But in the fweets of fingle life, Has plac'd his whole delight; By day ne'er figh to have a wife To plague his foul at night.

He, like an oak, of floorest kind, In forme rich pafture fet. Safe from the floring and noily wind, Lives like a prince in flate.

Gay as a picture—and as fair.
His conference thall thine;
While feenes on eyey fade appear,
So cleverand to fine.
V.
Not to the man that's got a wife—
He lives—boot faul! furiors—
He's driven through tempel, die and thrife,
Like chaff before the thorm.
VI.

Huthinds mult never use.

And spat it face to face.

When wives, with bromflick in their hands,

Would teach the clowns their place.

VII. Tiufbinds mult never dare to fland,

Their eyes behold the path they tread,
They felicol their helbands well;
But Backelars, with none to dread,
May keep it up pell mell.

ANECDOTES. ANECDOPS.

ANECDOPS. my leart, and the homer the better, for a m later it is the prayer of all good people. "But friends," find Sawn, I don't mean as that fellow means, but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord," "No matter what cord," replied the other, " so it is

A JURY being fummon'd to fit on the body of a woman who had hangedherfelf, an irihman going by, on feeing them enter the house, afted what was the matter; and being told they were going to fit on a dead hady, replied, I'll he lianged if fo many don't funezze.

A CENTAIN man in Controlleur, who had a finally icco of land in the neighbourhood of New London, and hash got, from money the treeland by felling pumpeons and other market produce; at length conceived he had acquired form nonton of trade, the whim took him to fee up a famil dry goods thop, at the village adjacent to his little fatur. Having purchased for the facility of the product of the controlleur of the control of the CENTAIN man in Controllicus, who had a a finall affortment of goods from a merchant of the above mentioned town, and paid down the call, he at parting defired the merchant to inform him what rea-fonable profit he might venture to alk in retailing out

ionatic profit ne might venture to are in recaining our what he had pure aird?

Twenty-five per cent replied the merchant, is the very leaft advance you onght to have, and even thirty would not be too much, confidering the expence of carrage, flow-rent, and other unavoidable charges.

Are thirty per cent, answered the floople-open, and the charge is well as the terror to the floople-open, and the charge is well as the terror contains a described the charges.

convinced it would not be an unreasonable advance;

convinced it, would not be an unreasonable advance; however, to draw cultom, and get the name of a cheep floor. I will be content with 25 per cent.

After some time our young shop-keeper returned to New London, but with 14 he most ferton long face imaginable. The merchant upon seeing his old customer again at his flore, very naturally supposed that having nearly fold, off his former purchise, he had come to hay out another two or three hundred pounds; but observing him to he in a very pensive melamcholy mood, he could not help asking a hether any missoriane had happened to him 1-" Missorthe enough," replied the man " you certainly much have deceived me, Sir, when you change the him and the men " you certainly much have deceived me, Sir, when you shall he college, that they cannot think even of looking at them—and so other shappeners to him the even of looking at them—and so other shappeners to have you way with all the collegem, while I fit socking my singers!"

iravaganlij lugo, tartmey camou tinas vanava with ing at them-and foo there the piecepers run away with all the custom, while I fit fucking my fingers!"

That is very firange, indeed, faid the merchant—sy per cent, is certaivly little enough profit, in all confecience—but come, let me examine you—do you undersland, what is meant by 25 per cent.!

To be fure (lays the fellow] it can mean nathing elfe than 25 times the first out of the good than I paid you!

From a late Philadelphia Paper. NATURAL HISTORY.

F EW people have any idea of the furprifing longerity of the Land Torrife (commonly called the Land Turtle.) The following inflance however, which is Turile.) The following inflance however, which is well authenticated, will just this matter beyond a donut. In the year 7145, one of the face returner was exhibit by a perfon in Maffichufetts, who engraved on the under hell the figures 7145, frogether with the initials of his name. Fourteen years alrewards it was fond by a geatleman about mile from the Jook where it was fifth raken marked W. S. 760.—About three weeks ago it was found a third time in the fame vicinity, and being brought to the gentleman laft mentioned, the has renewed his mark adding "September 1790."—This venerable animal is separate that liberty and on another roor, the first of the fame fire as when fift raken 44 years 1800, and as long life is generally the service of the fame fire as when fift raken 44 years 1800, and as long life is generally the service of the fame fire as when fift raken 44 years 1800.

rally preceded by flew growth in the animal and vegetable world, it is concluded be hath been an inhabitant of the fame flate more than flary years, having been both royalist and republican, and in the work of times adhered to his country, when fone others, with more brains but lefs confiancy, turned their backs upon her. The life of this animal may probably in time be public. lithed, unless he should ondive all his co-temporatics, -in which case he will have no trust for

Seth Wright,
Would inform his collowers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large affortunent of GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Bofton, make a general affortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will fell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Counrev Produce for Goods as uh.al. Northampron, November 10, 1790-

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, marthe Bridge Harrand,
CLOTHIERS Prefs Papers, by the großor dozen ;
Cattridge Paper, by the Ream or Quite; Bonnet
Papers by the groß or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by
the Ream; all parts of Webler's Infitiate, in large or
fmall quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marhie Paper: Account Books of various fizes; Wafers,
Salies Wes, for few Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Configurent of Webster's SPELLING BOOKS, 18, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be fold for CASH only, at the fame prices they are bought of Meficura Hunson and Goodwin, in Hartford—ALSO, a

POWDER, CASH and SALT given in exchange for
F L A X - S E E D.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for a money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident pro-N prictors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granley, in the county of Hamphire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the flate tax No, 6 and 7—alfo town and county tax.

B	South-Hadley.	Market .	ſ.	d.	q.	
	Land formerly Edward Green's,	in in	1	4	1	Ï
į	Do.		1		1.	S.
	Mark Ferry's heirs,	100	C	3	-2	2
ğ	Capt. Mofes Marth,		1	0	1	
Š	flate tax,		0	3	3	
	Warham Smith,	-7	0	4	2	
ŝ	Granby.		ā.	Sign	1	
Ė	Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,		3	5	T	
ij	Col. Hage Royal,		13	5	2	
	flate tax,	3,41,41	4	8		
	Warham Smith,		1	- 9	0	
	Title Carleson and and	as hafe	-	· L-	C.A	2

Warham Smith, 9 o
Unleh find taxus are paid on or before the first day
of December next, so much of faid land will be the
fold at public vender, at the dwelling-base of Time
Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Greelay, at a o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge
the fame, with internening charges.

[OHN MANDEVILLE,
OHN MANDEVILLE,
IVORY WITT,
ELEAZER NASH,
ITHIMER TAYLOR,
October 8, 1700.

ASH Paid for Old GOLD and

Old BRASS

By SAMOU.

Northampton, Odi. 1790.

TAKEN up by the fathferiber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is defired to drove his proporty, pay charges and take her away.

SETH-GRAVES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident proprietors of land in Leverer, that their lands are
taxed for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

State tax. Minister tax. Town tax.
Thomas Thomas, 111.-22. 3. 114. 11.52. 27
Thomas Kithly, 8 n
Unite's faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the
fith day of December next, for much of faid land will
take be fall at rouble wedge are reforced P. M. at the

oth any of December 1821, or moth of the holds of which be fold at public vende, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the house of William Hubban', in faid Leveter, as will discharge the fame with intervening charges.

STEPHEN FAY, Confiable.

HOLY BIBLE

Printing Office, Worefler, Odobre 1, 1990

R. Thomas mon respectfully begaliers in the form the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE TYA form the rubble, that his relation of the LARG ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to r Prefs, and will be carried on with all the dispatched

Freis, and will be carried on with all the dispatch to the restrict of the work will permit.

The many diffeoragements behad met with is getting forward with this large, extensive and appears undertaking be finds have principally arises from perple in general being onacquainted with the Real into fa. Royal Oquato Bible—many suppose that there is not difference in the fixe and quality of Quaro Bibles whereas, there are Quaron Bibles of many fixe and qualities, at Duodectinos, Odava and folion. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printings whereas, there are Quaron Bibles of many fixe and qualities, at Duodectinos, Odava and folion. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printings the British Editions are commonly fold in this additions for the state of the printing and printing the best Seven Dellers, and warranted that they find it at least equally as good—fmaller quarto Bibles are fold from for to 24f. each.

He begind from as therefore are discouraged from festing, from an idea that the work would be big-fertibing, from an idea that the work would be big-

feribing, from an idea that the work would be him priced, to make themfelves acquainted with the ranprices, to make incontextua acquaintent with the rat-ous fixes and prices of Biblis and they will four Pr-ceive their milake. He is confident that when there also delegation introduced and that it will admis-t to the price will be removed, and that it will admisto the price will be removed, and that it will adolly be found to be cheaper than any Edition of in face and quality now felling on this Continent—he pledge in left that it thall be fo. In full afterance, when the facts are known, that is,

In full aformace, when the fefts are known, that he final be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the final be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He request that the Reverence Clerg week examine into the truth of his affertions, and understee fight as have forned, a wrong opinion as it to he for the reserving to the work is in the Prist, to obtain substitution.—He wishes for a continuous contract the following property of the work is in the Prist, to obtain substitution.—What have not returned the Subsequence Paper will be paired to do it by the first day of lass next.—Those whis have returned they paper, and disposed to make another trial, will be spin founded with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble Trian.

STAATE LOTERY

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY pre-feat the Reliefs with the FIRST CLAS of the Mafachylets fearing award State Latter, with will commence drawing in the Repreferantise Cha-ber, in Botton, on the Seventrenth of March series onner if the Tickets shall be differed of

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A FRIZE. 25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 1 25000 let-lars, to be paid in the following Prizes, fobject to deduction of rwelve and an helf per cent. for the view

Parent	Dellers.	Delian.
		10000
7 2	3000	6cms
3	2000	6000 6000
6.	1000	6000
10	500	\$000
30	200	6000
80	100	8000
- 90	ço ·····	460
700	40	4000
120	300	3600
161	120	3210
200	10	2000
7585		60530
8338 Prizes. 16612 Blanks.		12500

GS TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the feveral Managers of James White, Frankling Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Connwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizeson De-

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jan.) DAVID CODE, SAMULL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Bofton, July 27. 1790.

BROKE into the melafare of the fallenber, his bit of Sper, laft, a pale red yearling STEAR, majed with a half-crop the under fide of the left car. The owner is defined to prove his pupperty, pay charge and take his party. and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, abust the 8th of Colober 128, a dark iron prey leafe. COLT, inclues to trot, no artificial mark. The owner is defired to pay charges and take him actification of the color of the col

Hatfeld, Nov 8, 1790.

TICKETS in the monthly State who have been deeper to the monthly State. Lottery; clafe the 6th, which drawn on the admin-may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARK, and REN-EZER HUNT, Etg. Northampton—Alfo, Ticketta the Seni-Annual State Lottery may be had of abs-lowe person.

Vol. V.]

[Numb. 222. -

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Dr. Ramfey's Addrefs,

The following beautiful ADDRESS to the Citizens of the United States of America, was written by the Hon. David Ramley, Elq. of South-Catolina, and is copied from the 2d vol. of his Hillory of the American Revolution. It contains much genuine infor-mation, and a fund of wholelome advice to every matter, and is wrote in a fille fovery engaging that we conceive it will be acceptable to our readers to whom we beg leave to prefent it without further

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: CTIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

You have a well ballanced confliction, efablished

by general confent, which is an improvement on
irrepublican forms of government hithertor efablishir. It postefies the good qualities of moustely, but
without in view. The without and flability of an aillustracy, but without the infolence of bareditary mafillucracy, but without the infolence of hereditary matters. The freedom and independence of a popular
family acquainted with the wants and withes of the
people, but without the especity of doing those mitdiefs which refule from uncontrolled power in one
stembly. The end and object of it is publick good.
If you are not happy, it will be your own fault. No
lasse or fool can plead—an—hereditary right to sport
with your property or your liberries. Your laws and
your law-given must all proceed from yourleves. You
have the experience of nearly fix thousand years, to
goint out the rocks, on which former republic have
been delical to pieces. Learn wildom from their misfutures. Colivate justice, both public and private.
No government will or can endore, which does not
protect the rights of its subjects. Unlefs such forcers read
golutions are adopted, as will fecure property as well No government will or can endore, which does not pracet the rights of its faightest. Unleft furth effects are repetations are adopted, as will fector property at well alberty, one revolution will follow another. Anarchy, mourarchy or disposition, will be the coolfequence. By just laws and the faithful execution of them, public and private craftit will be a mine of wealth to this year country. Invill make a fund for expitculture, ommence and manufacturers, which will foon enable for United States to claim an exalted rain symmog the urious of the surth. Such are the refources of your enabry, and for titiling active your debts, comparied with your refources, that proper fyitems, wifely planned and faltifully executed, will foon full your extensive terrimp with inhabitants, and give your the command, of iditially executed, will foon fill your extends to terrimy with inhabitants, and give you the command of
feth ample capitals, as will enable you to run the carers of antional greatnets, with advantages equal to the
oldet kingdour of Europe. What they have been
flowly growing to, in the course of near two thoufact years, you may hope to equal in one century. If
you continue under one government, built on the foild floonation of public virtue, there is no point of national greatnets to which you may not adpire with a
disport a revenue for government, and calivate
union between the East and South, the Atlantic and
Missippi. Let the greatest good of the greatest nato between the Eaftand South, the Atlantic and Minispin. Let the greatest good of the greatest sumber bethe pole star of your public and private deliberations. Shon wars; they beget debt, add to the cupping virus of mankind, and produce others, which and limit-peculiar to themselved. Agriculture, man-stadure and commerce, are your proper business. Seek not to enlarge your territory by conquest. It is already sufficiently extensive. You have ample scope for the employment of your most active minds, in pranoting your own doubtic happiness. Maintain your

noting your own domestic happines. Misintain your wan ight, and let all others remain in quiet possess, one of theirs. Avoid discord, faction, luxury, and the interview which have been the base of Communwalth.

Cheifth and reward the philosophers, the statemen, and the pations, who devoted their ralents and time, and the pations, who devoted their ralents and time, and the tepende of their private interest, to the toils of enlightening and directing their fellow-citizens, and the their of replaint, from the common and two often merited charge of ingratitude. Pradice industry, fragality, temperate, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republics, from the common and two often mention from the total state, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republics, without the liquid state of the Wet-Indies, which, while it entails poverty and differing prevents industry, and formers private from the properties. Venerate the plough, the hoe, and all the implements of agriculture. Honour the new who with altitures hands maintain their families, and rate up this train the state of the properties of the frauding their country. Reckon the necessity of laboration and the state of the probability ere long, he ingulphed in Justin to many and efficiency. If your liberties and future, positive states are desired on them, your career of liberty would probably be short; but a great unjoirty of your variety mad, and will be 'youngary, who have no Cherifh and reward the philosophers, the flatefmen,

other dependence than on Almighty God, for, his ufual bloffings on their dxily habour. From the great excefs of the number of fisch independent fatmers in
these States, over and above all other cloffes of inhabitants, the loag continuance of your liberties may be
reasonably persumed.

Let the haple's African step undiffurbed on his native store, and give over withing for the externionation of the ancient proprietors of this land. Univerfal justice is univerful interest. The mod enlarged
happiness of one people, by no means requires the desendation of effections of nameter. It would be more

fal judice is univerfal intereft. The most entargoal happinets of one people, by no mean requires the degradation of defunction of another. It would be more gloridus to civilize one tribe of favages, than or exterminate or expel a four. There is terminate or expel a four. There is terminate one of the degradation of them & for you. Infleed of invading their rights, for them et for you. Instead of invasing their rights, and give them no reason to carfe the folly of their fashies, who futlered yours to fit down one full while the common prient of us both previously affigned to them: But above all, be both previously augment to them: But above all, be particularly deried that your own defendents do not degenerate into favages. Diffuse the means of edocation, and particularly religious infituetion, through your remotest fetylements. To this end, support and fittengten the hands of public teachers, and especially of works a few or the support and ntenging in the manus of puone teamers, same especially of warrhy clergymen. Let your youtstry countributions conflute the diffeonourable polition, that refigion cannot be lupported but by compation; chall things and the comment of the comment of the companies with the comment of the commen out liberty; that there can be no liberty without mo-rality; and that there can be no morality without re-

ligion.

It is now your turn to figure on the face of the earth, and the annals of the world. You polled a country which in lefs than a century will probably contain fifty millions of inhabitants. You here, with great expense of blood and treasure, resqued yourselves and your potenty from the domination of Europe. Perfect the good work you have begun, by forming fuch arrangements and inflitutions as bid lair for influring to the prefent and future generations the bleffings for which you have fuccessfully contended.

blethings for which you have fuccessfully contended.

May the Almighty Rules of the Universite, whe has raifed you to Independence, and given you a place a mong the nations of the earth, make the American Revolution an era in the Hilbory of the world, remarkable for the progressive increase of human happings.

From Dr. Prieffley's Lectures on Hiftory.

From Dr. Preddey's Lectures on History.

ISTORY tends to strengthen the sentiment of virtue, by the variety of views in which it exhibits the conduct of divine Providence, and points out the band of God, in the safairs of men. For certainly whatever suggest to us the idea of a divine Being, either in the end, or means, of great events, mad't be favourable to piety and virtue.

That the world has a governor or superintendant, is just a crident as that it hath a maker. For no person does any thing without design, or "without aintending to make some use of it. A telescope is made to be niged for the better dittinguishing distant objects, the eye isself for freing things at a moderate distance from us, and no doubt, men, and the world, for some end or other.

other.

And s the fame Being that made the greatest things, made the smallest, also, all being parts to the same systems, tome one, no doubt is made of every thing, even what appears to us the most inconsiderable.

what appears to us the most inconsiderable.

Something is incended by every thing that happens, as well as every thing that is made. But in limit things a defiguring to a particular as in greater and more driking things. Though therefore, the hand of God be really in every thing that happens, and that is recorded, in history, our attention is more forcibly drawn to it in great events, and especially in things which happen in a manner unexpected by as.

Great and important events are frequently brought about by seemingly tripling and inconsiderable meantropy that the seeming tripling and inconsiderable meantropy means which seem to have little or no relation to the end; king James and both houses of parliament were refected from distrigation, by a letter which a coofpirator sent with a view to save one of the members of the House of Lords for whom he had a friendship. Who would have imagined that the define which Harry Vill had to be divorced from his wife, would have brought about a reformation in England? The

Harry VIII had to be divorced from his wife, would have broggly about a reformation in England? The indifference of a Portugeefe prieft, who would not give place to one of the king's officers in Japan, and the obtlinacy of the Jefoits, in refufing to give up the houfe which a nobleman had given them, when his for claimed it back again, occasioned the extripation of the Roman cathous religion in that country.

But what most theway the hand of Providence, and

the weaters and thore tightedness of men, are great events being brought about contact to the intention of the perions who were the civil interments of them, and by the very means which were intended to produce a contrary event.

Thus, Arhens, Lacedemon, Carrhage and Rome, and many other flates have been ruined by their own forceeffes. Phillp II of Spain, by his intolerable opperfilion, was the canfe of the freedom of the flates of Holland. Such has often been the confequence of wicked men over-reling their parts. Thus also the fenance of Rome was once fared by Cataline's making the figural for the mafferer too foon.

With what fatisfaction may a person who has an even divine Providence read such a passage as the following in Machinavel, that Borgia had so well consulted his measures; that he must have been milter of Rome, and of the whole eccletiastical flate, after the death of his father, but that it was impossible for him to forestee that he himself would be at the point of death at the very time that Alexander his father finished his fifter. They were both poloned at an enertainment, by life. They were both polioned at an entertainment, by a milinke of the waiter who ferved them with wine

a miffake of the waiter who ferved them with wine which was to have taken of heir enemies. It is no common thing, in the Hiffory of divine Providence, that perfors being known to have abilities that he been the means of keeping them; in obferrity, while others have been advanced in configuence of their feening infiguificance. If Angulus had hown any capacity, as a flutefinis or general, any greatness of foul, or any thing in the leaft encerprizing, at firther would probably never been mafter of the Roman empire. But while Licero and Antony, in their turns thought to make a tool of him, they unknown to themfelves, increased his power and influence at the expense of their own.

A CHINESE TALE.

WHENEVER I fee a new married couple more than ordinary fond before faces, I confider, them as attempting to impose upon the company or themselves, either hating each other heartily, or confouning that stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through their whole journey. Neither fiele should expect shole instances of kindness which are inconsistent with true freedom or lappliness to bestow. Love, when sounded in the heart, will shew jield in a thousand unpremediated fallies of soudness that experience of the passion, only argued little modershading or tion of the pation, only argues little understanding, or great infinctrity.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most cadearing wise in all the kingdoms of Korea; they were a pastern of conjuga blist; the inabitate of the country around faw, and envied their felicity, wherever Choang came, Hansi was fure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They wasked hand in hand wherever they appeared, shewing every mark of mutual fatisfastion, embracing, kissing, their months were forever joined, and to speak in their kinganges of anatomy, it was with them one perpetual anatomosis.

Their live was fo great; that it was thought nothing could interrupt their mutual peace; when an accident happened, which in some measure, climinished the haspaned, which in some measure, immissible the hashand's afforance of his wife's firelity; for, lave for refined as his, was subject to a thousand little dis-quietness.

refined as his, was subject to a thousand little disquierudes.

Happening to go alone, among the tombs that lay at
some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady dressed inter deepel mourning, (being cloathed and
over in white samining the wet clay that was raised
on one of the graves with a large san, which she held in
her hand. Choung, who had early been aught wisdom
in the school of keap, was unable to assign a cause for
her present employment; and coming up civilly demanded the reasion. "Alas," replied the lady, het
eyes bathed in tears, "how is it possible to survive the
loss of my husband, who lies borned in this grave; he
was the best of men, the tenderest of husbands, with
his dying breath, he bid me never marry again, till the
carm over his grave should be day; and here you fee
me steadily resolved to obey his will, and endeavouring
to dry it with my san. I have employed two whole
days in suffilling his commands, and am determined
not to marry till they are punchually obeved, even though
his grave should take up four days in drying."

Chann, who was struck with the wido "s beauty,
could not, however, avoid smiling at her hade to be
married; but, concealing the cause of his mirth, inwited her home adding, that he had a wife who might
be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon
as he and his ghest had recrumed, he imparted to Hansi
in private what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneassince, that such might he his own cafe
is the interior of the might had be a survived.
It is impossible to describe Hansi's resemment at so

him.

It is impossible to describe Hans's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passon for him was not only great, but extremely desirate, the employed team, anger, frowns, and exclaminations, to chick his suspicions; the widow herself enveighed against; and