Extract of a Resolve passed February 14, 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance that Tax, No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures for speedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6, in specie, and that only, in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto, and not by any means admit of such delays therein as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth: And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly; and also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings hereupon had, shewing the several payments made by each town and district, with the time of such payments, and time of his issuing such executions.

"And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed immediately to enforce the collection of taxes No. 4, and No. 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 18, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer consider himself as under similar directions relating to the speedily enforcing the collection of the taxes subsequent to tax No. 6, with those which he was by a resolve of the General Court passed February 14, 1789, directed to observe in enforcing the payment of the said tax No. 6,—and that like expectations will be had touching his conduct in regard to the taxes first mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 28.

IN obedience to the foregoing Resolves of the Hon. Legislature, the Subscriber hereby notifies the Collectors of No. 4 tax, granted in 1784, and No. 5 tax, granted in 1786, that unless they pay in and settle with him for their collections of said taxes on or before the 15th of November next, he shall be obliged to issue executions for all the balances that may then remain due.

He also notifies the Collectors of No. 6 tax, granted in 1788, and No. 7 tax, granted in 1789, that those taxes being appropriated for the payment of that part of the new Loan Notes, (given for warrants, duebills, &c.) which becomes due on the first day of January next, it is necessary they should pay their balances on or before the 15th day of December next, and thereby prevent executions, which will issue for all that may be outstanding after that time.

The Collectors of No. 8 tax, granted in 1790, are also requested to exert themselves in their collections and payments of said tax, and thereby avoid the expence of executions to themselves and to the government.

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

L O S T,

ON the 13th inst. between the Meeting-House in Chesterfield and Lyman's Ferry, Hadley, a string of GOLD BEADS, tied with a Ribbon.—Whoever has found said Beads and will leave them with the Printer hereof, shall receive a handsome reward.

W A N T E D,

A Smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the CLOTHIER's business. Inquire of THADDEUS CLAP.

Easthampton, Octo. 17, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE. *Royal Quarto.*

MR. THOMAS, of WORCESTER, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the Publick, that he has this day completed the Old and New-Testaments of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at WORCESTER, or to him and Company at BOSTON, by the first day of November, next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the Publick, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, September 29, 1791.

W A N T E D,

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, for the Month, to whom good pay will be made.—Inquire of STEPHEN BILLINGS.

N. B. WANTED as an apprentice to the above business, a smart active Boy about 15 years of age.

Conway, Octo. 10, 1791.

W A N T E D,

AS an Apprentice to the *SHOE-MAKING* business, a smart active lad, about 12 or 14 years of age.—Inquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Deacon SIMEON WAIT, late of Hinsdale, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Hinsdale, the second Tuesdays in November, December, and March, next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JONATHAN GOODANOUGH, } Commissioners.
PHILLIP MAXWELL, }

ALL Persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Adm'r.

Whately, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED by the Subscriber a lad of good Character about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the SADLER's Business.

SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

NEW GOODS.

Robert Breck & Son,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for PORK and FLAX-SEED the present season,—and likewise Cash and a generous price for all kinds of shipping Furs and Bees-Wax.

SETH WRIGT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry

G O O D S,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash* for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12, 1791.

LOST from a drove between Chesterfield and Northampton, the last of September, a red lin'd fat STEAR, three years old, with high bag horns. Whoever will secure or give information of said Stear, shall have the thanks of the subscriber, and a generous reward.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

Andrew Wood, Post-rider,

INFORMS his customers, that the present week, concludes a quarter since the expiration of the Partnership of *WOOD & TAYLOR*, he therefore informs ALL those that are indebted to him for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, to make immediate payment, as he is under the necessity of settling with the Printer.

LOST by me the subscriber on the 29th of September last, between Mr. SAMUEL DICKINSON, Inholder, in Hatfield, and Landlord WAIT's, in Whately, a PURSE of Money containing 4 dollars and 3 crowns. Whoever has found said money and will give notice to the subscriber so that he may have his property, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

EBENEZER STEBBINS.

Deerfield, Octo. 3, 1791.

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

P R O P O S A L

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by *J. GLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in 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 instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so 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 sensibilities, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is increasing in the minds of her children the duties which they 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; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are infused 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 episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments: She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence 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 she 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 shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence 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 hereof.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

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 Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—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, while 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 Cottager.

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.

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 ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Vol. VI.] THE [NUMB. 270.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 2, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

The NEIGHBOUR.

"For much it books which way you train your boy."

AMONG the many directions and rules which have been liberally prescribed for the well educating of children and youth, none has been oftener repeated, or more strongly inculcated than this, that they should be carefully guarded from bad examples, and encouraged and led on in the right way by those that are good. Children are prone to imitation, and form themselves by means of it. They immediately adopt the language they hear uttered, and the actions they see performed. Hence, in all treatises, in all methods in all schools, of genteel education, it is an invariable maxim, to keep children, as much as possible out of the company of low and mean people, and especially of servants, left their manners or sentiments should be tainted with any that is low, vulgar and mean. The wisdom of this rule, has been universally acknowledged, and the advantage of it invariably experienced, whenever regarded. But by some observations I have made of late, I have been led to conclude that the rule is pretty much laid aside, in some of those states, families and classes, that ought to know and observe the rules of good breeding and politeness; or, that the tables are now turned; that language and actions, which none but the basest for were supposed capable of, may be now learned of some who call themselves the better for; and that those things which heretofore were looked upon as degrading and scandalous, and against which children and youth were carefully warned and guarded, are now considered as manly and genteel.

I have a little son whom I have wished to be brought up both genteel and virtuously, and always supposed that it else were perfectly consistent; nay, that virtue was essential to the character of a gentleman; and that, to be well bred, he must neither be vulgar nor vicious. I carefully restrained him from mixing with persons of a mean education, and with those whose occupation was low and servile, whose language is apt to be scurrilous and profane, and whose manner of speaking and behavior would be degrading and contemptible in a gentleman.

With a view to the improvement of my boy, as well as my own gratification, I made several excursions with him the last year and the last season, through the most populous counties in this state, and through some of the neighbouring states, exciting his ambition to observe and imitate the manners and language of those who appeared to be fashionable and genteel, not doubting but such guides would be safe, considering their education & advantages, & that they would lead him in the way in which he should go. But before I got home from my last journey, I found to my mortification, that, through my ignorance of modern improvements in the fashionable world, I had carried my son to a wrong school, if I meant to preserve the purity of his language, ideas and morals. For he began to show high spirit and resentment at small provocations; to bluster and storm at the servants; to swear when in a passion, and sometimes in good humour; he would *sheer guard* to display his wit, and play mischievous pranks to shew his fun. When I reproved him for his indecent and ungentlemanlike behaviour, he replied that he had carefully followed my directions; that he had learned nothing of the lower sort of people; that he had spoken and done nothing but what he had heard and seen in those families into which I had introduced him. I was confounded and silenced, knowing that he spake the truth, having been myself eye and ear witness to the same. In some families the master would seldom speak to the servants, especially when he was out of temper, without oaths, taunts, and reproaches. The sons would do the same, and often intermix their cheerful talk with unnatural and dreadful profanity.—I heard of a man in the neighbourhood of my lodgings who was engaged in an important undertaking, which required skill and abilities, as well as fidelity. I had the curiosity to see him while in the execution of his trust. I judged that every man who was employed by persons of the first character, in matters of great and extensive consequence to the publick, if he was equal to the undertaking, must have manners and address equal to his station, and to his skill in his employment; and that his attendants, being awed by his manly deportment, would behave, at least, with decency. But what was my surprise when he replied to some of my modest inquiries in the roughest language, and nothing was to be heard among his attendants but the foulest oaths! I soon made my escape from such company, and hurried with my son to my lodgings. When I returned to the inn, I found a number of people collected, laughing and grinning, round a handsome carriage; and soon heard passionate expressions and profane oaths delivered in a haughty tone. Upon inquiry I was told that the well-dressed man who was driving and swearing at the driver for some trivial accident, or failure, was ——, I will not tell you who he was; but I should not have been more astonished, if I had heard imprecations and scurrility from the mouth of a Judge, or even a *Member of Congress*. It immediately brought to my mind an expression which I heard from a chaplain of the castle when I was a boy—"; What honour can there be in belching out oaths, when the *meanest scoundrel* can do the same?"

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

ADVICE TO COUNTRY TAVERN KEEPERS.

AS a great deal of custom immediately to make good markets and good inns, and as there is but little travelling, except on public roads, the question is, how shall taverners on private roads, where there is but little travelling, make provision for entertaining gentlemen *well*, without suffering great losses. I speak not of provision for country people, for these are willing to take cider and pot-luck, or the common fare of the taverner's own family; but I speak of provision for people who have been accustomed to a city life and better cookery and liquors. It appears to me that provision for the latter may be made, without needless waste.

You cannot, for example, buy a pipe of Madeira wine of the first quality—but you can keep a gallon or two for many months, and when gentlemen find a glass of good wine in the country, they are willing to give a good price for it. But I would recommend it to you to be more careful in the choice of your wine. Few of you are judges of wine; and when you purchase, the wine-sellers turn you off with any adulterated mixture they please. After a great number of experiments, I can safely declare, that *nine* times out of *ten*, the wine I have called for in Country Taverns has been a mixture of Cider, Molasses, and a little real wine; or brandy and wine, and not unfrequently a strong tincture of Sugar of lead. Such mixtures pass, in the country, for Malaga, or other sweet wine. To avoid impositions in purchasing wine, get some gentleman who has always been used to wine to choose it for you, and keep a little of the *best* quality for such passengers as are willing to pay for it.

With respect to spirits, the same advice is necessary; but of the quality of spirits, you are better judges, and therefore less liable to imposition. Keep also a little of the best kind of tea, as Hyson, Gunpowder, or Souchong; and loaf Sugar. A small quantity of each will serve you for perhaps five or six months. Most passengers will not want these articles, they will not be able or willing to pay for them; but few will wish for them, because they have always been accustomed to them; and you must make a difference of price between a breakfast or supper of Bohea tea and stewed pork, and one of hyson tea and loaf sugar.

With respect to meat, there is no difficulty. If you will have a little foresight. You cannot indeed have fresh meat every day, and gentlemen do not like boiled pork and cabbage, cooked and dished together. But if you will every winter provide a number of *good hams* and *dry's tongues*, you may in the warmest weather, spread a table that no gentleman will find fault with.

In cooking take a word of advice. Use the Gridiron instead of the frying pan. Do not roast or broil meat until it is as dry and tough as *sole* leather. Meat slightly dressed, is both more palatable and more healthy. Do not boil meat and vegetables together, unless you put the vegetables in a bag. Do not bring upon the table different kinds of meat in the same dish; nor meat and vegetables in the same dish. Let each be brought on in a separate dish. Do not kill a fowl and put it warm over the fire. A fowl is tough and good for nothing, unless it has been killed 24, or at least 12 hours. When you bring on liquors, endeavor to give every one a separate glass. If you have not enough in the house, you will be excused; but gentlemen do not like that all the company should drink out of the same glass.

Endeavor to accommodate different companies with different rooms. Nothing is more disagreeable than to crowd a number of strangers into the same room; or to oblige travellers to sit down with grog drinkers in the bar room; furnish yourselves if possible with beds enough to give every lodger one to himself. It is a monstrous indecent, as well as unsafe practice for persons, perhaps total strangers, to sleep in the same bed. It is an affront to a man to request it. And a word to you about keeping your beds clean: Give every decent man a decent bed. Every one ought to have clean fresh sheets—it is an imposition to ask a man to lay on sheets, that have been before slept in by you know not who; you say it is a trouble: very well, then make your lodgers pay for the trouble. Those who expect clean beds are willing to pay for them. In the hot months, take special care that the beds are not infested with bugs. This is an article of advice very necessary for many of you. It is a filthy, infamous negligence which suffers these animals to trouble your lodgers. Nothing is more offensive to travellers, and nothing does more toward injuring the reputation of a tavern.

I trust you will take these hints in good part, for they are meant for your benefit, as well as for those who travel.

I am,
your friend, P. Q.

From WOODFALL's DIARY,
Printed in LONDON.

To Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

THE active zeal and unwearied assiduity, which eminently distinguish your character, as a member of the Humane Society, at once point you out as a most fit person to whom to communicate intelligence of the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning, suffocation, &c. Though an entire stranger to you, yet I presume, that inexhaustible sensation, which often thrills through your bosom, on information of successful attempts in the resuscitation of persons from a premature grave, will sufficiently plead my excuse.

The intelligence I wish to communicate, is of a fellow-creature, suffocated by the noxious and deleterious tendency of the fumes of charcoal, first me a few days ago, in a letter from Mr. George Wilkinson, surgeon, on Sunderland, a most ingenious and indefatigable gentleman in his profession, by whose well-timed applications and abilities the person was restored to life: the circumstances of which I give in his own words:—

"This afternoon (June 25) I was sent for, in a great "hurry, to Thornhill's Quay, to a man, who had been "taken from a ship, that had been smoaked with charcoal, the night before, to fitte the rats. How long "he had lain down in the half deck, I cannot at present "determine; but he was stiff and lifeless when I arrived. I immediately dashed cold water upon him, "after which we fomented to begin to breathe. I then "had him stripped to his shirt, and directed his face, "neck, and temples to be rubbed with vinegar; and "afterwards with volatile alkali and æther. The sudden dashing of the water, at a considerable height, "seemed to have the power of an electrical shock, and "had a most wonderful effect: his breathing, which "was for some time very laborious, became more & "more natural; his jaw, which was locked, opened by "degrees, and he came to himself and spoke. We "at last got him so well recovered, that he was capable of being led home, and he is now perfectly well."

This is a true copy of the account, and since life is the most invaluable of all earthly blessings, and the first law of nature is its preservation, every thing that tends to throw light on the means of its recovery, in cases of dubious death, however simple or apparently trivial in its nature, ought to be received with gratitude, by the public at large; and surely he who is the happy instrument of saving a fellow creature from infant and unexpected death, merits, deservedly, merits the thanks and approbation of every member of society;—yet how much more do those Gentlemen, who constitute the Humane Society, claim the public admiration and esteem who have not only individually exerted their abilities and fortunes in so laudable an institution; but have collectively extended their noble plan to the most distant parts of the kingdom, which has been the happy occasion of restoring many hundreds of most useful members of society to their disconsolate relations.

Professing that keeping intelligence of this nature secret, is acting highly derogatory to humanity and the mutual interests of mankind in general, I am prompted to beg of you, to lay this account before the Humane Society, whereby they may not only be enabled to see the happy effects resulting from their wise and benevolent institution, but encourage others, who are not connected with them to engage with hearty zeal in the glorious cause of humanity, whenever cases of a similar nature occur, being well assured, that the sweet reflection of having lived a life, will more than repay them for their philanthropic exertions, in snatching a fellow-mortal from the gloomy confines of the grave.

Reflecting on the great good already done, and what may still be accomplished by the instrumentality of the Royal Humane Society, especially in that useful body of men, sailors, who are so much exposed to danger by the watery element, could not help breaking forth into the following lines, with which I beg leave to conclude this Address.

How many rats, who plough the stormy deep,
Thade hardy guardians of our favorite life,
Who nightly watch, while landmen soundly sleep,
And share of storms and wax the direful toil,

How many tars, have been to life restor'd!