits of felons, to procure wintelles, by which to pals fentence in criminal cries would crafe. A measure calculated to profiture the foleamity of an oath, and debafe the majethy of judice, to there the most gailty from the punithment due to their crimes, and expose the innocent, or those who are by invay dence to the feature. their crimet, and expole the innocent, or those who are by inny degrees lest gully, to partial and upjeft fufferings. A measure, if neteflary, it must be with much the fame kind of uceefficy that Mr. Gardiner, in the Greenal Court, applied to certain enumerated mal practifes of the gentlemen of the Law, viz. neerfary as hurricanes, earthquakes, & other uncommon phenomena of nature, which are ordained in vengeance for the punishment of a people. Because makind are not fufficiently corfed, this chosen curf. is kept in referre. The Policiain was a few above to the midnot influently corfed, this chofen curfe is kept in re-ferve. The Ethiopian may at from change his fits, & the Leopard his from, as for fuch unprincipled, inter-edied culprits, to be proper evidences. And however attempts may be made to wash them, [as in the case of a certain E. P. at the last festion of the Supreme Judici-al Court in this County) they will be Ethiopians filli, Such attempts will furceed like those of the Indians of Such attempts will fucceed like those of the Indians of South America, when they effiged to with the blackpaint off the African Negroes, who were introduced by the Spaniands at their first fettlement. The more it is wished the brighter the black will film. Such actempts are like an endeavour to alter the effablished course of nature, and an ellay to do what Consiporence never attempted—i. e. things implying a contradiction, eren to power that an outcast of villainty, one whole honour is doubly, and perhaps, trebly forfeited, and who probably tells up more than a feighed interested. who probably tells no more than a feigned intereffed

bonour is doubly, and perhaps, trebly. Infeited, and who probably tells no more than a frighed, interefled, and who probably tells no more than a frighed, interefled, all its probably tells no more than a frighed, interefled all; circly to fare his own bacon; to which he is induced both by his own perilous fituation, and by the fatteries; promifes and theramings of others, (elpecially of penny professors) may neverthelefs be a fublication in a feeling magniful, difficureded witness, usceflary in law for the fafety of the public. Painful must it be to the feeling magnifune to adminifer, fuch boths, and rainful must it be to the feeling magnifune to adminifer, fuch boths, and rainful full first of the his property, fenibility, and feeling, to pronounce fenerare grounded upon the reflicing of their own villainty, while others, crainfly entrapped by their means, either imagniful in teditions in the first own villainty, while others, crainfly entrapped by their means, either imagniful in teditions in prisonments, or fuffer a more ignominious ponishment. This furely is to increase, and not to prevent crimes. Partiality in pointing, where there is sufficient evidence for conviction, will be attended with the same effect. If we wish to prevent crimes, it is fufficient evidence for conviction, will be attended with the same effect, if the wish to prevent crimes, it is fufficient evidence, if the delinquent was able to pay. This is to make judice mercenary, and tends upperly to degrade one part off the human species. Upon the whole the writer is fully perforded that every measure which in the least favours of partiality, ought to be abolished, and that the confequence would be a happy prevention of crimes. He feels his fines in the least favours of partiality, ought to be abolished, and that the confequence would be a happy prevention of crimes. He feels his fines that whatever impropriery is in his observations may be charged on his head and not on his heart. Confeions of the rectitude of his intentions, he for the prel