

A FABLE.
A MAN who would a barber's shop
 At York, and that'd fall many a fop,
 A monkey kept for his amusement;
 He made no other kind of use on't—
 This monkey took great observation,
 Was wonderful at imitations,
 And all he saw the barber do,
 He mimick'd straight, and did it too.

It chanc'd in thop the dog and cat,
 While *Priggle* din'd demurely fat,
Yach found noug't to play the knave in,
 So thow' he'd try his hand at flaving,
 Around the thop in habit he rothes,
 And gets the razors, soap and brushes;
 Now pulls he fix'd (no muscle mis' fires)
 And ther'd well her beard and whiskers,
 Then gave a gash as he begun—
 The cat cry'd *waugh!* and off she run.

Next *Towler's* beard he tries his skill in,
 Though *Towler* seem'd somewhat unwilling,
 As badly he was again succeeding—
 'T he dog runs howling round and bleeding.

Not yet was tir'd our roguish elf,
 He'd seen the barber there himself;
 So by the light upon the table,
 He rubs with soap his visage fable,
 Then with left hand holds smooth his jaw,
 The razor in his dexter paw;
 Around he flourishes and flatters,
 'Till all his face is foam'd with waters.
 His cheeks dispatch'd—his visage thin
 He cock'd to have beneath his chin;
 Drew razor forth—he could pull it,
 And cut, from ear to ear, his gullet.

MORALE.
 Who cannot write or handle pens,
 Are apt to hurt themselves and friends,
 Though others use them well, yet fools
 Should never meddle with edge tools.

EXTRACT FROM AN ENGLISHMAN'S PAPER.
LETTER TO A SISTER.
 My dear Sister,
 IN this letter, Maria, I shall just throw together a few loose hints, relative to your more ordinary conduct in life, and doubt not but they will suggest to you others of a similar nature, and bring about the desired effect, without the regular formality of a system, or the precise order of an elaborate discourse.

To caution you against the use of immodest words may seem extraordinary; but if we attend closely to the conduct of some women we shall find them extremely liable to err in this particular, especially in a knot of the gay and would-be-witty young damsels of the present age. Examine but the faces of a whole female audience, when a trifling sentence or witty word is emphatically delivered, and the impropriety of this caution will be easy to appear. These obnoxious specimens of gross wit, which throw bodies into such a tinge and leave such a smile of approbation on their countenances, cannot fail of being laugh'd after in the circles of society, and of course creep into their conversation, &c. of my acquaintance, and whom I believe to be strictly virtuous, cannot help expressing a secret satisfaction at a double entendre and following the example with a levity which, at least is highly imprudent. For my own part, I can by no means pardon, in a woman, a word capable of a loose construction. If it is only the effects of giddiness, and perfectly innocent mirth, it may not be so favourably considered, perhaps infants, which may be equally disagreeable and mortifying to hear; at the same time it is necessitated to put up with them, as being the occasion. Loose expressions to the sober part of the world, are very disagreeable in a man; but when a woman gives them utterance, they are intolerably shocking. In both they are certain indications of something amiss within.

Immodest words admit of no defects.
 "Reverence of decency is for want of sense."
 I was in company the other evening, with a set of young people, where the sprightly *Levia* appeared also to be. *Levia* as usual had a great deal to say—*Levia*, fort, which, as I have often hinted to her, bears, with her name, the name of indecency. She has naturally a great deal of agreeable vivacity which she displayed that evening with peculiar grace, had it not been for those disagreeable levities in her speaking of. However with the greatest part they passed for sterling wit, and *Levia* was uncommonly applauded by the gentlemen, and not a little envied by the less entertaining fair ones. But this light carriage and freedom of expression had like to have cost her dear the sequel. A young officer, to whom she was an entire stranger, drew just inference from her conduct, not at all favorable to her honor, and took an opportunity to offer his service to attend her to an opera house, which was only a square distant. She accepted his offer with a frankness peculiar to herself, and which was to him a confirmation of her suspicions. I could not help observing it and slipped out after them to prevent any disagreeable consequences that might happen to a good-natured, giddy girl, whom I esteem. They were not twenty yards from the door, when I heard her using very harsh language to him, and immediately after she screamed out, broke from him, and was running back, when I caught hold of her, and discovered myself to her and her partner. She immediately fainted in my arms, which did not a little shocked the young gentleman, who was now falling into a very violent passion. I did not feel sufficient power him for his behavior, which he indeed sufficiently apologized for before he left me; and, believe me,

the impression it had made on her, she will be very sparing of her double entendres in future, and already written she had felt the force of my admonitions on that subject before.

HONOR.
THE love of esteem is a natural passion, and, like other natural passions, becomes virtuous or vicious according to the direction which it takes, and the degree to which it rises. It is not worthy to preclude; but placed in a subordinate station, it may contribute to dignify the virtuous man. We despise those who, void of every other principle, twist and turn things into various forms, that they may gain applause, or rise to preference; but, on the other hand, we no less despise him, who, dead to the sentiments of honor, appears indifferent what is thought or said of him; and whether he passes in the world for an honest man or knave.

There is a pleasure in knowing that we have the esteem of those around us, especially if we are conscious that we have endeavored to deserve it. A fair reputation will be useful to us in every condition, especially in adversity; and it will contribute to render us useful to every relation. We are not to do good merely for the sake of a reputation; but we should desire a reputation that we may do more good.

The youth should come forward on the stage of life with a sense, that he has a part to act under the eye of mankind and of superior beings, and with a resolution to act his part, that he may stand approved to God, to himself, and to the world. Whatever is infamous and disgraceful, whatever would sink him into just contempt, and obstruct his generous purpose of doing good, he should view with virtuous abhorrence, and spurn with noble disdain.

The path of virtue leads to honor. That the virtuous part of mankind will esteem those of a virtuous character, will not be doubted. But the young and unexperienced fear, what treatment such a character may find among the gay, licentious and profane. Admitting it should be rudely handled by them, yet which is chiefly to be dreaded; the just censure of the wife; or the wanton ridicule of fools? There is not, however the danger which they imagine. The native dignity and amiable qualities of virtue will command respect even from those, who have never chosen her for their guide. When a youth finds his serious and noble resolutions abating through an apprehension of contempt or ridicule, I would advise him to consult his own feelings. Did you ever despise a virtuous action, or applaud a vicious one, when you saw it in another? Imagine to yourself a character, which you have sometimes seen. Here is a young gentleman, who, impressed with a sense of futurity, shuns the vices and follies of the world, and steadily pursues the path of wisdom. His natural gaiety is tempered with a religious gaiety; his language, tho' usually cheerful, is always discreet; and his manners, though easy and social, are ever pure. He is not averse to company; but he has resolution to withstand a strong temptation, and fortitude to reject a wicked inticement. He can associate with his friends, and refuse base compliances. He will have no fellowship with the works of impety; he rather reproves them. He maintains a virtuous character, but makes no ostentation of it; his governing aim is to act well; he prefers the silent approbation of the heart to the loudest praises of the world; he uses no unworthy arts to obtain the applause of men, viewed in comparison with the favor of his God; good report and ill report appear to him trifling and vain.—Do you despise such a character as this? If you should hear of the early death of such a person, would you think it an unhappy circumstance, that his death had been preceded in this manner of life?

A good man may be reproached and a bad man applauded.—But it is never, the pity of the former, that is the ground of the

reproach; nor the viciousness of the latter the object of the applause.—It is only some imputed virtue in the other.

A bad man may have friends, who, from interest or affection, will wish to raise his reputation, and will speak highly of him on every occasion. But will they hold up to public view the vicious part of his character? Will they proclaim to the world his avarice, ambition, malice, sensibility, knavery and profaneness, that they may recommend him to general esteem? No; they will labour to conceal his real vices, and will ascribe to him some excellent qualities, which have never been observed by others.

The virtuous man may have enemies, who envy his reputation, and wish to destroy it. But how will they attempt his disgrace? Not by telling the world, how pious, just, upright, generous and benevolent he is; but by magnifying some infirmity, or by imputing to him faults of which he never was guilty. They who are most forward to vilify a virtuous character, always discover a sense of the dignity of virtue, by detracting from the real merits, and aggravating the imperfection of the character which they vilify.

Conduct as wisely as you can, still you may find enemies, who will wish to defame you.

But be assured of this, your worst enemies will never fix on your virtues, as the offensive ground of reproach. They will endeavour to shade your virtues by displaying your mistakes, your infirmities or your faults. Your best security against reproach, is to walk with such integrity, that the busy tongue of slander shall find no evil thing to say of you; or, if it speak evil falsely, the obloquy may be confuted and silenced by your known and established reputation.

American Mercury.
BROKE GAOL.
 IN Northampton, on the night of the 5th inst. Daniel Bacon, of Backland, committed for theft—aged 35; 5 feet 9 inches high.
Charles Bacon, of Woodstock, in Connecticut, committed for Burglary—aged 25; 5 feet 7 inches high. Had on a London brown coat, without buttons, laced overalls, and black breeches under them. Whoever will apprehend said persons for that they may be recommitted to Gaol, shall have five dollars reward for each of them, and all necessary charges paid by **ELISHA PORTER**, Sheriff.
 Northampton, March 7th 1791.

WANTED.
 A quantity of good **Linen Yarn**, made from good flax, that will weigh sixteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made, by **LEVI SHEPHERD**.
 Northampton, March 21, 1791.

HUDSON AND GOODWIN.
 Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD, CLOTHING Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Carriage Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Imprinting, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Waxen Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

CASH.
 Will be given for an excellent Family **HORSE**,—A bright bay will be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

CASH
 Given for **FLAX**, by **ZEBINA STEBBINS**.
 Springfield, March 18, 1791.

WANTED, a fine white ROY, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire of SIMEON POMEROY.
 Northampton, March 21, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase, A LIKELY Horse about four years old, that runs to centers, for which good pay in hand will be made—a dark grey will be preferred. Enquire of **ARAD BROWN**.
 Eastampton, March 21, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.
WANTED, three or four journeymen JOINERS, for six months, to whom good pay will be made by B. A. EDWARDS.
 Northampton, March 1791.

Vol. V.] THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1791. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
 In the year of our LORD, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.
 An ACT for the relief of poor Prisoners confined in Gaol for Taxes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the authority of the same, That when any person standing committed to prison, by virtue of any warrant for the collection of any tax, rate or assessment, shall complain that he or she hath not estate sufficient to support him or herself in prison, the gaoler or keeper of the prison, shall on such complaint, apply to one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the county in which such person is, who shall thereupon make out a notification in writing, under his hand and seal, thereby signifying to the Assessors of the town, district, plantation or parish where such tax, rate or assessment was made, and also the Constable or Collector who executed such warrant, such prisoner's desire of taking the privilege and benefit, and of the time and place appointed for the intended caption of the oath or affirmation allowed by this act; which notification shall be served on such Assessors, and Constable or Collector, by leaving an attested copy thereof at the office of such Assessors, or at the usual place of abode of any one of them—and also at the usual abode of such Constable or Collector, at least thirty days before the time appointed for the taking the said oath or affirmation, that they may be present, if they see cause.

And be it further enacted, That any two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, of the said county, being disinterested, shall be and hereby are authorized and required, at the time and place appointed in such notification, and upon the examination of the return thereof, and a full hearing of the parties, who shall and may appear thereupon, and no sufficient cause to the contrary, in the opinion of either of the said Justices, being shown, and after due caution and examination of such prisoner, to proceed to administer an oath—or if he be of the sect called Quakers, an affirmation, in the form following, to wit:—

I do solemnly swear before Almighty GOD, (or I do affirm, as the case may be) that I had not, at the time of my imprisonment by (naming the said Collector or Constable) nor have I at this time, any lands, goods, money or demands either by or for the sum at which I am assessed in the list or warrant of taxes committed to me to collect, and for which I am taken in prison, or for the payment of any part of that sum, any necessary expens and fine other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes, and what has been expended for my necessary support while in prison, only excepted; nor have at any time before or since my said imprisonment, disposed of or entrusted to any person or persons, any estate either real or personal, whereby to avoid such payment.—So help me GOD, (or this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, in case of affirming as aforesaid.)

Which oath or affirmation being administered by the said Justices, or any taken by such prisoner, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the Justices administering the same to such gaoler or prison-keeper, he shall thereupon be such prisoner or at liberty, if he or she is in prison for any other cause; and the body of such prisoner

shall not be held in prison any longer upon such warrant or commitment. Which certificate to be made by the Justices as aforesaid, shall be in the form following, to wit:—

S—T—To the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol at C— W E the Subscribers, two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the county of S. hereby certify, that A. B. a poor prisoner, committed by warrant for taxes in the case of C. aforesaid, hath caused the Assessors of the town, district, or parish (as the case may be) by virtue of whose warrant he or she is confined, and also (naming the said Constable or Collector who executed such warrant) to be notified according to Law, of the said A. B.'s desire of taking the benefit of an act entitled "An act for the relief of poor prisoners confined in gaol for taxes," and no sufficient cause to the contrary being shown—We have, after due caution and examination of the said A. B. administered to him the oath or affirmation prescribed in the act aforesaid. Witness our hands and seals, this day of Anno Domini, 17

And the said Justices, or either of them, if only one be present, may adjourn to a future day, if he or they shall judge it to be necessary.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, having had at the time of his or her commitment as aforesaid, or afterwards, and before or at the time of taking such oath or affirmation, any lands, goods, money or demands, other than therein is excepted, and whereby he or she might have discharged the said rates or taxes, or any part thereof, or having disposed of or entrusted his or her estate, contrary to the tenor of the said oath, and shall be thereof duly convicted before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, he or she so therein offending, shall suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, which are or shall be in other cases provided: And in case such prisoner at the time of the intended caption, shall not take the said oath or affirmation, or not be admitted thereto by the said Justices, he or she shall be remanded back to prison, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act unless upon a repetition of the proceedings aforesaid, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered.

And be it further enacted, That all and every warrant for taxes as aforesaid, against such prisoner, shall, notwithstanding such discharge as aforesaid, be and remain good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any estate whatsoever, which may then or at any time afterwards, belong to him or her (his or her wearing apparel and other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes, only excepted) and may be carried into execution for the satisfaction of such taxes, out of such estate, in such sort and manner as might have been done in case the said prisoner had never been committed as aforesaid: Or the Constable or Collector who shall make such commitment, or the inhabitants of the town or place where such tax was assessed, shall and may have remedy therefor, by a suit or action, as for the proper debt of such Constable, Collector or inhabitants; any judgment to be recovered thereupon, to be satisfied on the goods or estate of such poor person, who shall and may be relieved by this act.

And be it further enacted, That when any person standing committed as aforesaid, for any tax due to this Commonwealth, or to the county, shall be liberated from such commitment, by virtue of this act, in every such case, the town, plantation, or district from whose Assessors the warrant by virtue of which such prisoner was committed, was issued, shall be holden to pay the whole tax required of such town, plantation or district, by law, such liberation notwithstanding.

Provided, and be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be imprisoned for the non-payment of the proportion of any tax which shall be assessed after the first day of April next, shall be discharged from confinement, by virtue of this act, the Collector or Constable making such imprisonment, shall not be discharged of the proportion which was due from such person, but shall be holden to pay the same; unless such imprisonment shall be made within one year next after the commitment of such tax to such Collector or Constable; or unless the inhabitants of such town or place, in legal town meeting shall see fit to abate the same to the Collector or Constable.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1791.
 This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
 In Senate March 10, 1791.
 This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
 Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
 True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.
 History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c.
 (Continued from our bill.)
 IN the year 1745, Franklin published an account of his new invented Pennsylvania Strepases, in which he minutely and accurately states the advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of Strepases, and endeavours to show that the one which he describes is to be preferred to any other. This cogitative has given rise to the open stores, now in general use, which however different from it in construction, particularly in not having an air box at the back, through which a constant supply of air, warmed in its passage, is thrown into the room. The advantages of this air, that a stream of warm air is continually flowing into the room, less fuel, necessary to preserve a proper temperature, and the room may be so tightened as that no air may enter through cracks, the consequences of which are colds, tooth aches, &c.
 Although philosophy was a principal object of Franklin's pursuit, for several years, he confined himself not to this.—In the year 1747, he became a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, he was chosen to the city of Philadelphia. Warm disputes at this time subsisted between the assembly and the proprietaries, each contending for what they conceived to be their just rights. Franklin, a friend to the rights of man from his infancy, soon distinguished himself, as a steady opponent of the unjust schemes of the proprietaries. He was soon looked up to as the head of the opposition, and to him was attributed many of the spirited replies of the assembly, to the messages of the proprietaries. His influence in the body was very great. This arose not from any insupportable power of eloquence; he spoke but seldom, and he never was known to make any thing like a declamatory harangue. His speeches when delivered of a simple nature, or of a well told story, the moral of which was always obviously to the point. He never attempted the flowery fields of oratory. His manner was plain and mild. His style in speaking, was like that of his writings, simple, unadorned, and remarkably concise. With this plain manner, and a penetrating and solid judgment, he was able to cau-