

HAIR, unless Simplicity! beautiful maid, In the genuine attractions of nature array'd, Let the rich, and the proud and the gay, and the vain, Still laugh at the graces that move in thy train;

No charm in thy modish allurements they find; The pleasures they follow a fling leave behind; Can criminal passions captivate the breast, Like virtue with peace and serenity blest?

O would you Simplicity's precept attend, Like us with delight at her altar you'd bend The pleasures she yields would with joy be embrac'd, You'd partide from virtue, and love them from taste.

The linen enchants us the bodies among, Tho' cheap the musician, yet sweet is the song: We catch his soft warbling in air as the Breeze, And with ecstacy hang on his ravishing notes.

Our water is drawn from the clear fountains of Spring, And our food nor dainties nor fancy brings; Our mornings are cheerful, our labors are light, Our evenings are pleasant, our nights crown'd with rest.

From our culture you garden its ornament finds, And we catch at the hint for improving our minds; To live to some purpose we constantly try, And we mark by our actions the days as they fly.

Since such are the joys that Simplicity yields, We may well be content with our woods and our fields; How useless to us then, yet great, were your wealth, When without it we purchase both pleasure and health!

THE TAYLOR'S DREAM.

AN ORIENTAL TALE. A TAYLOR who was dangerously ill, had a remarkable dream. He lay, fluttering in the air, a piece of cloth, of a prodigious length, composed of all the change he had made, of a variety of colours. The angel of death held this piece of patchwork in one of his hands, and with the other gave the tailor several strokes with a piece of iron. The tailor awakening in a fright, made a vow, that if he recovered, he would embrace no more, than he soon recovered. As he was diffident of himself, he ordered one of his apprentices to put him in mind of his dream, whenever he cut out a suit of clothes.

The tailor was for some time obedient to the intimations given him by his apprentice. But a nobleman having lent him to make him a coat out of a very rich stuff, his virtue could not resist the temptation. His apprentice put him in mind of his dream to no purpose: "I am tired of your talk about the dream," says the tailor; "there was nothing like this in the whole piece of patchwork which I saw in my dream, and I observed likewise, that there was a piece deficient; that which I am now going to take, will render it complete."

ANECDOTE.

ANECDOTE in the reign of Lewis XI. of France, a having foretold something disagreeable to the King, the king, in revenge, was resolved to have him killed. The next day he sent for the astrologer, and ordered the people about him at a signal given, to throw the astrologer out of the window. As soon as the king saw him, he said, "You that pretend," says he, "to be such a wise man, and know so perfectly the fate of others, inform me a little, what will be your own, and how long you have to live." The astrologer, who now began to apprehend some danger, answered with great presence of mind, "I know my destiny, and am certain I shall die three days before your Majesty." The king, on this, was so far from having him thrown out of the window, that, on the contrary, he took particular care not to suffer him to want any thing, and did all that was possible to retard the death of a man, which his own was so closely to follow.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer bereof, THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT; CONTAINING.

- I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz. Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequot War—Story of Philip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gertrude—Story of the Burning of Skenedady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, who was a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottontail.
- II. Rudiments of English Grammar.
- III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.
- IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.
- V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.
- All adapted to the capacities of children.
- By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. Attorney at Law.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791. PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A DVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering Illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz. History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further reflections on the same subjects—On pleasure—On ambition—On gentleness—On private conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On liberality—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On modesty in domestic life.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT. We have presented you with the pure editions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preferred them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public. This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manly firm, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, devoted as it were above herself, and indefatigable in the duties of kindness, and the horror of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which she owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the Church; and another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are interlarded with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those epistles, or that variety which distinguishes a romance, it is only because TAYLOR was none of the poets, and she never intended to be so; for, to command the attention and admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the language here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but the will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS. I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be four fillings and six pence.

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a pocket prayer.

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expense of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken. SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by E. W. Weld, the intended publisher, and by the Printer herof.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward. SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) failed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and either intentionally or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India Island, disposing of the cargo, and embarking the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned DENNIS to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs; and in case a recovery of property ensue, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. A. LAWRENCE, Jun. (For full and other concerned in said Shipments.) Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS OF LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by WILLIAM MOORE. Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791. CASH. And the highest Price given for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES, By ERASTES LYMAN. Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791. PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, THIRTY FOUR SERMONS, On the most useful and important SUBJECTS; Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. Late President of the College in PAINEBORO. IN TWO VOLUMES. To which are prefixed, a SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES. By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION. PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and his Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have for long being celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will stand in our countenance and with it universal success. SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley. RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately. SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS. I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be Fifteen fillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum).

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Butler, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscriptions papers are lodged. PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription, The Writings on Government, of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE, to wit.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers, COMMON SENSE, (both written during the late war) AND—THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man; are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to be made known to their posterity—to guard them against the political errors which have sprung up among us—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other; and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of selfish avarice, on the inalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS. I. This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good penny paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400).

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for their trouble, and bookellers shall receive the customary allowance.

* Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer herof. For CHARLES FORD, (St. Charles) THE SLOOP Obedia, Sidden Chapman, Maffet, will receive freight on Board at Hartford, from the 10th to the 25th October instant. She is good 20 Tons Burden, for freight or passage 20/6 Vtd to T. PALMER, Seafield. Said Palmer wants to purchase 10,000 weight CHEESE to be delivered at Seafield by the 20th Sept, for which one-half cash will be paid down and the rest in six month.

T O B E S O L D by the Subscriber in Chesterfield, a good FARM, containing about 80 Acres of Land, with a convenient House and good Barn thereon, well situated within about half a mile of the meeting house. Said Farm is well wooded and watered, and under good improvement, with an Orchard bearing excellent fruit. WILLIAM BANNISTER. Chesterfield, October 1, 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1791. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY John Hancock, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A PROCLAMATION, For a Day of public THANKSGIVING.

IN consideration of the many undeserved Blessings conferred upon us by GOD, the Father of all Mercies; it becomes us not only our private and usual devotions, to express our obligations to him, as well as our dependence upon Him; also specially to set apart a Day to be employed for this great and important Purpose.

I HAVE therefore thought fit to appoint, and by the advice and consent of the Council, do hereby accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the fourteenth of November next, to be observed as a day of Public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, throughout this Commonwealth—Hereby calling upon Ministers and People of every denomination, to assemble on the said Day—and in the name of the Great Mediator, devoutly and sincerely offer to Almighty GOD, the gratitude of our Hearts, for his goodness towards us; more especially in that he has pleased to continue unto us so great a measure of Health—to cause the Earth plentifully to yield her increase, for that we may be supplied with the Necessaries, and the Comforts of Life—to prosper our Agriculture and Fishery, and above all, not only to continue to us as the enjoyment of our civil Rights and Liberties; but the great and most important Blessing, the Gospel of Jesus Christ: And together with our cordial acknowledgments, I do earnestly recommend, that we may join the pious confession of our sins, and implore the further continuance of the Divine Protection, and the Blessings of Heaven upon this people; especially that he would be graciously pleased to direct and prosper the Administration of the Federal Government; and of this, and the other States in the Union; to afford His further Smiles on our Agriculture and Fishery, Commerce, and Manufactures—to bless the Allies of the United States, and to afford his Almighty Aid to all People, who are virtuously struggling for the Rights of Men—so that universal Happiness may be established in the World; that all may bow to the Sceptre of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and the whole Earth be filled with his GLORY.

And I do also earnestly recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile Labor and Recreation, inconsistent with the solemnity of the said Day.

JOHN HANCOCK. In SENATE, the fifth day of October, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety One, and in the sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By His Excellency's Command, JOHN AVERY, Sec. Secretary. GOD save the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A NEWS-PAPER is true a type of that spruce and levity for which our countrymen are renowned by foreigners, that it may justly be styled Englishman's coat of arms: and yet the Turkish Alcoran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahomedan, as a parish feast to an overseer, a fireng dispensing launch to an alderman, or a general election to a freeholder, as game is to an English politician. If the delectable par gives an account of naval armament trim; or against Old England's enemies, he treats the Admirals and Captains in half jest; a piece; wishes them success: gets drunk with loyalty; and goes to bed with his head full of geometry, four, forty-four, fifty, six, transports and frigates.

A newspaper, whose magnitude is so much superior, and where the chief of its contents are not sanctioned by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the reciprocal of invention. Hence it is made a mansion of wit and wit; it is said a correspondent remarks:—with a jest of jest and jest—that at once to please, amuse, divert, and inform: and yet the eulogium of Pandora's box do not operate more extensively, than these paragraphs do over the whole face of the earth. If you hear, can alter a man's face as the weather would a language, and if you can make a man cry, and like an electrical fluid, can give a man a shock, or like an electrical fluid, can give a man a shock, or like an electrical fluid, can give a man a shock, or like an electrical fluid, can give a man a shock.

tant, and an agreeable part of a newspaper. Carefully may be extended by observing the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different persons. Thus a marriage will mortify the breast of an old maid, but the side of a young one, while it gives consolation to many a poor dejected husband, who reads that another has fallen into his situation. A death, if it no wife, will make husbands envious the widower; wives and widows may be deceased, and but the husband's good fortune, exclaim against the number for not knowing a proper degree of sorrow on the occasion; while one of them, perhaps, marries him a month after. In short, all the passions incident to the human frame, are elated and put in motion by a newspaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the necessities of life. Politics are now the rage of the times, a dish equally sumptuous to the king & cobbler: Poetry is almost palatable only to the lovers of the mode. There are others that act as narcotics to complete the simile.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not so liable to change, as the newspapers. We have on Monday, a capitalist—Tuesday, a scholar—Wednesday, a confidant—Thursday, a probable—Friday, a politician—and, on Saturday, a grammarian. Thus six or seven for five days regularly increase, till the sixth brings forth a disappointment. Its defects however, bear no comparison to its beauties, which are equally celebrated in the court as on the tailor's shop board.

One person's affections lie in the stocks, arrivals of stock, and arrivals in battles, a third delights in spectacles, a fourth in fustled, a fifth in wit, and a sixth in poetry. Thus a newspaper is a repository where every one has his hobby-horse.

Without newspapers, our coffee-houses, and barbers shops, would undergo a change next to a depopulation; and our country villagers, the curate, the exciseman, and the blacksmith, would lose the self-satisfaction of being as well as.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL MONITOR.

"Young men likewise enjoin, to be sober minded."

SOBRIETY of mind, is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyment, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and a regular self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life. To them, therefore the admonition of the text, is very proper; directed to those who are ignorant of fear, that they may be in a habit of being less regarded. Experience advances the admonition on the subject, after they have advanced in years. But the wisdom of youthful views and passions, is adverse to sobriety of mind. The feats which present themselves, at our entrance upon the world, are so many and so varied. Whatever they are in themselves, the lively spirit of the young girl every opening prospect. The field of hope appears to stretch wide before them. Pleasure seems to put forth its bloom on every side. Impelled by desire forward they rush with inconsiderate ardor. Prompt to decide, and to choose, averse to hesitate, or to enquire, credulity becomes unlight by experience, they become unacquainted with danger, health, peace, unshowered by disappointments. Hence arise the perils which surround them. As soon as they are capable of reflection, they must perceive that there is a right and a wrong, in human actions; that those who are born with the same advantages of fortune are not equally prosperous in the course of life. To prevent the young from being a disgrace to their friends, and a burden on society; and that the young attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honor, let them to God be recommended to their choice. This is the foundation of good morals, and it is particularly graceful and becoming in youth. To be void of religion argues a cold heart; defective of the best affections which belong to that age. Youth is the season for warm and generous emotions. The heart should then spontaneously rise into the admiration of what is great, glow with the love of what is fair and excellent, and melt in the core of goodness. Where can any object be found so proper to kindle those affections, as the Father of the Universe, and the Author of all Felicity? Unhindered by veneration, can you contemplate that grand and majestic being, who works every where display. Unceasingly admire, can you view this profusion of good which is in this pleasing strain of life, his beneficent hand pours around you? Happy in the love and affection of those with whom you are connected, look up to the Supreme Being, as the inspirer of all the

friendship which has been shewn you by others; himself, the first and your best friend. View religious homage, as a natural expression of gratitude to him for all his goodness. Let religion be with you not the cold and barren offspring of speculation, but the warm and vigorous dictate of the heart.

From the Boston GAZETTE.

Cape-Francois being within the tract of country, and the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the same, are desired to be vigilant and watchful of the Blacks, for the sake of their account of that place, which has received from the correspondence, may not be oversteering.

OF CAPE-FRANCOIS.

THIS CITY (for it may be called) is situated at the bottom of a considerable bay, is about half a mile wide to the foot of the mountains, and near one and an half in length. The houses are chiefly built of stone, one and two stories, and a few with three stories, all compacted and joined together, except where the streets intersect, of which there are a great number. The town is laid out in squares, very large, and from each road the streets run straight to the extremity of each, which are all paved except Spanish, the widest and handfomest. None of the streets exceed 30 feet in width, except the one just mentioned, which is extremely disagreeable, though they are all kept clean. There are many public buildings, but the barracks are the noblest pile I ever saw. These buildings occupy an entire square, in the centre of which is a spacious court or yard capable of reviewing two regiments. There is but one entrance, by an iron gate, which is continually guarded. The facade in the next foreground; it is of stone, of a great length, having two wings which run back towards a beautiful garden, under the mountain. In front is a spacious walk, where the citizens, &c. continually repair for exercise. The entrance is by a noble gate into the wall, and which fronts on Spanish Street, or Rue Espanole. The annex is next to the state-house, from which it is separated by a narrow paved street. The buildings & walls occupy another square, together with the gardens; but I never could get a peep into this garden, for I therefore know nothing about what is done within it, which is continually guarded. The prison, another public building, larger than it is grand. The arsenal, the King's stores, are grand buildings. The play-house is a large building, indeed are three tier of boxes. The free people of colour are admitted only into the upper. The expense is very trifling—for twenty-four dollars you get three or four times a week for a whole year—the pit is very large, and I suppose in both 2000 persons may be accommodated without being crowded.

In Rue Espanole, and other parts of the town, are several academies, and boarding schools, where children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and embroidery, &c. Towards the end of the town at the entrance of a pass between the mountains, in a delightful situation, is an academy for the ultrafines, where they are taught the above accomplishments; and many of the young ladies exceed in politeness and good behavior, some of the white ladies.

Daily, almost, when the weather is good, in some parts of the town where the schools are kept, you may often see the scholars walking in procession, with their masters in the rear, and the smallest of the children going first. These processions are rarely far the exercise of the young pupils.

The description of the hospital or providence society, would take more time than I have to spare at present. Suffice it to say, that the building is grand, and to go to it you enter from the road and walk through a delightful and very extensive green lined on each side with fluted trees. It is about one mile from the town. Passing through the house by a spacious passage you enter the gardens, and the first thing which strikes your notice is a noble and beautiful fountain. In the garden are a number of fine ponds, all floored with stone or marble, besides the utmost extensive walks of stone for conveying water to every part of the garden, in which are beautiful groves of oranges, limes, pomegranates, figs, tamarinds, coconuts, plantain bananas, &c. with an astonishing variety of flowers, and almost every kind of garden plants which can be produced in America.

I must make some small addition to my description. In this place are four or five public squares, in each of which is a fountain, which supplies the inhabitants with the water which they drink. At the bottom of this street, near the sea, is a fountain of a fulling mill, the shipping with water. The Place d'Armes is where all the executions are done. On one side of this square is the Church, which has a most noble front, the building is of stone, and the inside is really grand; the roof supported by two rows of noble pillars; the paintings