Yer then this cloud of forrow, clearer fleies, And grainf tens with kinder influence glow, That thy fond parents withes cannot rife fleyered what death and innocence beflow.

Ye fofier fex, regard the little faint, And if acquirated wire a mother's care, from your facet babes the lost refemblance paint, And spare one ligh, if you have one to spare.

The PROVOKED HUSBAND.

WHAT a life does he lead

Who has one of thehreed.

Of Zamippe, fail bound to his fide,
Like shoff is a mill,
He must follow her will. And his own never venture to guide.

It is true the old Greek

Was fo mild and fo meek,

That his rib could not ruffle his mind ; I'm not quite fo patient.
As that learned ancient, As that hermed ancient,
In my visen no confort I finds.
She from morning to night
Thinks the laft word her right,
While the rapidly rattlesaway;
And her violent tongue,
While can fevicles 'tis hong,
Will not give even ech, Gair play,
Jn a naptial dehate.
For the price my weight,
Few points in my houle I can carry:
If her will be but croft,
There my notion is bettern.

O why did I .- " why did I marry."

The LOTTERY.

A Twill, while Forume turns the wheel,
That a lottery mention feel;
All venture, few confet, their gain,
For richand poor alike complain. The lover's mad, the miler's four, The coxcomb all things in an hour, The low repine; and for the high They're angry too, they know not why. This fingle maxim faves the wife, "Content makes any lot's prize."

This fing the maxin does the wife,

"Context makes any lot's prize."

"Context makes any lot's prize."

"RANCE is a nighty emptre breaking from bond, the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of the context of the energies of recovered free does not be the context of the energies of of t

pablic reformation prepairs the way for private.—Mly the abolition of domedic tyranny introduce the modelit train of houshold virtues; and parer incense be hereed upon the hallowed after of conjugal fitchity. Exhibit to the world the rare phenomenan of a partice minifer, of a philosophia fernie.—May a pure and perfect if them of legislation proceed from their forming hands —May you never loose fight of the great principle you have held orth, the natural quality of xin.—May you never loose fight of the private may be not liberty—and that without public lipiti there are be no liberty—and that without public lipiti there are be no liberty—and that without public lipiti there are be no liberty—and that without public virtue there may be a confederacy; but cannot be a community—May you, and may we, configuing to oblivion every less generous competition, only coated who find fire the brightest example to the eations; and may its healing les generous competition, only contest who shall fer the brightest example to the nations; and may its healing inducance be diffused, all the reign of peace shall spread

" Till wars fall ceafe and flavery be no more."

To the MANUFACTURERS of WOOLEN CLOTH for Market.

A Starge quantities of woollen cloth are made in Aprivate families & brought to market in our trading towns, a greet part of which is not calculated for market, you will readily attend to the following hims from those who are concerned in purchasing and know what unanusalmers best four the market and command the best nices.

from those who are concerned in purchasing and know what manufactures belt soit the market and command the best prices.

1. Be very careful in forting your wool. There are three, four, or five fonts of wool in a George, which should be separated, and all the wool that goes anto a picce should be of nearly the same sineness and quadity. If different forts are put together the cloth will not full well. The best practices, to put the two forts which are nearest alike, into the same piece; taking the poorer kind for the worfe, and the better kind for the filling, as the filling is that which makes the nap in dresing. It is for this reason the filling should be slack twisted.

2. Make your cloths of greater width. The common width from the loom, in this country, is one yard; but this, when folled, falls short of three quarters, a width that cuts into garnents to great disadvantage. It should come from the loom five quarters wide, so that when fulled, it will remain seven-cights, which will cut as well as double width.

It inould come from the loom five quarters wide, for that when fulled, it will remain, feven-eights, which will cut as well as double width.

3. When your cloths the made for market, let the pieces be of confiderable length; about thirty yard-from the loom. The fate of much cloth is loft, or the piece much lowered, because it comes to market in finall pieces of threats for evaluate it of the fate of the control of the fate of the fides to preferre it on the tender timble.

4. Let your coarfe wood be made into finance of a yard wide and brought to market white. People are apt to think, because they wear checkered and striped cloth themselves; that the fame will finit held in market. This is a missale. None but white is worm in the large towns, and once but white is ever imported.

5. Let persons employed in making white cloths because in to mix, with the wood, fixeds of linen, locks of blue wood, pieces of blue yarn or lint, or anything that will appear in the cloth. All such nexicles make spots to the control control of the c

taking the literally, said observing the mile is been pretty woman, alked her, "if the wanted a party.

STATE LOTTERY

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY IN-fent the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the Malfacholetts fetti annual State-Latery, this will commence drawing in the Representation Chim-ber, in EcRon, on the Seventeenth of March near, or sponer if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE

25000 Tilesers, affive Dollars, are 12500 Del lass, to be paid in the following Prace, subject to deduction of evelvel and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

i of 2 3 6	3000 3000 2000	is	Dellera I occio Goco Goco
10	500		6000
30:	200		5000
05	100		ficco
-90	52		· Seco
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			00037
8333 Prizes.			125000
16612 Blanks.			1-500

25000
B.T. TICKETS in the above Clafs may be had-ofthe feveral Managers—of James Weitz, Franklins
Head, Court. Street, and-of-the Treasurer of the Commonawealth, cach of whom will pay the Frizes on De-

Bedamin Abstin, jun. DAVID COSE, SAMUEL COOPER, GFORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Managers. Bofton, July 28, 1790.

William & George Bull, Have a finall Confignment of DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable term, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Enter, Flax Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes, Low prized Linear,

try do.	Jeans, of bell kind. A great variety of Paper
it Callicocs, des, des, des, ton Flagg do, tton Flagg do, tton flagg, tton flagg, tton flagg, tton flagg, tton flagg, tton flagg, tton tton tton tton tton tton tton tto	Hangings, A few dozen Shawles, Writing Paper, Wool Cards, Tobacco, Clocolate, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Iron Ware, &c. at utest.
do. Millinet,	A few barrels of LiverOil.
ings,	Providence Lime, American Duck,
vets,	Pot Afh Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Guenty Shillings per Bufbel,

O IVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD SEED, of
the Store under the Parating-Office, Nonle

TO BE SOLDA

A FARM, Jying in Liontague, containing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered hand Farm is well proportioned into pleephing mowing, paffering, and wood land; and is knewn by the name of Thomas Grove's Farm.

N. B. Coffice New Collegible.

N. B. Cafh or Neat Cattle willbe received in 127

TAKE NOTICE.

A LL perfors that have demands on the cliste of Capt. Noan Loor, late of Conway, deveafed, are required to exhibit them for fettlement—410 for indebted to faid ellate are requelled to make in

nediate payment, to NOAH LCOK, Administrator. Conday, Sept. 7, 1700.

WANTED, as an apprendice to the Clothier's the finels, a finare active BOY, about 15 years of EZEKIEL BASCOM of Greenfield

HAMPSPIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,

SATURDAY-JELY 3.

Mr. NECKER: Opinion as the abelilias of TITLES (NOBILITY and ARMORIAL BEARINGS.)

"A NEBORT," lays M. Neckar, y, laving been circulated, that I gave my opinion in Conneil against accepting the decree of the National Assembly, relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings, I. am, called open to make known the simple fact. I was of opinion, and I preside that opinion with much earnest, and at shall never dread the publicity of my actions or my opinions, I avail myfelf of the King's permission to print those observations as they fixed in the draft prefered by my. This I do the more willingly, that the National Assembly, has already instructed the Combitate of Constitution to prepare some explanations of this sint decree.

this fame decree. he accompanied by a letter from the King, expressions should be accompanied by a letter from the King, expression bit Majery's inclination to be guided by the knowl-edge of the National Assembly, and at this letter formedge of the National Affembly and at this letter formed purt of my advice, a draft of it will be found or the end of the obleviations. I may lave been miftaken, and imposed I was fince my advice was not followed: Bet I choofe rather to affird an opportunity of judging clearly of my error, if I have committed any, than noffer a vague fubject of represent to remain, which malignity would daily extend by falle confluctions. I am considerate the people; and thefe fentiments, which are the grounds of confidence, will always induce me to aff without diffusife.

Of the observations, which extend to confiderable

Of the observations, which extend to confiderable

Of the observations, which extend to considerable sheept, the following is an abstract.

"It is often necellary, when the public good requires it, to impose factifies on a particular class of citizens, which is always to be done with citesimspectates and delicoxy, so cangerous is it to infringe, in any degree, the right of positions and the ordinary rules of jatice.

"No deprivation ought to take place, from which

"No deprivation ought to take place, from which noved advantage is derived:

"When exclusive privileges were for perceded, and tares equalized; when fendel rights were shollined; when the road to employments and preferments was opened mall alike; when all citizens were called together on a footing of equality, to form National and legislative Affemblies, what was lost, by one class was more than counterbalanced by what was gained by seather.

" But what benefit will the great body of the people "But what benefit will the great nous or an people drive from the Decree relative to titles, names, and mortal bearings? The numerous claff who must live by the wages of their industry, employed in the fervice of others, far from feeling buty at the rank of their tuployer, coaccive it in some degree reslected on

Those whom foreuse or concerned has per-but at a final distance from men of title, may en-joy, perhaps a momentary pleafore in feeing those lit-therminences that oblitacied their own protpeds com-pletely denolified; but for the fake of an imaginary branchis circumferible in its nature is it equitable to ripping a numerous class of Gitteens of honorary dis-ticklions, which form a pass of their inheritance, and of which the loss will be more painful than that of all

of which the lofs will be more painful than that of all the peruniary advantages, they poffed?

Without inconvenience, and on jud grounds might the mention of titles be forgiven in all Altemblies. Washington Municipal where quality is necessary even in appearances; where it is of so much importance that the ascendancy floud be always referred to reason and the confidence which particular haspires.

"It would all one proper to forbid all handrary additions in the Magistration of citizens, to remind Frenchmen in the beginning of their country. But, to pursue the distinctions of the confidence with the confidence of the confidence with the principles of liberty.

The tempings of vanity are not lawared in price by an anxious profeription; but by a careles indifference, and by preferring a mens united, other objects of ambition.

"Uteles deriving on will induce men of rank to amount of the confidence of ambition."

"Ufeles deprivations will induce men of task to feek for these diffinitions in foreign countries, which are desired them in their own, sumptuary laws are found to banish the offentations and the wealthy. "It is a hardship to oblige a numerous class of citi-

zens to refirme names, many of which are forgotten ;

and many families with to be known by names which call to mind the fervices of their agestlers.

" It will be productive of confusion in many public proceedings.

"All these objections apply to the abolition of an

"All these objections apply to the aposition of wi-mortal bearings, and with greater force, inadmuch as they are, if possible, lefs offendire to the people.

"The abolition of liveries might indeed be agree-able to those whose formue it has been to wear them, but

would be a great lofs to the manufacturers employed in the articles of which they are composed.

'In purpling through the most minute details, all marks of diffinction, one risk is run of milesding the marks of diffinction, fome this is one of minesting the people, repécting the true meaning of the word Equality, which in a civilical nation, and fociety already founds, can mere mean an equilitation of rank or of property. The diversity of labours and of functions, the discremes of forume and education, emulation, identity and equiviencents, all these dispatities productive of the focial movement, analysis have been also been such discrements of the productive of the focial movement, analysis have such allowed the second incompliers—and

their dispatisfies productive of the forial movement, unavoidably bring with them external inequalities—and
the fole object of the Legillator is, in imitation of natime, to direct them all towards a common good, equal
or all, though different in its form and appearances.

Draft of the Kopf Letter.

"The decree of the National Afficiably, respecting
titles, names, and armonial beatings, affords just
grounds of complaint to a numerous class in fociety,
without procuring any advantage to the people—and
as, notwithflanding its importance, it was paffed at one
futing, these feveral considerations have determined
are to communicate to the National Afficiably frome obments, there several connectations have determined me to communicate to the National Alfalembly fome observations on the fablickt. I defire the Alfambly to examine them, and if that body floodle adhere in all points to its first opinion, I will accept the decree, as a mark of my respect for the wildom of the Alfambly, & because I fet a great value on maintaining a perfect harmony between the Alfambly and myfelf."

MORAL TALE.

D RACO, first Dragonan of the Porte, had rendered bimfelf famous in the Ottonan capital, by the extensive knowledge he had acquired of the Mofelman law. All the commentators were as familiar to him, as the writings revealed to the prophets, and the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which had not been considered to the pallages of these facted works which had not been considered to the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of these facted works which he could remain the pallages of th felman law. All the commentators were as familiar to him, as the writing revealed to the probless, and the padiages of their facred works which he could recite with great propriety, gave him as advanage in disputing that did not fail to raite him many enemies. The most dangerous of all these was the chief slaw.—This man, who by his intrigues, had nife m to the eminent starion he held, was enaged to see an inside position of the held of the same that the most continued that the most continued that the chief a frience, which he had neglected to acquire.—Instance, therefore, with jealously, he waited upon the Vizir, and addressed him in the following words—"All powerful ministers, who without a rival enjoyed the farour of our sublime Soltan, listen to the counsides of teligina, which now speaks to the by my voice.—It know thou had granted thy considence to Drace—but had thon reflected, that the indulgence we show morands the blindest Christians cannot be extended to this inside, who knows our law without obeying it. For a long time the Oalema has been offended with this scand, I, who am the chief and organ of it, find myself obliged to require his head. Send for Draco, and alk him what religion he condictes as the best—it he decides in favour of ours, oblige him to follow it, but if he takes a contarry side, he will unter a blissphemy, and deferre death." To this respect the Vizir consensed, thoughweith telefante.

Having sens for his interpreter, "Dragoman," still hay "I knew that thou art equally acquanted with the law revealed to oughely propher, and with that where the houghweith telefante.

Having sens for his interpreter, and with that we recalled to oughely propher, and with that we have sens the content of his subjects though the spreamed." Draco readily perceived the finite that was laid for him, and without gring an answer, begged permission to relate the following tale.

When I commanded, slaid he, "in the name of his thighest shought the physical grant with the save granted with the part of the word of

From the News-Yerk Daily Advertifier.
A floor discourse upon Droukenness.
[B, OPAY MICO, sure of the Indian Kings, front
the Little Tallaffee country, lately departed front
the country.

this city.

When I consider the variety of evils that name WHENI conder the variety of evils that nature to has thrown in the way of man, while a reddent on this changeable theatre, the world we inhabit, I cannot possibly blame him for having availed himfelf of fome of those for those choice centrations from the fruits of the ground, which put a new foul into him, and bid them, for a time, nor only to forger the miléries of his condition, but also to encourage him to look forward to those abodes of joy, where the measure is continuially full, and no one who was ever allowed to take, could truly kay—" I he quantity is diminished."
What an integnishent thing is this world to me, if I am forever refutified the use of water! This element leaves me as it frond me, a poor insignid creature definitions.

am forever reflicted the ule of water! In a sement leaves me as it found me, a poor inspid creature, dehi-tute of all elevation, as well as incapable of great de-figns, or actions worthy the arm of valour. The end and defign of man is happiness. Hence, then, ye cold monthlis, who spon the nucertain freecu-lations of futurity, would abridge our joys of the pre-

lations of fumity, would abridge our joys of the pre-feat festion. When once a man departs bence, he is a MAN no more. His pleafares, if any he has, will be no langer the pleafares of a dans, but of a creature ex-diting in fame (other mode of being. Let me then, in my own praper, nature, while here, enjoy those pleafares which are the peculiar portion of humanity. The time will come when this liquor which now partles in the bowl, will awail me nothing 1-3 They will place the full bottle-by my fide, but it shall not-yield me a single tay of consolation, much lefs shall it instance me to generous and coble actions! Nevertheles I pity that man, who in tiling this lead thise is to unfortune as to convert it to an evil

inflame me to generous and coble actions!

Nevertheles I pity that man, who in tufing this goad thing is 0 unfortunate as to convert it to an evil purpole. Such is our friend \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Acqual} \text{Low}\$, or the Big Lieutenant. No fooner does the firmog fight of the jude of the grape begin to operate than he in a moment becomes a monifer. Crucity is in his sey, and the effectly all around him, and delights in acts of rionlence. For fact, the Great Man above the clouds did not hid the grape to grow. For facth the ordy meant the running fream, the flauding lake, and the futing that idioes conflamily from the bolom of the mountain. To fay all in a few words, he placed fach men in the fame rank with the bealts in the forest.

Who that has a pitti within hir partaking in ever for final is degree of the celeftial nature, but will percive himfelf becoming a better man by the operation of this divine liquid, the juice of the grape. It he generous 2 it heightents his generofity. Is he brave? This elevates him into a produgy of exalled valour; all narrowness and meannels of fight; if any fuch he polfestie, is thrown aftee after a full draught of this enlivering liquor. He take hold of the hand of the one of the confloring of the widow, and the feeble daughter of diffireds. I was ever gready straid of that man who was never learners the fewer how of care, but like a certain animal of our lorests, is continually axious to collect a head which it is most lively be failed and long exit to enjoy. To be always ferious is not run with dom. Life thought in a certain degree, be chequered with folly, otherife we difguife the feelings of naure; and and the first which folly, when feafonably indulged, never fails to inflore.

When there from one for the real induce in that feelars and men the ferion of the pleasure which folly, when feafonably indulged, never fails to inflore.

and onder the sectic make or woods, into those pleafores which folly, when feafonably indolged, never
fails to infpire.

What think you of the power called nature!—Tell
me, philosopher, is the at all times in that fedate and
reflective mood, which you yourfelf would with confitantly to assume? Has the not visibly her passions &
her whims, her fits of anger and of moderation? She
has even her hours of play and mertimeat; and, pardon
me when I fay, the at times commits some little breaks
analogous to what we call fally in man.

There is a flower that grows in our forces, which has
articularly attracted my attention. In our language
it is called Jay the carrant, in Exgland the Benfurer,
Upon this flower the whimfical fancy of Nature has
pasticed. Bee, as if in the act of extracting honey—to
nicely as to deceive the most penetrating eye, until the
flower, and endeavouring to catch the Bee.

This was evidently done with an idea of jocular deception. It is proplame to lay Nature had taken a
glass of wire too much, when the went it work accoring this flower? It for hope I may be permit-

gian of ware too mater. If fo, I took took I may be permit-ed to observe, without censure, that the sould not have been otherwise than it least in a very good bu-