From a late laish Paris.
INSTRUCTIONS to a PORTER. Bytic late Mr. Benkreftetn, 9/New-Castle.

OU, to whole carel've now confign'd.

My houris enterance, caution uic,
While you difcharge your truft, and mind
Whom you admit, and whom refufe.

Let no ferce pallions enter here, Paffions the raging breaft that florms, Nor feoraful Pride, nor fervile Fear, Nor Hate nor Early's pallid form.

Should Avirice call—you'll let her know Of heap'd up riches I've no flore, And that the has no right to go Where Planer has not been before.

Lo! on a sist hither bent High-pland Ambition falks about 1 Par floadd he enter, fweet Content Will give me warning—flut him out.

Perhaps the Mafe may pals this way And tho' full oft I've bent the knee;

And long invok'd her magic fway,

Smit with the love of harmony;

After the he might pleafe—yet fill I know the ll with Assistive come; With Just of fame my heart fire ll fill, She'll break my reft—I'm not at home.

There is a rafcal old and hideous, Who oft (and fomerimes not in vain) Close at my gate has watch'd assiduers In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is Care-if he should call, Quick out of days with vigour throw him.

And tell the mifereant once for all I know him not, I ne'er will know him:

Perhaps then Barchus, foe to Care, May think be'll fore my favour win, His promifesof joy are fair, But falle—you rapit not let him in.

But welcome that Livet Power, on whom The young Defree attendant move; Still fluth'd with Beauty's vernal bloom, Parent of blifs, the Queen of Love.

O ! you will know her, fhe has fole The lufture of my Delia's eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my foul
Breathes double life when the is nigh.

If then flore Wijders at my gate
Shouldknock with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm buf,—fine may wait,
Or, if the choofes—call again.

A N E C D O T E S.

In the warearried on by Lewis XII. of France against the Venerians, the town of Brefea being taken by florm, and abandoned to the foldiers, foffered for feren dayall the different of cruelty and varied. No house escaped but that where Chevilier Bayana was lodged. At his entrance, the mistress, a woman of figure, Fell at his feet, and deeply fobbing, 'Oh my Lord, fare my life, iave the honor of my daughters.' "Take courage, Madam, 'faid the Chevalier, "your lite and their honor thall be feeter while I have life. "The two young ladies, brought from their hiding place, were prefented to him; and the family, thus required, behower their whole attention on their deliveret. A dangerous wound he had received gave them opportunity to express their zeal: They employed a anotable Surgean, they attended him hytums day, and might; and when he could be at to be ammed, they entertained him with converts of mulific. Upon the ANECDOTES. al a notable surgen; they attended him by turns day and night; and when he could bear to be annifed, they entertained him with concerts of multik. Upon the day fixed for his departure, the mother faid, to him, "To your goodnefs, my, Lord, we owe our life, and to you sail that we have belong by right of war, but we hope, from your fignal betterolenes, that this flight tribute will content you; "placing upon the table an inn coffer fall of Money, "What is the fum!" faid the Chevalier. "My Lord," answered the, trembling, "No more but 3500 ducates, all that we have; "but if more be needlary, we will try our friends."—"Makam," faid he, "Inever thall forger your kindnefs, more precious in my eyes than an hundred thoufand ducats. "Take heak your money and depend always on me."—"My good Lord, you kill me to refue this fasall fum; take it only as a mark of your friendship to my family."

"Well"faid he, "Ince it will oblige you, I take the money; but give me the fatisfaction of bidding adien, to your anniable daughters." They came to him with looks of regard and affection." Ladies," faid he, "the imprefficien you have made on my heatt will over weat looks of regard and afficition." Lidics," faid he, "the imprefition you have made on my heart will nerer wear out. What return to make I know not; for men of my profession are feldom opalent i. Bor here are two thousand five headred ducars, of which the generolity of your mether has given me the dispoils. Accept them as a marriage perfects; and may your happiness in marriage, equal your mente." "Flower of Chivality" cried the mother, "may the God who suffered death for us, reward you here, and bereafter." Can peace afford so

THE following incident is fill more interedling:—
Leit of a late date; it happened among our countrymen, and will for thefe reasons, make the deeper impression. The frencos fellian seas in Admiral Wasper. hip, at the fiege of Chandernagure, where Capt. Spek,

and his fon, a youth of fixteen, were both of them and his forn, a Footh of fastera, were both of them wounded by the fame that. The history is related by Mr. Iear, furgeon of the thip; which follows in his own words, only a little abriged. The Captain, whofe lag was hanging by the five, fail to the Admira! "Indeed, Sir, this was a cruel that, to knock down both father and for." Mr. Walfor's leart was too full for a reply the only, ordered both to be carried days to the furgeon. "The Captain, who was firth brought down, told me how dangeroully his Billy had been wounded. Prefently, after the hrave youth himself appeared, with his eyes overflowing with team, not for hundiff but for his father. Upon my afterance that his father swound was not dangerous, he became calm; but refured to be was not dangerous, he became calm; but refuted to be touched, usui his father's wound thould be fire dief-Then pointing to a fellow-fullerer," Pray, Sir drefs also that poor man, who is groaning so fadly be-fide." I told him, that the man had already been taken care of, and begged, that I now might have liberty to examine his woodd. He submitted 3 and calmly faid, "Sir, Ifear you mustamputate above the joint," Ireplied.
" My dear, I must." He clasped his hands together. "My dear, I munt." He classed his hands together; and, lifting his eyes towards heaven, he offered up the following thort hat earned perition:" Good God! do thou enable me to behave in my present entrances worthy of my state," He then told see he was all submittion. I performed the opperation above the joint of the knee; and during the whole time the intripid youth mever spoke a word, nor outered a groun that could be heared at the distance of a yard. It is ther at this time; but whatever he felt; tears were the only expression. Both of them were carried to Calent. is I the father was lodged in the house of his brother-id law; and the son was placed with me in-the hospital. For the first week! I gave comfort to both carrying good sidings to them of one another. But alst lat the good symmets that had arrended the young man began to disapper. The Captain perceived all in my constrance; and so unwilling was he to add to my diffrest, as feldom to speak about his son. One time he faid, "How long my friend, do you think my Billy may remain in a trate of uncertainty?" I replied, that if he survived the diffresth day after the operation, there would be strong hopes of his groover, On the thirteenth he died; and on the fixteenth, the Captain, looking me steadingly in the face; "Well, I yes, is : The father was lodged in the house of his bro the thirteenth he died; and on the fixteenth, the Cap-tain, looking me fletaffally in the face, "Well, Ives, how fares it with my hoy." Differening the truth from my filence, he cried bitterly, fluctered my hand, and begged me to leave him for one half hour. When I returned, he appeared, as he ever after did perfectly, calm and ferren. The excellent youth had been de-lirious the evening before his death; and at two o'clock' in the morning, he feat me a note written with a pen-cil, of which the following is a copy; "Mr. Ives will "conduct the diforder a for must be in when he is dy-"ing; and is wet in doubt shout his father,"—If Mr. Ives. "ing and is yet in doubt about his father, If Mr. Ives
"is not too bufy to honer this note, which nothing but
"the greatest uneafacts could draw from me. The boy "weits an answer." I immediately repaired to him and he had full fenfe enough to know me. He then faid, "And is he ched?"..." Who my dear?"—My father, fir."..." No my "lore; not is he in any danger, he is almost well."—"thank God : lam now fatisfied he is almost well."—" thank God : lam now fatisfied and am randy odie." He had a locked jaw, and was in great pain, but I understond every word he intered. He begged my purdon for having diffuring meast he formulated in the carry and before the day was ended, he furrendered a life that deferred to be immortal.—So far my author: And I only add, Does peace afford any feere that can compare with this in moving our, sympathetic stellings?

Fames Byers &Co. Have just manufactured a Large Quantity of

Iron Hollow Ware. Which they will dispote of by the ton, finaller parecis, or the fingle veffel, for Cath, and almost every kind of Country Froduce.

They have on hand,

Potash Kettles,

For the recommendation of which they would refer purchasers to the Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

15 Old Cast-Iron will be received in payment for

any articles. Springfold, Dec. 6, 1790. Ezekiel Williams, jun. Has just received from Europe, a quantity of GLASS WARE,

Confifting of -quart, pint, and half pint Decanters-quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers-Muffard Pots-elegant border d Wine Glaffes-comrminate ross-eigen worset white finks-Cream Cops
—Proof Phials—pint and half plan pockes Bottles, &c,
&c.—Which he will fell to retailers at the fame
prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Alfo—an affortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791. HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, nearthe Bridge Harryon,
CLOTHIERS Prefs Paper, by the groficor dozen;
Cartridge Paper, by the groficor dozen;
Papers by the grofic of dozen; Wenping Paper, by
the Ream; all parts of Wehther's Inflitate, in large or
fmall quantities; Writing Papers fine Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various fines; Walen,
Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

PROPOS AL,
CHRISTIN, Warning to the Churches. TO BEWARE OF WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING.

AND THE

Marks by which they are known.

ILLUSTRATED IN TWO DISCOURSES.

By Joseph LATHEOF, A. M. Paffor of a Churchin Weft-Springfield.

To this Edition will be subjuined, by the same An. thor, an APPENDIX, in which is discussed this question. Whether the succession of ministerial ordinating bas been continued quitbout interruption from the application

The general approbation which these Discourses rerie general approbation which these Discouries re-ceived among the people to whom they were deliveral, the defire which many have experiled for their repub-lication, and the concerting advice and folicitation of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have pro-ured them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above-valution.

(2) The first edition of this work met with a rapid

CONDITIONS. CONDITONS

I. It will contain about 14 offerop pages distill be printed in good demy paper, and a handlome type.

II. Price to inbigribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for fax copies, shall have a

feventh gratis. IV. As foon as 300 fableribers appear, the work will be put to the prefi, & finished as expeditionally as posi-ible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer

WANTED, A San Apprentice to the Taylors bufferfi, affiliefy Boy, about formers years old. CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

A LL persons that have demands on the estate of Arthelas Andersin, late of Chefter, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate

STEPHEN LYMAN, Admo'r.

Cheflet, Jan. 21, 1791.

STEPHEN LYMAN, Admnt.

Cheflet, Jan. 21, 1791.

Brock into the including of the fulfiriber, the 23d of Ostober laft, a red Heifer, with four white a-hout ber, no artificial mark, fulpoped to be one year all laft firing. The owner may have ber again by proving Amberts and having charge. less spring. I be owner may frozens and paying charges.

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

Greenfield, Dec. 22, 1790:

STRAYED from the fully, riber about the toth of Sest. D lift, two yearling Stears and one yearling Hefer-eve Stear in red, with bread borns, and fame white es his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, lain'd back his belly and tail—the ather is a light brindle, him d beet with a rubite face, belly and tail,—the Heiper is brindly with a rubite face, and four rubite, on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whether will take splaid creatures, and give motice fo that the owner may beet them again, shall be kandjumely rewarded, by JOHN HALE.

Bergardon. Tan. 1 1700.

Remarditon. Jan. 4, 1790. To fice is bereby given to the lababitants of Westampron, and families adjacent, that ASH-ES will be received by Lt. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jard Hent, at the fame price as is allowed at neighbouring Pot. Ash. manufacturies, and orders given on WRIGHT and STODDARD, of Northampton, where Goods will be delivered at cash price.
SALTS of LYE, and ASHES, will also be received.

ed by faid Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

ed by faid Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

YRATED from the flable of Elisa Lyman, about the

Sybby December laft, a forrel COLT, there your
eld, natural tratter, branded an the bip A. W. the lotteri
furfield to be mearly growns out. Wheever will return
field Celt, or give information nobere he may be had, at
Mr. Elias Lyman, or the furfieriber, float be bandforther
returned.

Nerthershow. Tan. 18, 2007. Nerthampion, Jan. 18, 1791.

TO BE SOld, A NUMBER of lots of land, beauting to the re-fate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Efg. last of Northampton; dysfarfd, lying in the towns of North-ampton, and Welliamton. Jan. 25, 1791.

Jan. 25, 1791. O S T,

ON Satisful y creating, the 218 oils, between Nonthampton & William (burgh, in the road, 12 or 14 dellar in Cath. Whoever has found faid money, or any put
thereof, and will return it to the Subferiber, final be
handlomely rewarded.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamflurgh, Flo. z. 1791.

Juli publiford, anothe be Sold by the Penner level, M. R. Whitman H. SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. Levi Leveron, at Alberta In New-Hampflure.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

History of the Life and Character of Services. FRANKLIN, L. L. D. & Gr. & Gr.

[Continued from our lak-]

VIEN but ten years of age, he was raken from febool to stift his father in his hadnels. The rade of a tallow chandler he fromged difficted, and telt the stronged delire for a sea hie. This inclination he was not permitted to indulge. But, living near the water, he heeans very skillful in swimming and managing a boat. Amongh his comrades he had generally retarificators, and fometimes led them into difficulties. One instance he used as relue as the first effort of a publick sprint. On a the edge of a falt martin, which, bounded a mill-pond, the boys ulusily though to fifth the proposed of the strong sprint of the grayment of the grayment. Franklin proposed to build a wharf, and pointed out x heap of stones which had been collected for building a newhouse, as proper materials for the purpose. In the evening, he and a number of his companions removed all the from, and under his direction outstend a considerable of a wharf. The workers, milling the stones in the morning, were lead to non-re who had removed them. When the property of the action were discovered, complaints were ios of the action were discovered, comprism were made to their parents, and forme of them were positively. Franklin endeavoured to judity himself; by plead-ing the stilling of the work. But his father coordined him, that nothing could be useful, which was not con-ident with honeity. His diffuse to the business of a tillow chandler fill-

His diffice to the bufinels of a rullow-chandler full-continuing, his father, apprechentive tell he thould run away and go to fea, endeavoured to fix his inclinations on land, by taking him to the though of different work-men. Hence he acquired a fondnels of feeing good sortmen employed at their bufinels, and was enabled sockmen employed at their business, and was enabled to perform many little things, when a workmen could not readily be procured, and to condruct machines for his experientar. This is a kind of knowledge, which would be ufeful to every perfon through life; and it might easily be acquired, by accustoming children frequently to rifit different workshops, and permitting them occasionally to ofe the tools.

The rade of a cutled was at length faced upon for

when occasionally to ofe the tools.

The trade of a custler was at length fixed upon for Prackin. But some diffigreement about a fire, determined his father to relinquish this intention.

He early contracted a sondness for reading in which he had not at first meth opportunity of indulgating. His father to harpy was small, conditing principally of books of polemical divinity. A book of Decer, inside an Ringy on Projects, might perhaps, here had some influence in giving him that projecting disposition, for which he was remarkable through disposition, for which he was remarkable through disposition, for which he was refusited to the house of the head of the hea Mathew Adams, an ingenious tradefunds, was had under agod collection of books. Franklin mow took is finey to poetry, and wrote leveral pieces. His bother thought this talent might be involved. Adaptions, and perfeased him to write two ballads, the lableds of which he propoide. One was called the Light Houge trage of, I twos founded on a medianchity sterident, which had recredly taken place, the drowning of Captain Worthilds and his two daughters. The other was a failor, fong on the capture of Track or Rhedkard, the noted pitted. It would undoubterely alord much fastisfaction to the the first productions of the recredit of the state of the state of the state of the first production of the state of our young assist, and he probably would have gone on in the first collinears, and the probably would have gone on in the first collinears, and the waity of our young assist, and the state, by criticiting his performances, and they may the our the out. ferrice of the confex, had not his father, by criticiting his performances, and thewing him the unprofitable-see of poetry, torned bis attention from it. The lovers of poetry may perhaps regret, that an inclination for this facility of the profit of the profit of the father than the thing had not been eacouraged. Whenever we observe what his perfectance enabled him to attain in other fluidies, it an scarcely be could have been attained to the profit of the pro

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

FRANKLIN, L. L. D. E. G. G.

FRANKLIN, L. L. D. E. G.

John Collins was one of Franklish most justinate.

interpolate the majoritable partial of poetry.

John Collins was use of Franklish — most intimate acquaintance. This was a boy who was very fond of realing. With him Franklin often diffused or various objects. Like north young disputation, they were very strangend very defines of configuring each other. One fulget was started, which produced a larger discussion than fulfil. It was refecting the form of collecting the fermal fex, and their a few of collecting the fermal fex, and their a few of the configuration of the configurati without entering into the merits of the case, note or-casion to point out to his foor, that, though he excelled his advertist; in correct fpelling and pointing, he was much interior to him in elegance of expertice, in arrangement, and perpireity. Couranced of the jus-lice of his father's treath's he determined to endea-votir to improve his manner of environg. Entrunately, the third volume of the Spectator tell in his way, This he bought and read over repeat dly with great ratisfation. The ftyle appeared to him excellent, and he refolved to invitate it. His method of doing this deferors to be known. Amer reading a paper deer, he he retolved to imitate it. His method of doing this deferves to be known. Aper reading a paper over, he took thorr notes of the leady eart. These he laid by for a few day, and then from them, endeavoured to complete the papers by expreding the sentments at length. He was sometimes at a lost for words. This length. Hewas forcetimes at a test for worst. In the thought the suight teamedy, by again having recounse to making veries, in which the constant want of words of the same import, has of different length and found, to fit the melve and ryme, obliges a person to seek for a wariety of words, and to impress this wantry upon the might. Accordingly, he turned force of the tales in the Spectator into verie, and, after some time tales in the Spectator into veric, and, after our time into profe again. He fomenines threw his hints into confused flare, and, after a few weeks endeavoured to reduce them to order. He thus acquired a method in reduce them to order. He thus acquired a method in expreding bit thoughts; and, by comparing, his com-paration with the original, he was enabled to correct any incorrectes in fivile or arrangement. Sometimes he conceived, that in a few inflances, he had improved upon the language and method of the original. This encouraged bin to perfect in his attempts to be-come a good writer. The world know how he has enouraged him to perferer in his attempts to be come a good writer. The world knows how he has flosecoide, and-from this we may learn, how he acquired that heautiful, unadorned famplicity of flyle, which dilinguishes his writings. This mode of improving flyle is certainly an excellent one, and deferres to be initiated. A smillar mode has been practifed in learning to write foreign languages, by first translating as author, and after some dats, endeavouring to clothe his thoughts in their original drefs.

Every moment of time, which he could figure from the duties of his profellion, was devoted to reading. Often did the filent and night hear witness to his labouri, and when obliged to return a look early in the morning, his eyes remained triangers to fleep during the night. When he was about future of Tryon, he was

the might. When he was adom taken to come to from the perial of a periormance of Tryon, he was perioral and the fine the perior advantages of a vegicially det, and determined to adopt the pacifice. As this could not be done in the family in which he boardest, called the the perior to the done in the family in which he boardest, and the perior the done in the family in which he boardest, and the perior the done in the family in which he boardest, and the perior the perior to the perior the perior to the perior that the perior the perior that the perior could not be done in the family in which he, boarded, he proposed to his brother, no board himfelf for helf, the usual price. The proposal was inflamily agreed to, and he lived in the most trought temperate mainet, often times dishing on tread and water. He thus faved half the modey allotted for his board, which he applied the purchasing backs. As his shall was quickly dispatched, he was enabled to speed great part of the time in fluid, when the other winterna were at their meals, and his flight repast was more tax-surable for sevental purfairs.

Memorabila, he acquired a fondards for the Socratick method of reaforing, which is, in many respects, preferable to a possive dogmarical manaers. In this mode of reasoning he became an adept, and often confounded persons, whole sensions the very employ heter sonated by the sonated than his own. It proved particularly useful to him in religions constructing, in which he was frequently engaged for, from reading Shaftshary, Coolins, and other deraised writter, he organ to doubt the truth of many point of religion. Time convinced hits of the follows this mode of argumentation, and taught, him that it was trather calculated to confound, than to convince, an adversary, and that a vidency obtained by if, denoted ingenious sophistry rather than strength of any other standards, and that a vidency obtained by if, denoted ingenious sophistry rather than strength of any other standards, and the respective strength of the standards of the s their politive manner, prevents as from attending to the trath or propriety of their observation. Every person will be defrous to give all the information, it his power to a model man, who is willing to feel and receive it, whill a politive man either will also more pains to collect information, or when it its affered its him he will me. him, he will not accept of it.

(To be continued.)

Legislature of Maffachufetts.
HOUSE OF RPPRESENT ATIVES.

(Contract from our loss.)
FRIDAY, January 25.
AFTERNOON.

D. Mr. Iceretary Avery delivered a methage from his Excellency the Governour, contraining the regard of the British Conful for this State, that a reversition of a judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of theoper and Pagen, relative to a manifum transition, should be ordered.

On motion of Mr. Breck, the doors were opend, and the vacant feats assigned for the accommodation of the

the varant feats affigued for the accommodation of the

Citizens,

The order of the day

Being called for, Judge Sewall rofe, and fild he was
how ready to hor, and he hoped, fully to univerthible
gentlemen who objected to his taking his feat, as the
of the Representatives of this Commonwealth. He
without therefore they might them cause why he was

willed therefore they might thew caufe why he was not rether in terria.

Mr. Gardiner role and fald, he was in hopes the learned geatleman woold have first flavor caufe, and proved his eligibility; but as he had declined it, he should fo far enter upon the fobject, as no prove from the true topini, and from a fair confirmation of the Coshitation that Judge Swall had no right to fit their. The Condition that Judge Swall had no right to fit their. The Condition that Judge Swall had no right to fit their. The Coshitation that Judge Swall had no right to fit their. The Coshitation that Judge Swall had no right to fit their of the Coshitation that Judge Swall had no right to fit their of the coshitation that Judge Swall had no find to fit their of the coshitation dues not expected the coshitation dues not expected by declare, that the Federal Judges within the Connanonwealth full be escloded, that therefore they are eigible, if they have all the qualifications about the coshitation in content and inabilation, the endeavouring. they are eligible, if they have all the qualifications are dicizenship, property and inhabitancy, dendeavouring the faid, to prove too, much, which was see had as prove be faril, to prove too, much, which was as had as prov-ing too little: For it proves that a Frenchman of A Syminal, duly naturalized and having the untergoal-incations, are eligible, and may hold tars although at the fame time, they are under the pay, and are officers of a foreign power—of another Sovereign than the Dec-cino power of this Star. — For every argument, that Biental purfuits.

He had made two unfucerisful attempts to learn a chimetick. At length the berame alhamed of his ignorance, and determined to make himfelf acquainted with this ufeful and important branch of knowledge with this ufeful and important branch of knowledge with this ufeful and important branch of knowledge with this ufeful and important branch of knowledge. Because a confiderable arithmetician. He also force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers force he washirten years of age he had read Lockers for he had a carefined and qualification of attachments. The Conditionion of Rhetorick, and from a manufacture of Rhetorick, and from a manufacture of the provention of the pay, of the Priction of the pay of the Priction of the pay of the Priction of the pay of the Priction of the pay. The pay of the pay of the Priction of the pay of