

If you are not too proud for a word of advice, What with choosing our lips, and pretending our face, You can not have husbands, as true as the score: If you wish to be married, your pride must come down That a smile can produce do not late by a town.

The time it has been, it will never be again, When a legion of lovers I had in my train; They were pleas'd with my long-sung— I laugh'd at them all.

For one was too stout, and another too tall; Or too plump, or too slender, too young, or too old, And this was too haughty, and that was too bold.

All you who're in bloom, and who Hymen implore, Since love may not wait till the wars are all o'er; Refuse the willow be gentle and kind; Take pains for a lover, as you would for a friend; Look once at his person, but twice at his mind: Take him for what his word, though you blush yet be kind.

Expect not a crowd of admirers to see, Rich, handsome, and courtly, and all they should be; The times are so bad, as to change it our lot, That a man that's worth having is hard to be got; Chide quick, or you'll rue it the rest of your lives; You may flourish as taught, but you'll never be wiser!

ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH QUARTER-MASTER. THE following account of the courageous behaviour of one Gilles French Quarter-Master, who going home to his friends, had the good fortune to save the life of a young woman, attacked by two ruffians. He upon them being in hand, unlocked the jaws of the first villain who had a pistol to her breast, and at one stroke struck the nails of the other, who was armed with a pistol, just above the will. Money was offered him by the parents; he refused it—he offered him the daughter, a young girl of 16, in marriage: the veteran then in the 74th year of his age, declined it, saying,—"Do you think I have refused her from instant death, to put her to a lingering one, by complying so lively a body with one warm suit with age?" This action had been recorded by one of the best painters in Paris, and was exhibited in the royal gallery at the Louvre. Several of the spectators withheld to see the hero of the tale. After some research, the modern Pericles was found in the Infirmary, within the College of Invalids, where he had been for three months, without having uttered a single word about his adventures.—Mons. de —, President of the Parliament, brought him to the Louvre, where he was received amidst the applause and congratulations of persons of the first rank, who were all eager in offering him money; but this he absolutely refused to accept. The Governor of the College has obtained of the Minister, that the annuity of 2000 livres should be continued to him during life, though that kind of half-pay generally ceases when a veteran accepts of a retreat at the Invalids.

HERE Besley lies—her virtue dead A Year for virtue's image dead; Let flowers spring, let roses bloom, Around the fair Etila's tomb. Let every foot that dares to tread, This solemn mansion of the dead, Step lightly on the sacred way, For merit sleeps beneath the clay. Let virtue tuck this hallowed Stone, And weep her fairest pattern down; For here the brightest charms were given, Youth, Sweetness, Innocence and heaven.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN of quality was some years ago travelling through one of the small German Principalities, and happening to tarry a day or two at a town where the Prince kept his court, he was invited to dine with his Highness and a select company. Many of these titles, as very poor, their territories very contracted, and their subjects in general in a situation very little above beggary. During the time of dinner, the English gentleman happened to throw out some severe reflections upon the poverty of the Germans, the tyranny of their nobility, and the abject and wretched condition of their vassals, &c. The Prince, being highly offended, next morning sent one of his pages to the gentleman, at his lodgings, with the following billet:

S. I. R. In consequence of what you had the assurance to say yesterday at my table, it is my pleasure that you be out of my dominion in three days from this date, or a little by the consequence. Your's &c.

The gentleman recollecting that this whole mighty dominion was only two miles square, took advantage of that circumstance to mortify this sprig of royalty, and instantly sent him back the following answer:

Myself is almost your Highness, Your order shall be punctually complied with in half an hour. Your's &c.

THE Treasury Department, Sept. 20, 1790. It is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter-Masters, Commissary's Hospital, Clothing, and Marine Departments, Indentures of Interest, and Bills of old Officers, will be receivable indifferently at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater facility of the public against impostures by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above-men-

tioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the several States, are made in like manner to the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 20, 1790. INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military in the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

STATE LOTTERY. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prizes and Dollars. Prizes: 1 of 10000 Dollars, 2 of 5000, 3 of 2000, 5 of 1000, 10 of 500, 20 of 200, 30 of 100, 50 of 50, 100 of 20, 200 of 10, 500 of 5, 1000 of 2, 2000 of 1. 8138 Prizes, 16612 Blanks, 25000.

MANAGERS: BENJAMIN AUSTIN, junr., DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MITCH, JOHN KNELLAND, Boston, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED. Twenty Shillings per Bushel, GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the State under the PALATINE OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790. Daniel Butler, Has received a Consignment of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS, 12, 24, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only; at the same prices they are bought of Messrs HUBBARD and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of

POWDER, very low. CASH and SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED. A few Cwt. of REDWOOD and LOGWOOD, cheaper than ever for ready money. Northampton, October 5, 1790.

TICKETS, IN THE Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery, may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE, AND EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire, NORTHAMPTON.

CASH Paid for OLD GOLD and Old BRASS By SAMUEL STUBBS, Northampton, Oct. 1790.

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THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1790. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM. Remarks on the State of American Manufactures and Commerce, by W. BARTON.

(Concluded from our last.) WOOLLEN cotton cards, of American manufacture, now wholly supply the consumption of the country—they are not only superior in quality to the British but cheaper. The principal manufacturers of this article are Messrs Nathan and David Sellers, and Messrs Weston and Alpage, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. Giles Richards and Co. of Boston.

Our farmers are directing their attention to dairies: and we are now furnished with large supplies of excellent American cheese. The establishment of a glass-house would prove beneficial to the undertaker in many situations, within the United States, that a very few years will probably place them among our most considerable manufactures.

The great and increasing consumption of glass in this country, should operate as a powerful motive for encouraging the glass manufactures already established in some of these States, and for promoting the speedy establishment of similar works in other parts of the nation.—The glass manufactory on the Patowmack-it is said, gives employment to five hundred persons.

The printing of calicoes, cottons, and linens, may be expected to increase in proportion as we extend the manufactures of those articles; and the mullins and white calicoes imported from India, will likewise give employment to our calico printers. Mr. John Hewson and Mr. Robert Taylor, both in the neighborhood of this city, are masterly workmen in this branch: the former obtained a premium from the manufactory society for the best specimens of printed goods.

In the State of Pennsylvania there are many small powder-mills, capable of making six hundred and twenty tons of powder, per annum. This is retailed at five dollars per quarter of 25 lbs; and in order to sell in larger quantities, under sixteen dollars per cwt.

The English price, after deducting the bounty of 4/6 is 17/5 sterling; or about sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, per cwt. Independent of the importance of this article, as a means of national defence, the manufactory of it in this State is worth two hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is said, the largest gunpowder works existing any where, are those at Frankford near Philadelphia—now the property of Mr. Joseph J. Mill: The mill work is conducted on the model of Mr. Rousley's improvement of Baker's mill; Mr. Miller having purchased a licence from the patentee.

So much is done by the sugar refiners at Philadelphia, that although the medium of the annual import of brown sugar, into this port, is 5,692,82 lbs. the quantity of loaf sugar, imported here is only 4,280 lbs. This business is also carried on, at other places in the island.

The annual amount of molasses, imported at Philadelphia, averages 343,000 gallons: a great proportion of which is converted into spirits, in our distilleries; but, in the eastern States, this manufactory is much more extensive; inasmuch that the New-England trade is a considerable article of the American commerce. It is not to be expected, that the use of indigo, spirits will be entirely dispensed with; and therefore, so long as we continue to import great quantities of West-India rum and of brandies for our own consumption, we will success to our distilleries.

The culture and manufacture of silk are yet in their infancy, with us. In Connecticut, indeed, this valuable article has obtained a respectable footing; although wool cards have been exported from this country to Great Britain; and our manufacturers of this article have understood the English in their own country. (See the museum for January 1790 page 74.)

At the year 1788, Ireland imported glass from other countries: in length, the Irish began to make some progress in this manufacture; and, in 1789, they first began to export glass.

From the 18th of March 1784, to the 17th of March 1785, there were imported into Philadelphia 1,260,000 lbs of brown sugar, and 58,075 lbs of loaf sugar. Of the former, were exported 667,687 lbs; and of the latter, 19,800 lbs. The import of brown sugar to Philadelphia, from the 1st of November 1786, to the 1st of October 1787 (inclusive) amounted to 1,616,000 lbs; and of loaf sugar, 73,351 lbs—434,621 lbs of the brown sugar were exported. In the year 1787, 63,752 lbs of loaf sugar were exported from the port of Boston.

The progress that is making in the manufacture of soap here, will greatly lessen the demand for foreign soap.

The New-England rum exported from Boston in the year 1787, is estimated at 23,380 dollars.

the skill and perseverance of Mr. Nathaniel Apinwall (who may be truly styled the promoter of the silk-culture in that State) and under the patronage of the venerable and public-spirited Dr. Stiles. The writer of this article has observed, with pleasure, the laudable exertions of Mr. Apinwall, to promote the culture of silk in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; this indefatigable person has propagated many thousands of the Italian white mulberry-trees, in the vicinity of this city; and there is good reason to expect, that in a few years hence, the citizens of this State will derive ample profit from his labors. The mulberry tree, independent of its furnishing the best food for silk worms—is a valuable timber for ship-building; and, had it not this advantage, would, on that account alone, be worth cultivation: it does not impoverish the soil; and its fruit is desirable on a farm, for poultry and hogs. When the citizens of the northern States, shall conceive a proper idea of the immense employment, which they may derive from the culture of silk, in their climate, their interests will undoubtedly impel them to the acquisition of advantages so obvious, and so easily acquired.

The article of flour may be considered as a manufacture; and though among the last noticed—it is perhaps, one of the most important, even in that point of view. The exports of flour, from the port of Philadelphia, for the last four years, amounted to 941,000 barrels; of which quantity, 359,000 barrels were exported in the last year.

The other manufactures which have been enumerated, besides many not particularly far, are conducted extensively—employ numerous hands—and have long been to the nation. There are great numbers of excellent and ingenious artificers, distributed throughout the union; and it ought to be the pride of every American, (as it is certainly his interest) to give liberal preference to the fabrics and manufactures of his own country. It would prove a vast source of national wealth, in a country possessed of so many advantages and auxiliary resources.

To the increase and improvement of our manufactures, the favourable turn, which the commerce of this country with foreign nations has taken, within a few years past, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed. The imports from Great-Britain alone, into these provinces, since the termination of the war, are increased, during the term of eleven years before the revolution, (viz. from Christmas 1762, to Christmas 1773) 10,752,905 dollars and sixty-six cents, per annum; &c. during the same term, averaged, annually, only 5,672,004 dollars and forty-four cents; leaving a balance against this country, upon that trade, of 5,209,905 dollars and twenty-two cents, per annum. In the department of the house of representatives, on the 17th of July, Mr. Madison stated the whole of our annual imports from Europe, at 13,526,666 dollars; and of the West-Indies, at 1,211,945 dollars; and of the United States to Europe, he estimated at 12,337,107 dollars; and those to the West-Indies, at 4,184,675 dollars amounting, together, to 18,417,786 dollars and a fraction: which leaves a balance of 899,163 dollars, in our favour.

It appears in evidence, before the British house of commons, in the year 1775, that, in the year 1764, the New-England provinces employed in their several fisheries, no less than 25,832 tons of shipping, and 6002 mariners; and that the produce of their fisheries in the foreign markets, for that year, amounted to 1,322,220 sterling T—also that those fisheries had increased after that period. It was likewise in evidence before the same committee, that the value of the work executed by them in their respective branches of business, cannot amount to a great deal; yet, if the demand for their manufactures should increase, they will be enabled to bring up apprentices to their trades, and by that means, extend the business.—Mr. John M'Alister, ship and cane maker, manufactures large quantities of these articles—superior in sale, and workmanship; and in various price, to those imported from Europe.—His whips are greatly improved by his own invention, and at least, greatly improved by his own invention; and his whips and canes are completely finished in his factory. Mr. William Healey, silver plate, and a masterly workman in this branch of business; and his plated work is much more substantial, than that which is usually imported.

The fish of all kinds exported from the port of Boston in the year 1787, amounted in value, to 644,469 dollars of which sum, 555,809 dollars were the amount of the exports to foreign ports. The difference is on Boston to foreign ports, in that year

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body, in the year 1784, that before the war, there was a balance of £. 300,000; sterling on the West-India trade, in favour of the Americans; for the annual average value of exports from North-America to the British Islands, as estimated at the port of importation—freight included—was stated at 7,720,000; while our imports from the British Islands, freight included—were paid to only £. 420,000 sterling. Admitting, however, that both of these estimates were just; (although the statement of the American profits on their West-India trade, appears greatly over-rated; which was the opinion of several respectable witnesses, who gave testimony in the British parliament, on the same occasion) we will affirm, that the aggregate of those profits, as the amount of the balance that arose prior to the war, on the whole, foreign commerce of this country, exclusive of its trade with Great Britain; or in case this should not be thought a sufficient allowance, let us add, £. 77,204 sterling, for the profit on our trade with Portugal, &c. And then deduct all these profits (or supposed profits) from the balance formerly against us, on the trade to Great-Britain—yet, even in this case, there appears to have been a balance against us, on our whole trade, before the revolution, of about £. 497,438 sterling; equal to about 2,110,382 dollars. In the balance, in our favour, of West-India trade now yield a balance, in our favour, of 789,163 dollars (as is asserted, on its respectability as authority as Mr. Madison) the difference in favour of our present commerce to these countries, is 3,000,000 of dollars per annum, compared with its state at the former period. From Christmas 1783, to Christmas 1784, the imports into the United States, and our exports, thither, were estimated at no more than 2,287,008 dollars; the imports from Great-Britain, in the succeeding year, of 12,927,474 dollars. In the year 1785, we were lessened 7,697,467 dollars, and the export increased 686,723 dollars; consequently the adverse balance of the trade with Great-Britain, in the year 1785, was left, by 6,611,245 dollars, than in the preceding year. At present, the commerce of the United States is in a flourishing condition. Even an inconsiderable balance in our favour will soon enrich the country, provided proper measures be adopted to produce a brisk circulation of money, in our internal negotiations; and by this means industry will be encouraged, and all the wheels of the great commercial machine will be put in motion.

The natural riches and resources of this country are, it is estimated at 170,206 2/3 dollars.—The whole commerce, like manner, at 1,599,373 dollars, and the mercantile capital, at 12,200 dollars.—Hence it appears, that the produce of the New-England fisheries exported from Boston only, to foreign markets (in the year 1787) amounted to the value of 782,220 dollars, in the preceding year.

Independently of our commerce with Europe and the West-Indies, we now employ a considerable number of large ships in the East-India trade. As we are now enabled to import, directly from Asia, these commodities, which, before the revolution, were obliged to procure at second-hand (and throughout the medium of monopolizing companies) from Europe; this trade must necessarily be an advantageous one to the United States; for, the most considerable articles imported from the East-Indies have, by long use, become in some measure necessaries of life.

It deserves to be noticed, that notwithstanding the commerce of Great Britain is said to have never been in a more prosperous situation, than since the peace—yet there was a balance against that nation, in the year 1784, of £. 311,737 sterling; and, in the three following years, the medium of the annual balance in her favour was only £. 300,183 sterling. In all the former years, up to the year 1706 (excepting 1781) below a million sterling; and generally between that sum and five millions. The brisk circulation of money in that kingdom, occasioned by their extensive manufactures, great internal trade, and the regular payment of interest on their public debt, contributes greatly to the national wealth. Sir John Child observed, in his discourse on trade (written about the year 1678) that if the navy debt, &c. were all paid, and if for the future, all the public creditors were to be paid with punctuality, it would much increase the stock of the nation in trade: "such fast stops," says he, "bring to the body politic, like great obstructions in the liver and spleen to the body natural, which not only obstructs the circulation of the blood, but sometimes obstructs the circulation of the life, so will a stoppage of the circulation of the money, be a stoppage of the life of the nation."

It may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of the calculations in this paper, relative to the British imports, exports, &c. are derived from estimates given by Anderson, in his history of commerce, a work complete with important information on that subject.