

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

AN INVITATION to CELIA. Celia awake, for blushing soon peeps forth, Adorn'd in golden beams, rising on you hill.

Take TIME and THINK about it. V E L L O U G E, in beauty's bloom, In fillet and diadem, Think not to hold I presume.

When every fluttering art they try, And waste your shape and days, Your blooming cheeks, and sparkling eyes, To the heed, dear girls, bestow,

But when the faint low woos, Endow'd with many senses, Then listen to his tender vows, With trifling words dispense.

The DYING SPEECH of THOMAS BIRD, Who was Executed at Portland, June 25, 1790, for the MURDER of Capt. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, on board the MARY, near the Coast of Africa, taken from his mouth on the last day of his life.

I THOMAS BIRD, being 40 years old last November, was born of honest parents, George and Anne Bird, in the Parish of Abney, near Bristol, England.

A NECDOTE. A Frenchman quarrelling with his wife (who was an English woman) wished to call her a bitch, but could not directly think of the word—he at last thought he had got it, by saying, 'Je n'ai pas de chien.'

A MODERN VOUCHER of A DEBT. NOT long since a publican sued a man for not paying off his accounts; but having no written account, and being told he must produce his voucher, he ran out of court, took a door off its hinges, and bringing it into court, swore to the debt, & obtained a verdict.

THE Court of Probate will be holden at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next. E. PORTER, Judge Probate. August 9, 1790.

A FEW COPIES of Buchan's Physician, may be had of the Printer hereof. Subscribers for the above work are requested to call for their books.

week, where we delivered them of copper to Mr. Thomas Horner who keeps a factory there. Edward Lool ran away from us at this place. We came back to Salos, and laid about a week. From Salos we went up the river Keffy, bought rice there, and a few pieces of gold.

THE CAPTAIN went aboard a Dutch ship, about 3 P. M. while he laid there Jackson agreed to run a way with the vessel that night, and leave the Captain. They made me swear on the prayer-book, that I would never betray them; assuring me that when they came to Cape Popas in New-England, they would pay my wages, and discharge me.

About two months after this, Huddy was missing after the night of the 28th of May, 1788. I kept the whole of that night, and had reason to think Hans did also. I never was concerned in the murder of Capt. Connor, nor of any one else, nor knowing to his death.

As a dying man I declare before God, the above account to be strictly true. THOMAS BIRD, Mark.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the first of October next, so much of said lands will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mr. THOMAS WELLS, the holder in fee of Leyden, at one o'clock P. M.

STATE LOTTERY. COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS. THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

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NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. 25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 25000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Table with 4 columns: Prizes, Dollars, and amounts. Includes 1 of 10000, 2 of 3000, 6 of 2000, 10 of 1000, 30 of 200, 80 of 100, 99 of 50, 100 of 40, 120 of 30, 161 of 20, 200 of 10, 7385 of 8.

5385 Prizes. 16612 Blanks. 25000 5385 Prizes. 16612 Blanks. 25000 5385 Prizes. 16612 Blanks. 25000

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Leyden, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a rate and town tax as follows, viz.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Lot, and Amount. Includes First Division Lots in the Gore, West half of lot, Second Division Lots in the Gore, Third Division in the Town Plot, West half of lot, First Division in Gore Lot, Second Division in Gore Lot, Third Division in the Old Town Plot.

AN IMPORTANT Discovery by Dr. Franklin. Extracted from a French newspaper. To the readers of the Journal.

YOU often entertain us with accounts of new discoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has been lately made by myself, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

I was much pleased to see this general concern for economy, for I love economy exceedingly. I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the subject.

I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was by six o'clock—and still thinking it so early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the hour given for his rising on that day.

This great has given rise in my mind to several serious and important reflections. I considered, that if I had not been awakened so early that morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and in exchange, have lived six hours the following night by candle-light.

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In the six months between the 20th of March and the 20th of September, there are 183 nights. Hours of each night in which we burn candles, Multiplication gives for the total number of hours, These one thousand two hundred and eighty-one hours, multiplied by one hundred thousand, the number of families, give 128,100,000

Sixty-four millions and fifty thousand lbs. weight of candles, the whole at the mean price of thirty sols the pound, makes the sum of ninety six millions and seventy thousand livres tournois. An immense sum! that the city of Paris might save every year, only by the economy of using four-fifths instead of candles.

If it would be said that the people are apt to be obstinately attached to their customs, and that it will be difficult to induce them to rise before noon, consequently my discovery can be of but little use—I answer self deprecatingly. I believe all who have common sense, as soon as they have learnt from this paper, that it is day-light when the sun rises, will contrive to rise with him—and to compel the rest, I would propose the following regulations:

First. Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that he provided with shutters to keep out the light of the sun. Second. Let the same burning operations of police be made use of to prevent turning candles, that inclined us last winter to be more economical in burning of wood—that is, let guards be placed in all the shops of the wax and tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be supplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

Third. Let guards also be posted to stop all the coaches, &c. that would pass the streets after sun-set, except those of physicians, surgeons, and midwives. Fourth. Every morning, as soon as the sun rises, let all the bells in every church be ringing—and if that is not sufficient, let cannon be fired in every street to wake the sluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to see their rise interest.

All the difficulty will be in the first two or three days—after which the reformation will be natural and easy, as the present irregularity—sit ce n'est que le premier pas que nous faisons. Oblige a man to rise at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he shall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening—and having had eight hours sleep, he will rise more willingly at four the morning following.

But this sum of ninety six millions and seventy five thousand livres, is not the whole of what may be saved by my economical project. You may observe, that I have calculated upon only one half of the year, and much may be saved in the other, though the days are shorter. Besides the immense stock of wax, and tallow left unconsumed during the summer, will probably make candles much cheaper for the ensuing winter, and continue cheaper as long as the proposed reformation shall be supported.

Let a people as easy anywhere in the world, as professing like myself to be lovers of economy, and from the many heavy taxes required from them by the necessities of the State, have surely an abundant reason to be economical. I say it is impossible that so sensible a people, under such circumstances, should have lived long by the fiscally unwholesome, and enormously expensive light of candles, if they had really known that they might have had as much pure light of the sun for nothing. 1790.

AN ABONNE. From the Gazette of the United States. Address of a young Lady of fifteen, as her leaving the Academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1790.

BY one of the most affectionate and attentive parents was I placed here. The days appointed by him, for the completion of my education, are numbered and finished.

In taking leave of this peaceable, happy society, I long they would believe me truly grateful for their many pledges of affection—and fully sensible of the advantages I have enjoyed, in having my youth formed by the best examples of domestic economy—purity of morals, and reverence for religion.

In taking leave of you, my lovely and dear companions, I am supported by the pleasing reflection, that the hill of science you are now ascending, presents prospects the most happily calculated to alleviate a separation from your relations and homes; and that the road is planted with every flower, which, perhaps, it is possible for academic ground to nurse. I thank you constantly, having preceded you in their rural scenes & scientific walks. Could I give form to fancy, or embody thought, each of you would be delighted with the picture my three years study here has impressed on my mind.

My lovely companions! If life be the bounty of heaven, to enjoy it rationally, is certainly the first happiness of humanity—to observe it with a virtuous delicacy, the peculiar felicity of our feeble dependant sex. We are here harassed to ride the whirlwind of thought, and the calm retreats we are sought lessons which dignify the character of our sex—entire us to respect in society—and, if duly attended to, will have a happy influence in rendering us accomplished and agreeable companions.

Separated we soon shall be, by returning to our several homes—yet, by indulging a retrospect of the forenoon we have here studied together, of the pleasure we have experienced in the company of each other, and the friendships we have here contracted, we cannot but be full we not daily meet in this asylum of peace and innocence? Wherever accident or circumstances may place us, I doubt not, but it will be our daily petition that the persons of whose welfare time has been so generally devoted for our benefit, may forever be encircled with the rays of a divine benediction—and, that into a source from whence we have derived so many advantages, a constant tide of peace, success, and happiness may forever roll.

Amiable and beloved Tutors! With what language shall I attempt to describe the gratitude with which my rising bosom glows, for all your teachings and all your care? Were I an orator, and able to ascend the highest ladder of eloquence, I should then need an Adam to give names to sensations which no language can now express. If I have not improved it cannot be charged to your neglect. Should your partiality for me, suppose me bordering on an accomplishment, it is but a small return for your unremitting attentions.

It is not necessary I should bring thee, my lovely companions, in the arms of the love and friendship I feel for them, and present them to your care—they are already infolded in the bosom of your tenderest affections. Could the personal virtues of teachers ensure them success, there would not be one in this lowly circle but would answer the expectations, and even the most sanguine wishes, of those who have first seen here for an education. These are not compliments lavished by vanity—but rather words extended by the justice due your characters as teachers.