

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1790.

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TO THE PUBLIC.
No. VII.

edly, have a more steady uniform influence to produce that effect, than the bare formality of an oath.

As to example, the importance of it is great in rules and those whose stations are conspicuous. When it happens to a peopled as it did to the Jews in the altar of the strange marriage, where many of the rulers and chiefs of the people were first in the transgression, the contagious character concerning foot-pads, horse-thieves, cut-purses, or money-makers. But when idleness, rioting and dissipation prevails among those whose station renders them conspicuous, the contagion will spread among the more indigent, where it is difficult to support. Tho' it may not reduce the former to the necessity of violently attacking society, yet among others who are tainted with the example, it leads directly to such violent acts upon the property of others, as idleness and dissipation, when connected with indigence almost invariably produce. Hence the vast importance it is for all who are in public stations, to set examples of frugality, industry, economy, and a disinterested regard to every part of the community.

As to promoting habits of industry, what can be more important? Idleness is the parent of almost every vice. Those who have no lawful employment, will hardly be without an unlawful one. Much has and still may be done, by the due encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and other works of public utility, either by wise regulations or patriotic exertions; as also by such an equitable plan of finance, as will throw the necessary public burthen equally upon every part of a community, and tend to help every class of industrious citizens, whatever may be their occupation, to realize the fruits of their industry, as well as to provide employment, with a suitable compensation, to the most indigent.

But I am apprehensive something further might be done which might be of public utility, and in its consequences tend to lessen the number both of crimes and criminals. The actual establishment of such useful branches of labour, under the immediate inspection of government, in various parts of the Commonwealth, as might be a suitable incitement to industry, to all such as are otherwise destitute of employment. Let this be accompanied with such compulsive measures, as to oblige such as are destitute of a calling, and through indolence and vice are disposed to apply to none, either to best themselves to some industrious occupation, under the patronage of government, encouraged by a suitable compensation, proportionate to their industry and application; or else be subjected 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 pursue it. An Act of establishing work-houses in various parts of the Commonwealth has been made, but I believe little has been done to carry the same into execution. If common incorrigible tipplers, and common idlers about shops and public houses, who saunter off day after day, without any visible employment, were invariably obliged to give an account of themselves, and either apply to some becoming, industrious occupation, or else be considered as criminals, and put into a work-house, it would, in the opinion of the writer, tend to free many from the disgrace of an infamous public punishment, to which they are by their vices, exposed. By this means thosters from place to place, common tipplers, idlers about shops, taverns and other places of resort, might become useful members of the community, and have those habits of industry which give a birth to most of those vices which disturb society, corrected. If some useful branches of labour, under the immediate inspection of government, were established and carried on, either in every county or in such places where it would be of the greatest public utility, where those destitute of employment might engage upon the encouragement of an adequate compensation—and if work-houses were established for such irreclaimable idlers as neither prize nor will follow any species of laudable industry, unless compelled, it might be of greater avail to prevent horse-stealing, shop-lifting, and other vicious courses, than any measures hitherto adopted for that purpose.

The indigent classes which are in this and the adjoining counties, thrown out to the public by an obscure individual, and negligently neglected with the bulk of the poor, are in the opinion of the writer, much too frequently administered, upon occasions trivial and unimportant; such as an election to some inferior town office, which oughts are but too often taken without solemnity, and broken without remorse. An oath of fidelity once administered, I should think, might be sufficient for a persons' whole life, unless it was made evident he had broken it. Those who have frequently taken such oaths, are. Therefore, not one upon that account. Principles of fidelity, interwoven an education, and inculcated from early youth, would, undoubtedly,

ons have employed the rack, wheel, gibbet, and other instruments of cruelty for the same purpose. In this country we hang some, whip, imprisonment, or use other wholesome severities with others—but fill such an evil race of men exists, and neither whipping, hanging, or imprisoning seems to lessen the number. If, in this enlightened age and country, such institutions might take place, under the inspection of our parsonage, as had a tendency to crush villainy in the bud, by correcting those evil habits which are the usual sources of crimes, then every benevolent mind would have just reason to hail the happy day, when goals, whips, imprisonments, and executions, or other necessary severities would scarcely be known—and when public virtue would universally prevail. I am firmly persuaded, if persevering measures calculated to prevent crimes, were universally and invariably pursued, it would not fail to make some advances towards an event so desirable. Could such crimes as desertion from the army and navy, the immediate application of the magistrates' sword, be, in a good measure prevented, then the pretended necessity of governments' taking to the bottom of finks of felons, to procure witnesses, by which to pass sentence in criminal cases would be a measure altogether superfluous—the solemnity of an oath, and debate the majesty of justice, to screen the most guilty from the punishment due to their crimes, and expose the innocent, or those who are by many degrees less guilty, to partial and unjust sufferings. A measure, if necessary, it must be with much the same kind of necessity that Mr. GARDINER, in the General Court, applied to certain enumerated mal practices of the gentlemen of the Law, viz. necessary as hurricanes, earthquakes, & other uncommon phenomena of nature, which are ordained in vengeance for the punishment of a people. Because mankind are not sufficiently cured, this chosen curse is kept in reserve. The Ethiopian may as soon change his skin, as the hypocrite his spots, & for such unprincipled, unrepentant culprits, the proper evidence of a faithful heart may be made to wash them, (as in the case of a certain E. P. at the last session of the Supreme Judicial Court in this County) they will be Ethiopians still. Such attempts will succeed like those of the Indians of South America, when they essayed to wash the blackpoint off the African Negroes, who were introduced by the Spaniards at their first settlement. The more it is washed the brighter the black will shine. Such attempts are like an endeavour to alter the established course of nature, and an essay to do what Omnipotence never attempted—i. e. things implying a contradiction, to prove that an oath is contempt of villainy, one whose honour is doubly, and perhaps trebly forfeited, and who probably tells no more than a feigned inverted tale, merely to save his own bacon, to which he is induced both by his own perilous situation, and by the flatteries, promises and threatenings of others, (especially of penny prosecutors) may nevertheless be a substantial, impartial, disinterested measure, necessary in law for the safety of the public. Painful must it be to the feeling magistrate to administer such oaths, and painful must it be to the Judge of Integrity, leniency, and feeling, to pronounce sentence pronounced upon the testimony of such witnesses. While the consequence is, that the witnesses frequently exult and triumph in the fruits of their own villainy, while the others, crazily entrapped by their means, either languish in tedious imprisonments, or suffer a more ignominious punishment. This favours it to increase, and not to prevent crimes. Partiality in punishing, where there is sufficient evidence for conviction, will be attended with the same effect. If we wish to prevent crimes, it is also high time that such a partial administration of justice, as subjects a poor man to infamous degrading punishments, merely on account of his poverty was at an end. Let the whip then never be applied, where a fine would be accepted, if the delinquent was able to pay. This is to make justice mercenary, and tends unjustly to degrade one part of the human species. Upon the whole the writer is fully persuaded that every measure which in the least favours of partiality ought to be abolished, and that the consequence would be a happy prevention of crimes. He feels himself interested in the public welfare, and has freely committed his observations to their perusal. In many of his observations he has gone in a hitherto untraced path, how they will be received by the public he knows not. Tho' perfectly unknown to the public, he wishes that whatever impropriety is in his observations may be charged on his head and not on his heart. Conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, he for the present takes his leave of the public, hoping that in future newspaper entertainments will be furnished by some other hand, while he takes the liberty to subscribe himself, the public's humble servant.

IMPARTIALS.

The Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice to all persons who have not settled their Excise accounts since the 1st day of November last, that he shall issue warrants of distress against all such delinquents (unless presented by a speedy settlement) that the same may be collected before the first day of May next, at which time he will be forced to the said office.
ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.
Northampton, March 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the non-resident land lying in the town of South-Brimsfield, in the County of Hampshire, belonging to Joseph Kinkburn, is taxed 2/6 in a town tax for the repair of school-houses, committed to me to collect for the year 1789.
Unless said tax is paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimsfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by
ASA FISH, Collector.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimsfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for repairs of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.
Noadiah Leonard, 8d.
Elijah Field, 3d.
Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimsfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by
JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collector.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimsfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.
Noadiah Leonard, State tax, 1 s. 2
Town, County and School, 0 5 6
Elijah Field, State tax, 0 5 6
Town, County and School, 0 5 6
Widow Elizabeth Moulton, State tax, 0 2 0
Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimsfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by
DANIEL CARPENTER, Constable for 1789.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimsfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State, Town and County, taxes committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, No. 6, 1/11. Town tax for 1788, 1/1. Elijah Field, State tax, No. 6, 9d. Town tax for 1788, 5d. John Fitch's heirs, State tax, No. 6, 3/6, town tax for 1788, 1/1 2/4. John Collins, State tax, No. 6, 6/4. Town tax for 1788, 3/6.
Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimsfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges, by
CYRUS MUNGER, Constable.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE hereby given, that the real estate of William Goodrich, Esquire, and William Wedgbridge, Esquire in Stockbridge, in the County of Berkshire, were assessed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, in the following sums, viz.
The real estate of William Goodrich, for 1780, Continental Money, 135 10 6 0
For do. Hard Money, 2 6 11 2
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money, 9 5 4 2
The real estate of William Woodbridge, for 1780, Continental Money, 256 0 9 0
For do. Hard Money, 1 16 4 2
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money, 6 0 4 2
The said William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, and the said taxes not being paid—Unless said taxes are paid by the first Monday in April next, so much of said real estate will be sold at Public Auction, at one o'clock P. M. on said day, at the dwelling house of Mr. Anna Bingham, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges, by
IRA SEYMOUR, Coll. Gen.
Stockbridge, Jan. 11th, 1790.

of January 1790; and the Governor and Council are authorized 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:

Resolved, 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 sold for the purpose of being manufactured within this Commonwealth, by any citizen of the same, from the first day of January, 1790, to the first day of January 1792, under the same provisions and restrictions as are contained in a resolve passed the eighth of November 1786, granting a bounty on Hemp raised within this Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, Feb. 19, 1790.
Read and concurred,
THOMAS DAWES, President, pro. tem.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ANECDOTE.

A CELEBRATED Counsellor had been labouring in a long winded speech to the jury. The verdict being found against him,—zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been spending my breath for an hour vainly endeavouring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonstration,—I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dullness.—That may be, said the other Counsellor who had gained the cause, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.

From the **BOUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.**
NATURAL HISTORY.
In Ulster county in the state of New-York, on an island in the Neversink Creek, nearly in the latitude of 41 30 North, a Mr. Baker in the beginning of the month of March last, having cut down a large hollow beech tree, to his surprise, found the cavity in the tree, nearly filled with the common barn swallows in this country, in quantity (by his estimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a torpid state; but carrying some of those which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near a fire, they were presently reanimated by the warmth, and took the wing with their usual agility. This may be depended on as fact.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Taylor's business, a BOY, about 12 years of age. Enquire of
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
Warrington, March 19, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ORIB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne deceased, represented insolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claim—Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, on the first Mondays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
SAMUEL BOID,
ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
SARAH NIMS, Administratrix.
ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r.
March 2d, 1790.

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

*When night disappears in the well,
How refreshing the breath of the morn!
By zephyr's soft plian embrace'd
How fragrant the dew spangled thorn!*

*How tuneful the nightingale's strain
That gladdens the villager's way;
While pacing the shadowy plain
He leaves every toll 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 presume
With my Delon to visit the fane:
Our souls with thy spirit illumine;
Nor let us invoke thee in vain.*

*We will come to thine altar, and bring
An offering which thou wilt receive,
Our hearts: And thy requits will sing;
May they lose thee at all quits thy love!*

*May they love thee, and feel thee beguile
The pain and the torment of care:
And feel how thy lenient smile
Alleviates the pang of despair!*

*May thy bold exhortations inspire
Their bosoms with manly vigour:
May they glow with thy generous fire
That entrances, exalts, and refines!*

*They will love thee, and with thee abide,
Thine elect; and thy holy behests
Are their law: And thy truth is their guide:
And thy tenderness reigns in their breast!*

92. Lilly and the Rose.
THE Nymph must love her female friend,
If more admir'd than she;
But where will fierce contention end,
If flowers can disagree?

Within the garden's peaceful scene
Appear'd two lovely Queens—
Aspiring to the rank of Queen—
The Lilly and the Rose!

The Rose soon redder'd into rage,
And swelling with disdain,
Appeal'd to many a poet's page,
To prove her right to reign.

The Lilly's height bespoke command,
A fair Imperial flower,
She seem'd design'd for Flora's hand,
The scepter of her power.

This oral bick'ring and debate,
The Goddess chanc'd to hear,
And flew to save, ere yet too late,
The pride of the parties.

Your's is, said she, "the noblest hue,
" And your's the statelier mien,
" And till a third surpasses you,
" Let both be doom'd a Queen!"

This footh'd and reconcil'd, each seeks,
The lov'd of the fair;
The feat of empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there!

ANECDOTE.

A Free thinker, or would be Atheist, was not long since endeavouring, in company with one or two serious persons, to invalidate the doctrine of an over-ruing providence, saying, "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 a methodism, or a big bear to frighten women and children." On which one of the gentlemen present 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 if so, and you should fall into it by chance, and for by chance be eternally miserable, what a damnable chance will that be?"

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 16, 1790.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether a resolution passed 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 such doubts,
Resolved, That the resolutions which passed the General Court of this Commonwealth, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1788, 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