The Counter-part to the Song, BACCHUS's SHRINE.

BACCHUS sorry God of sin,
Thy crown's a thorn, thy throne's an inn;
Round thy sans *disease* sport,
And their dreadful train resort;
Here they fly with ghastly care,
Here they fly with mad despair;
Well they live to near thy shrine,
Encourag'd by distracting wine.
While to my lips the glass I raise,
Hear my song of mirthrous praise!
Thine is horrid fame, for deeds,
Worthy of distraction's meeds.
Thou can'st give me gloomy care,
Thou can'st give me mad despair,
And the furies haunt the shrine
Where *Bacchus* revels rant'd with wine.
Let *none grave and good*, but four,
Dare to praise thy blasting power:
Let *those* sip from lucid rills,
Drink that some fair cloud distills:
Their's be water, free from care,
Their's is joy, not mad despair:
Far from this blasphemous shrine,
Far from horror, far from wine,
Let me ever here remain,
Amidst the cursed, haggard train;
Reason's Voice is here well known,
War's alarm and *Misery's* groan—
Here I cling to fallow Care,
To *Keep* pale, and mad *Despair*;
Ever near this baleful shrine,
Give me *Slavery*, *Hate* and *Wine*.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

I speak that which I know, and testify that which I have seen.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

THE impartial remarks on wives, contained in one of your late papers, induce me to give a short account of my life, in confirmation of them. The gentleman seems to write from observation; but I can assure him that I speak from experience.

In my youth I was often told that I was handsome—an angel—all perfections, that my will ought to be a law to the man I approved. All this, to be sure, was every civil, and what gentlemen use to say to ladies. Nor is it reasonable to imagine that such language can produce any other effect than a great esteem for those who use it. While we are young, it is not to be supposed that our experience will suffer us to believe a syllable of it.

I soon grew attached to one of these obsequious gentlemen; and, to make short of the story, we were married. For two or three month I was indeed his darling—I never was less than his dear. I still tried to pursue the same conduct which formerly had made me an angel. But unfortunately I lost all my understanding and perfection at once. Because my husband always proved to our acquaintance, that I did not even know how to order a pudding; when to go abroad or stay at home; nor how to dress my two daughters. What was worse than all, through his perpetual opposition to my will in the most minute manner, and his kind remarks were all designed for my good, I had lost the sense of perceiving it, and was ever chagrined with his benevolence.—Cruel death snatched away this indulgent spouse.

In a few months my reason happily returned; my delicate sense of propriety was as great as ever; and I again became an angel, a goddess, and was again entertained with the same language I had been accustomed to when a girl. I was not however quite so credulous as I had been. But I was so often told of my hard heartedness and cruelty that I at last consented to marry again; not without some apprehension that I might once be deprived of my reason. I nevertheless thought it better to run this risque than to be cruel; for I always believed that whatever faults we had as women, we were never famous for this imperfection.

The event proved that my apprehensions were not groundless. My reason fled, and I was a second time an idiot. For though I brought a large estate, I was not deemed capable of spending a single farthing of it with prudence; no, not to buy a pound of butter. My spouse was so good natured and obliging that he would never trouble me with a penny; *Because it would fatigue me to lay it out.* I was fully convinced of his ability to manage my estate, since, when I married him he had never ten pounds at once at his disposal in his life, though I made him master of four thousand. But some how or other I obtained fifty pounds—I shudder to relate it! In a fit of phrensy I spent it all in clothing myself and daughters. The loss of it broke his heart, and he died.

A few years elapsed and I was prevailed upon to marry a grave old gentleman who had often said I was endowed with charm sufficient to engage a youth of fifteen. I did not fully believe him, but resolved to make one experiment more before I also died.

I found him very affectionate after he had been (as he expressed it) at the tavern on business. This often happened; and I shall carry some tokens of his love to the day of my death. Three ribs broken by his club—seven scars on my head and face with the tongs and his cane, are most lasting marks of attachment. And yet I was frequently such a fool as to run away from these *tender* embraces; nay, more—I confess it with shame, I did worse; I struck him with his cane, when he was *rendering me due benevolence over the shoulders with a fire shovel.* This was ingratitude—But what will not the perverseness of women abuse & misconstrue!—I could easily tell you of some hundreds of women who have been treated as mildly, and who have behaved as ungratefully as I have done:—But being now a third time a widow, tho' solicited to do it, I have resolved never more to torment any of the gentle, innocent and indulgent men with so refractious, turbulent and vile a thing as a woman.

Hence, my good friend, you may see that the women are evidently not blamed without a just cause; they are always obstinate and unnatured from the badness of their hearts—insensible as asses, and plagues to the world!—that the men are seldom in the fault; that Solomon and all who have to do with us, were arrant fools for meddling with such serpents; and that none but old bachelors can have any just pretensions to good nature, reason and humanity.

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

N. BLAKE & Co.

HEREBY inform the Public, and their customers in particular, that they shall remove from Northampton to Hartford the first of May next, where they intend to keep a large and general assorment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford for cash, or most kinds of country produce—they further inform the Traders in this part of the country, that they have taken a large and commodious Store on the bank of the River and near the Ferry at Hartford, where it will be very convenient for them to store any kind of Goods or produce for any term of time they shall chuse—and that they will attend to any business in that line on small commissions, for all those who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

They likewise request those indebted to them, to call at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same sometime before the first of May next, as it will be attended with great inconvenience if neglected until they remove. A compliance with the above request for a settlement, will much oblige their Humble Servants.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Northampton, April, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that their lands are taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Capt. Enoch Shephard, flate tax 5s. 8d.
Benjamin Converse, flate tax 2s. 2d.—town tax 1s. 1d.—minister tax 3s. 1d.—school tax 1s. 10d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich, on a o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

WALTER FOBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13, 1791.

GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR Sale, at the house of JOHN ESTER WRIGHT, *a few rods north of the barying ground, Northampton. April 1791.*

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS the EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Monday the 11th of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011 Prizes				15800
3989 Blanks,		Deduction		2200
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash,—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon immediately,

A *FARM in Goshen, with a commodious Dwelling House, two Barns, and Shed, with a young Orchard on the same that made twenty barrels of cyder the last season. Said Farm contains about 200 acres, suitably proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasturing and woodland. Payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Reuben Dresser, living near the premises, or of the subscriber living in Charlton, county of Worcester.*

MOSES DRESSER.

April 9, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Grier*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Joseph White,
Samuel Hill,
Amos Avery.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where printing in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,
Of any size, may be had at the above place—also, Justices' black
Record Books, &c.

WANTED,
A quantity of good
Linen Yarn,
made from good flax, that will weigh sixteen ounces to the pound, for which good pay will be made by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the town of Norwich and Chester, lately owned by Capt Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.

Westfield, March 30, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

A LIKELY Horse, about four years old, that trots a canter; for which good pay in hand will be paid—a dark gray will be preferred. Enquire of

ARAD BROWN.

Hampton, March 23, 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 243.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 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 repealing part of an Act, entitled, "An Act providing a speedy method for doing justice, when, through mistake, Executions are levied on Real Estate, not belonging to the debtors."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the provisionary clause in said Act, declaring that no application by any Creditor shall be sustained after the expiration of two years, from the time of extending and levying any Execution, through mistake, upon Estate that did not belong to the Debtor, be, and hereby is repealed and made null and void.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 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.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for regulating the Fishery in Connecticut River.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, shall between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June in any year, set or draw any seine or seins or any other machine, for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or in any river or stream falling into the same, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning, until the rising of the Sun on Tuesday morning: And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and also the value of the seine and other machines or utensils used in fishing as aforesaid, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same before any Court having jurisdiction thereof. And all acts heretofore made for regulating the fishery in the rivers and streams aforesaid, are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 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.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1791.

WHEREAS certain persons have been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, and Council of this Commonwealth, to the office of Coroner, who did neglect to give Bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the said office, until the time allowed for that purpose by law was expired.

Resolved, That each and every person, who has been appointed to the office of a Coroner as aforesaid, and has neglected to give bond as the law directs, be, and hereby is allowed to give bonds at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the County to which such persons belong.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 11, 1791.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From KNOX's MORAL ESSAYS.

On the GUILT *of* INCURRING DEBTS *without either a* PROSPECT *or an* INTENTION *of* PAYMENT.

AMONG the various devices which young men have invented to involve themselves in difficulties and in ruin, none is more frequent than that of incurring debts without any real necessity. No sooner is the aspiring youth emancipated from his school, or his guardian and superintendant, than he becomes in his own idea, a man, not only so, but a man of consequence whom it behoves to dress and make a figure. To accomplish the purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men, just entering into life, are usually inconsiderable, it is necessary to borrow on the most disadvantageous terms, or to purchase the various requisites of a pleasurable life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings, to a great sum. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good, in the same career; but adieu to real pleasure, to improve, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual loss learns to weigh him down; and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to be affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere enjoyment; and if he does not fall a victim of despair, survives only to drag a precarious existence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and, to elude the researches of persecuting creditors. Even if he is enabled, by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful folly has contracted; yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and fears; in fabricating excuses and pretences; and in flying from the eager pursuits of duns and bailiffs.

But his folly, however pregnant with misery, is entitled to pity, and may, in some degree admit of those excuses, passions, youthful ardour, and want of experience. Thousands, and tens of thousands, have ruined their fortunes, and their happiness by hastily running into debt before they knew the value of money, or the consequences of their embarrassment. We pity their misfortune, but in the first part of their progress we do not usually accuse them of dishonesty.

But the habit of incurring debts, though in the earlier periods of life it may originate in thoughtlessness, commonly leads to a crime most atrocious in itself, and injurious to society. He who prayed against poverty, felt he should be poor and real, understood human nature. Difficulties and distress have a natural tendency to lessen the restraints of conscience. The force of honour, when formed by that sort of poverty which is occasioned by profligacy, had not defended with sound principles (such as men of the world do not often possess) has for the end, gave yielded to discretion. He then who began with incurring debts merely because he was brought fashionable by passion or fancy, and was not able to discharge their gratification, proceeds, when the habit is confirmed, and the first principles disregarded, to contract debts whenever unsuspecting confidence will afford him an opportunity.

If he possesses talents, distinction, or any kind of sincerity, he will soon find it difficult to gain credit. Young tradesmen, desirous of making connexions, are ready to say any thing, and hope that, if it is long before they receive their money, they shall not be without the great man's patronage or recommendation. But here also they are often deceived; for the great man considered his creditors as his enemies, never thinks of them but to contrive methods to avoid and deceive them.

If he happens to receive any money he takes care to expend it among strangers, who have no other demand upon him but for the commodity which he pays for at the time of purchase. The world is wide; and when one set of credulous tradesmen are wearied with expectation and disappointment; the great man migrates to another part of the town or country, and condescends to honour some ambitious but unfortunate mortal with the honour of dealing with him. Thus the great man goes on during the greater part of his life, and when the creditors are importunate, and the horrors of a gaol impend, he collects his property and withdraws from the kingdom, or living in disguise, enjoys his luxuries, and laughs at his deluded tradesmen. Indeed, as most ill qualities go together, his pride is so great, that he scarcely vouchsafes to bestow upon them a moment's consideration.

But while the builder, the draper, the stylos, the butcher, the baker, and the chandler, remain unpaid, the jockey and the horse dealer, the mistress and the blusher gamester, receive ready money with ostentatious profusion. Sharpers and prostitutes, with all the qualities of thievery, not in those riches which ought to be paid to honest men, who, with their families, are reduced to a state of starving, by feeding, clothing, and accommodating some hard-indeed profligate, and extravagant debauchee. Who but some great malignant will see he sees a man in high life, as it is called, eating a joint of meat of some poor tradesman, whose children are at the same moment begging of their parents a morsel of bread? Who sees, without lifting up his hands, my Lord, or Sir John, sitting joyous at the head of a plentiful table, supplied *gratis*, with every article, by the father of those children?

Indeed the pride and vanity of some persons who value themselves on their birth, or their fashionable mode of life, induce them to look upon themselves as superior order of beings, and to presume that they have a right to be Bill supported by their tradesmen in profusion and elegance, even after they are reduced to their circumstances either by misfortune or misconduct. If an honest man makes his demand, he is impertinent; his insolence is not to be borne; he is dismissed; but not until he evidently shows that he will no longer supply the commodities in which he deals. On his dismission, some exception is taken to his account; a dispute ensues, and that dispute furnishes the fine gentleman or fine lady with a pretence for not paying the bill. In the meantime card parties, visitings, and all fashionable pleasures proceed as usual. For, Who would be so vulgar as to attend to the importunence of the scum of the earth, or suffer one fashionable pleasure to be set aside by the clamorous importunity of a mean mechanick; though his meanness arises from his having spent his substance in supplying the person who disputes him, with the instruments of luxury, or the necessaries of life?

The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasure, and the passion for external appearance, which characterise the present age, are necessarily productive of expensive expenses beyond their means, and difficult, where principles are deficient, dishonesty. No wonder then, that in no age have happened, swindlers, and insolvent contractors of debt, so much abounded. There is hardly any mode of public life, especially in the metropolis, in which you can be engaged, without having your property exposed to the depredations of villains, who have made cheating a profession, and reduced the art of robbery to system.

Many of the persons who live on the substance of others, by borrowing, purchasing, or employing without intending and without being able to pay, make a splendid figure, and pass for gentlemen and men of honour. But however they may ostentate themselves on their success, and in the gratification of their pride and vanity, I shall not hesitate to pronounce them more criminal and detestable than highwaymen and housebreakers, because, to the crime of actual theft, they add a most ungenerous breach of confidence.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
TRUE LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, is a word greatly made use of, but as little understood by people in general. The definition of the word Liberty, as commonly understood, is, freedom, which is a power a man has to do, or forbear any particular action, as seems good to him, leave, or take leave for. I remember about the year 1774 there were Political Gentlemen, that wrote, and published in news papers, as well in public and private letters, much about Liberty, and freedom. Our great orators, and ministers, (who are not always wise) will at