COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

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

An ACT to incorporate sundry Persons by the name of the President and Directors of the UNION BANK.

WHEREAS *Stephen Higginson*, and others, have in their petition to this Court, proposed to raise a fund for the establishment of a Bank, and are already in poſſeſſion of partial depoſits thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That *Stephen Higginſon, Caleb Davis, William Tudor, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Fellows, Joſeph Coolidge, William Smith, Joſeph Blake, Frederick William Geyer, Daniel Hubbard*, and *David Greene*, their aſſociates, ſucceſſors, and aſſigns, ſhall be, and they hereby are created a Corporation and body-politic, by the name and ſtile of THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNION BANK—and ſhall ſo continue until the firſt Monday of October, one thouſand eight hundred and two; and by the name aforeſaid, the ſaid Corporation ſhall be, and they hereby are made able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in Courts of record, or any other place whatever; and alſo to make, have and uſe a common ſeal, and the ſame again at pleaſure to break, alter and renew; and alſo to ordain, eſtabliſh and put in execution, ſuch bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient, for the government of ſaid Corporation, and the prudent management of their affairs: *Provided* ſuch bye-laws and regulations ſhall be in no wiſe contrary to the laws and conſtitution of the Commonwealth; and the ſaid Corporation ſhall be always ſubject to the rules, reſtrictions, limitations and proviſions herein preſcribed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the capital ſtock of ſaid Corporation ſhall conſiſt of a ſum not leſs than *four hundred thouſand dollars*, nor more than *eight hundred thouſand dollars*, in ſpecie, and ſhall be divided into one hundred thouſand ſhares, and the evidence of the depoſits already made, and held by the petitioners and their aſſociates, ſhall be conſidered and received as evidence of depoſits in the Bank herein eſtabliſhed: And the Stockholders at their firſt meeting, ſhall by a majority of votes, determine the amount of the payments to be made on each ſhare, and the mode of transferring and diſpoſing of the ſtock and profits thereof; *Provided* the ſame ſhall not in any way, directly or indirectly, depend on the contingency of ſiyes, which being entered in the books of ſaid Corporation, ſhall be binding upon the Stockholders, their ſucceſſors, and aſſigns: *Provided however*, That the payments ſo agreed to be made, ſhall not form a ſtock conſiſting of leſs than *four hundred thouſand dollars*, nor more than *eight hundred thouſand dollars* as aforeſaid; and the ſum that ſhall thereupon remain to be paid, ſhall be paid in by the following inſtallments—one third part thereof, on or before the firſt day of Octo. next, third part thereof, on or before the firſt day of April next, and the remaining third part thereof, on or before the firſt day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety-three: And in caſe any of the Stockholders in ſaid Corporation, ſhall fail to compleat any of their future payments, they ſhall forfeit their former payments to the uſe of the Corporation aforeſaid: *Provided alſo*, if any intereſt, rents, or profits of this Bank, ſhall be uſed or improved to facilitate the operations of the Antonine Aſſociation, or any other aſſociation founded on ſimilar principles, that thereupon this act ſhall become void.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation, by the name aforeſaid, ſhall be, and they hereby are declared able and capable in law, to have, hold, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy and retain to them, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments, to the amount of *two hundred thouſand dollars*, and no more, at any one time; and alſo monies, goods, chattles and effects, to the amount of *two millions of dollars*, and no more, including their original ſtock; and to ſell, bargain, grant, demiſe, alien or diſpoſe of the ſame lands, rents, and tenements; and to loan, negociate and diſpoſe of ſaid monies, goods, chattles and effects, by taking mortgages on lands, and by diſcounting on banking principles, on ſuch ſecurity as they ſhall think adviſeable.

Be it fixith er enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following rules, regulations, reſtrictions, limitations, and proviſions, ſhall form, and be fundamental articles of the conſtitution of ſaid body-politic, viz.

Firſt, That one fifth part of the whole funds of this Bank, ſhall be always appropriated to loans to be made to citizens of this Commonwealth, not reſident in the town of Boſton, & wherein the directors ſhall wholly and excluſively regard the agricultural intereſt; which loans ſhall be made in ſums of not leſs than *one hundred dollars* nor more than *one thouſand dollars*, and upon the perſonal bond or note of the borrower, with collateral ſecurity, by a ſufficient mortgage of real eſtate for a term not leſs than one year, and on condition of paying the intereſt annually on ſuch loans, ſubject to ſuch forfeitures and right of redemption, as by law is provided.

Second. The ſaid Corporation ſhall not owe at any one time, more than twice the amount of their capital ſtock, in addition to the ſimple amount of all monies actually depoſited in ſaid Bank, for ſafe keeping: And in caſe of any exceſs, the Directors under whoſe adminiſtration it ſhall happen, ſhall be liable for the ſame in their private capacity; but this ſhall not be conſtrued to exempt in the ſaid Corporation or any eſtate real or perſonal, which they may hold as a body corporate from being alſo liable for, and chargeable with ſuch exceſs.

Third. That the lands, tenements and hereditaments, which ſaid Corporation ſhall hold, ſhall be only ſuch as ſhall be requiſite for the convenient tranſaction of its buſineſs, and ſuch as ſhall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it, by way of ſecurity, or conveyed to it, by way of ſatisfaction of debts previouſly contracted.

Fourth. That ſaid Corporation ſhall not veſt, uſe or improve any of their monies, goods, chattles or effects in trade or commerce, but may ſell all kinds of perſonal pledges lodged in their hands by way of ſecurity, to an amount ſufficient to reimburſe the ſum loaned.

Fifth. That for the well ordering of the affairs of ſaid Corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders ſhall be held in *Boſton*, or at ſuch other place as the Stockholders ſhall direct, on the firſt Monday of *September*, annually, and at any other time during the continuance of ſaid Corporation, at ſuch houſe and at ſuch hour of the day, as ſhall be appointed by the Preſident and Directors for the time being, by notifications in two public newspapers in the town of Boſton, three weeks ſucceſſively, before the time appointed for ſuch meeting, at which annual meeting, there ſhall be choſen by ballot, twelve Directors, who ſhall continue in office the year enſuing their election.

Sixth. None but a Member of ſaid Corporation, being a citizen of this Commonwealth, and reſident therein, ſhall be eligible to the office of a Director or Caſhier.

Seventh. No Director of any other Bank, ſhall be eligible to the office of a Director in this Bank, although he may be a Stockholder herein, and any Director accepting an office in any other Bank, ſhall be deemed to have vacated his place in this Bank.

Eighth. No Stockholder in ſaid Bank, ſhall be conſidered as qualified to vote in the election of the Officers of ſaid Bank, or in any of the affairs thereof, unleſs he ſhall be intereſted therein, to the amount of *one hundred dollars*; and the Stockholders thus qualified, ſhall vote in proportion to their property, in the following ratio, *that is to ſay*—Every holder of *one hundred dollars*, ſhall have one vote, and every *two hundred dollars*, above *one hundred dollars*, ſhall give a right to one vote more: *Provided* That no one Member ſhall have more that ten votes; and alſo Members, may vote by proxy, authoriſed in writing; and in all elections in the firſt inſtance, a majority of votes ſhall be neceſſary to determine the ſame, but in caſe of a ſecond trial, a plurality ſhall decide the vote.

Ninth. The Directors ſhall chooſe one of their own number to act as Preſident.

Tenth. No Director ſhall be entitled to any emolument for his ſervices, but the Stockholders may make the Preſident ſuch compenſation, as to them ſhall appear reaſonable.

Eleventh. Not leſs than ſeven Directors ſhall conſtitute a Board, for the tranſaction of buſineſs, of whom the Preſident ſhall always be one, except in caſe of ſickneſs or neceſſary abſence, in which caſe the Directors preſent may chooſe a Chairman, for the time being.

Twelfth. Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year, but the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may be re-elected.

(The remainder in our next.)

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST reſpectfully inform their Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnerſhip under the firm aforeſaid, and that they have opened the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe Northampton—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, ſuch as Chime Clocks to go with ſprings or weights, ſpring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, alſo, a variety of timepieces, warranted Watches which ſhew the day of the Month, plain do.—Surveyors Compaſſes, Chains, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, ſuch as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeads, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings. Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the neweſt patterns, they have in faſhion for Buckles from Newport, ſuperiour to any for beauty and ſtrength. They have juſt Received from New-York an elegant aſſortment of Goods in their way of buſineſs, among which are the following, viz. Hat Plates, main ſprings, Fuſee chains, Cryſtals, Glaſs, Scales, keys, Trinkets, &c. which they will ſell by the doz. or ſingle. A few Engliſh Warranted Watches, Gold Necklaces, Lockets and Breaſt pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Sciſſors, together with a good aſſortment of faſhionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Braſs and Copper. Wanted at the above buſineſs, a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is maſter of the clock-making buſineſs. NORTHAMPTON, July 4, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has juſt received from London, a large aſſortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has likewiſe for ſale, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines, and Claret Wine in Bottles, alſo—London and Briſtol Porter, &c. &c. fine ſweet Oil, for the table.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

as uſual. Northampton, July 4, 1792.

Joſeph Clapp, Jun.

HAS juſt received a large and beautiful aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, Weſt-India Rum, Croſſcut Saws, Steal Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Frying pans, Allum, Copperas, Rice, Raſins, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Moſt kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Eaſthampton, July 2, 1792.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 14th inſt. a dark ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old, ſhod before, with a ſmall white ſtreak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is deſired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Weſthampton, June 26, 1792.

TICKETS,

IN ENFIELD FALL'S LOTTERY, TO BE SOLD BY DANIEL BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 20, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny ſaved it as good as a penny earned.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1792. [NUMB. 308.

ADDRESS

Of the late chief Juſtice JAY to the grand jury, at the opening of the circuit court of the UNITED STATES *at* BENNINGTON, *Vermont. Delivered June 25, 1792.*

TO Contemplate offences, and preſcribe puniſhments are unpleaſing but neceſſary taſks; being impoſed by the nature of ſociety, and by thoſe vices which often prompt individeals to violate the rights of others.

Although no propoſition is more true, than that the intereſt and the duties of men are inſeparable, yet it is unfortunately and equally true, that their conduct does not always correſpond with this excellent principle.—Accurate ideas of intereſt are far from being univerſal; and even of thoſe who know what is right, the number is not inconſiderable, whom the delution or force of predominant paſſions, daily ſeduce or impel to do wrong.

Hence it is that governments of laws which are calculated only on the virtues of mankind, always terminate in diſorder and diſappointment, while on the contrary, thoſe which regard only their vices, are generally marked by oppreſſion and undue ſeverity. Both ſhould be conſidered with equal attention, or a juſt eſtimate of their influence and operations cannot be formed nor a proper mean between the two extremes obſerved.—It is pleaſing to remark, that the national laws appear to have been mindful of both; for while they meet tranſgreſſion with puniſhment, their mildneſs manifeſts much confidence in the reaſon and virtue of the people—A confidence which the commendable obſervance of theſe laws has fully juſtified.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that in all ſocieties there will be individuals whoſe conduct acknowledges no morality but convenience; and who can only be reſtrained from offences, by motives adapted to their ideas of intereſt—that is, by penalties and puniſhment. Proceed then to inquire whether any, and what offences againſt the national laws have been committed, and by whom, within this diſtrict; or on the high ſeas by perſons belonging to it. All offences from treaſon or miſdemeanors are the objects of your enquiry. It is impoſſible that none of theſe laws be violated with impunity, for being all made for the good, and by the authority of the people, it is highly intereſting to the proſperity and honor of the nation, that they be reſpected and obſerved: but as they differ in degrees of importance, it is proper that your attention, alſo extended to all, ſhould in a particular manner be directed to thoſe, whoſe objects are of the greateſt magnitude, and whoſe due obſervance more immediately concerns the public proſperity.

Of this deſcription are thoſe that reſpect the revenue—that revenue, which is to afford funds for the ſupport of our government, and conſequently of our rights and liberties; and for the payment of thoſe debts which were contracted for their defence and eſtabliſhment—debts which we are under the higheſt moral as well as political obligations to diſcharge with the utmoſt punctuality and good faith.

Among the laws made for theſe purpoſes there is one, whoſe name and object have rendered it liable to miſrepreſentation, and to impuſition it does not merit—I mean the one commonly called the *exciſe law*—ſimple names are apt to excite ſimilar ideas and prejudices; but things and not names ought to decide our judgment. Enlightened Citizens will ſee and judge for themſelves, and thereby avoid the riſque of thoſe impoſitions by which artifice uſually dupes ignorance and credulity. This act in its proviſions bears ſcarcely any reſemblance to thoſe in Britain, which have rendered their very titles odious. They who will be at the trouble of comparing the act in queſtion with them, will find that it omits and avoids all thoſe improper intruſions on domeſtic rights, and all thoſe oppreſſive reſtrictions, which have and ever will and ought to excite the indignation of a free people.

The U. States preſent to the world an unprecedented inſtance of a nation providing for all their pecuniary exigences without having any recourſe to direct taxation; or burthening the lands, or any of its productions, with the leaſt impoſt or duty.

Should fraud be practiſed and permitted to prevail, the preſent happy ſyſtem would ceaſe to afford adequate ſupplies; and neceſſity would conſtrain us to adopt modes of taxation leſs conſiſtent with our feelings and in ſeveral reſpects more inconvenient. Let it be remembered, that the revenue is the people's revenue—that the government it is to ſupport, is the people's government—that the debts it is to pay, are the people's debts; and conſequently, that they who defraud the revenue, defraud the people.

Among the crimes ſpecified in what is generally called penal ſtatutes, there are two ſo dangerous to ſociety, and always to merit particular attention—I mean the crime of perjury and the crime of forgery.

Deſigned dependent of the abominable inſtitution which perjury ſtabs to the divine being: there is no crime more deſtructively pernicious to ſociety. It diſſolves and ſubverts the ſtreams of juſtice, and by ſubſtituting falſehood for truth, ſaps the foundation of perſonal and public rights. Controverſies of various kinds exiſt at all times, and in all communities—to decide them, courts of juſtice are inſtituted;—Their deciſion muſt be regulated by evidence; and the greateſt part of evidence will always conſiſt of the teſtimony of witneſſes—this teſtimony is given under thoſe ſolemn obligations, which, an appeal to the God of truth impoſes; and if oaths ſhould ceaſe to be held ſacred, our deareſt and moſt valuable rights would become inſecure.

Forgery involves and argues no common degree of turpitude and guilt—although paſſions cannot legally juſtify or excuſe crimes, yet their impulſe ſometimes drives men to commit outrages, of which in their cooler moments, they diſapprove and repent—The public good requires that they be puniſhed, but they are nevertheleſs to be pitied. But he who commits forgery, has no violence of paſſion to prompt, or palliate his conduct. With a heart contaminated with guilt, and a mind poluted with iniquitous deſires and deſigns, he calmly and deliberately prepares and begins his work, and with patience and with caution purſues it. He retires uſual to his meals and to his bed, and from interval to interval regularly reſumes his taſk—in ſilence, in ſecrecy, and ſolitude undiſturbed, he prepares to do injuſtice to his neighbors and fellow citizens—with care and circumſpection he ſelects thoſe, whoſe credulity, ignorance, or unſuſpicious confidence render them the moſt eaſy prey; and exerts the utmoſt powers of thought and reflection to render fraud and iniquity ſucceſsful.—The folly of all bad men is to be regretted; but the puniſhment of perſons ſo deliberately wicked, can merit very little compaſſion.

In a country like this, where paper of various kinds has become a medium in all our pecuniary tranſactions, forgery ſhould be vigilantly watched, and ſeverely puniſhed; for, whenever the authenticity of paper becomes queſtionable, its credit muſt deminiſh, its currency be checked, and in its utility deſtroyed. If an injudicious and unjuſtifiable tenderneſs for thoſe attrocious offenders ſhould encreaſe their numbers, and encourage their practices; their arts would extend to every object, on which this ſpecies of fraud could operate. Wills and deeds not of our own making would incumber, endanger, and in many inſtances, diſpoſe of our eſtates; eſpecially if perjury ſhould give the works of forgery, numerous witneſſes to prove their truth and authenticity.

That government may produce the benefits expected from it, it is highly requiſite that their officers faithful do the duties of their reſpective ſtations. I have no reaſon to ſuſpect that any of them have acted otherwiſe than virtuouſly and worthily; but it is nevertheleſs proper that attention be regularly paid to their conduct, and that no inſtance of corrupt or unlawful acts or omiſſions paſs annoticed, ſee that there be no exactions in public offices, nor any of thoſe reprehenſible practices tolerated, which under various forms and pretexts diſgrace both the officers and the government.

So far as the proſperity of the people depends on a due obſervance of the laws, and ſo far as a due obſervance of the laws depends on the detection and puniſhment of tranſgreſſors; ſo far,

GENTLEMEN,

you are reſponſible to the public for the diligence and care with which your duties may be fulfilled.

Be vigilant on the one hand; be temperate on the other. Be cauſious not to pay too little, or too great reſpect to ſlight circumſtances. Offenders know the value of ſilence and ſecrecy—and evidence apparently trivial, often leads to it. Let evidence plain and ſatisfactory be diligently ſought, and then maturely conſider, whether your evidence be ſuch as to juſtify your making preſentments, or juſtifying your omitting to make them. Let us ſtrike at the guilty, but be careful not to wound the innocent.

Your oath ſuperadds new and ſolemn obligations to thoſe which reſult from the laws of morality, againſt your permitting any partialities, or any perſons to warp or miſlead your judgements. You are called upon to look to the affairs of the nation in this diſtrict. I preſume that you will find them in good order. Government in many reſpects muſt act like individuals. When our affairs are out of order, we ſhould look to them to put them in order—and when our affairs are in good order, we ſhould look to them to keep them ſo.

For theſe purpoſes you, gentlemen, are the eyes of the public in this diſtrict; and being perſuaded that you will direct and keep them fixed on the objects of your inquiry, and will diſcharge your duty faithfully, I forbear adding to the remarks which have already been ſubmitted to your conſideration.

EXTRACTS.

"MAN is a ſhort lived being: he takes a turn on the ſtage of life and diſappears: But he departs with regret, and caſts a longing, lingering look behind him—yet go he muſt; and to perpetuate his exiſtence, has no alternative but in his children. Theſe he is therefore to conſider as parts, and the only abiding parts, of himſelf; and in this way he may be perpetuated to the laſt poſterity. If therefore he wiſhes a comfortable ſubſiſtence, and a ſucceſſive train of felicities for himſelf, he muſt wiſh the ſame for his poſterity, who are parts of himſelf in continuance. He ought therefore to abandon and diſpiſe every vicious habit, & apply his fortune and earnings to their comfortable maintenance and mental improvement; nor ought ſelf-intereſt to be his only motive; 'tis a duty he owes to ſociety to furniſh it with uſeful members, and his country with citizens and ſoldiers."

"HOW frivilous appears the gaudy equipage and the ſplendid manſion, compared with the proud integrity of honor—and the dignity of an independent mind.—Let it often occur to thoſe who are entering on the fair career of public life, that though induſtry and talents will not always command ſucceſs, yet a ſpotleſs character will ſecure eſteem—and that a fortune is only honorable when it has been earned by virtue."

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

[*Advertiſing for wives has become a common thing in the Engliſh Newspapers: The following advertiſement ſeems, however, to be a refinement upon all that had previouſly appeared.*]

TO ſuch Ladies as are diveſted of the prejudices of the times, maids or widows, of ſuitable years (not exceeding forty); the very humble addreſs of a gentleman, whether a widower or a bachelor can be of no conſequence), reſpectably connected in life, free from bad habits and deformity, clear of incumbrances and thoroughly acquainted with the world as it goes, who is from 35 to 45, and whoſe fortune will certainly be found between 300 and 500 per annum.—Thus much by way of preface to the female world at large; now for the woman among the I could with to be mine for life; in perſon genteely formed and of a moderate ſize, her voice melodious, her hair may be of any color, and her complexion brown or fair, but her teeth muſt be ſound, if not white and regular; in manners pleaſing if not engaging; of a ſocial domeſtic diſpoſition, in converſation eaſy, but not witty, but let her be rather the coquette than the prude and in dreſs neat, if not elegant. With regard to the polite accompliſhments muſic is deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation, for muſic hath charms to every ear, it is therefore expected that he can play well, either on the harp, harpſicord or piano forte. If a widow, her having any children would be an objection, however well provided for, ſtill more objectionable would maid or widow be who had capriciouſly caſt off her faithful admirer. Bleſſed as I am, no leſs with the means than the ſpirit of independence, and deſpiſing the idle prejudices of the times, I am convinced that the parties uniting by ſuch a mode as is now offered, may be as happy as by a formal introduction, and the dull, ſtupid, tortured ſtate of many years courtſhip. I know all the objections that can be made againſt it, but they can only be applicable to ſelfiſh, avaricious, diſpirited characters, impoſters of both ſexes. The lady's connections in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, ſhould be truly reſpectable, and the muſt have been trained to ſuch economy that ſhe can make 300 a year ſerve us and appear reſpectable to our neighbours; and this economy ſhould be manifeſted, were ſhe even poſſeſſing a fortune of her own, which is not ſo much inſiſted upon, as an elegant form, pleaſing animated countenance, melodious voice, a mind well cultivated, a reſpectable rank in ſociety, muſical talents and a temper capable of friendſhip and love.

By ſuch management there will be no dread of the want of the comforts of life, if thrice the means can hereafter be muſtered; nor will there be any doubt on my part if ſuch a lady is diſcovered, regarding our future felicity. In order to prevent improper applications, and that none may be offended or diſappointed, be it known and remembered, that no farther information touching the author of this addreſs will be given until ſuch *real communications* are received by him as may be deemed fully ſatisfactory, and that there may be no trifling on this occaſion neither rank nor fortune, nor any other conſideration whatever, ſhall tempt him to alter his reſolution. Theſe communications muſt be from principles and from them only, in their own hand writing, with real names and address, they will not otherwiſe be conſidered in a reſpectable light; and if they do not live within the metropolis, nor within twenty miles of it, a reference to ſome perſon of reſpectability in town will be expected; no improper uſe ſhall be made of it. By theſe means, officious negociators and curious impertinents may perplex themſelves in vain.

Theſe conditions are with the utmoſt deference ſubmitted to the conſideration of women of liberal ſentiments, capable of judging and acting for themſelves, and who entertain the ſame opinion on the ſubject, which I endeavour to maintain. If any ſuch ſhould happily glance on this addreſs, it is poſſible that the want of fortune may be a bar to many a worthy woman correſponding with this deſcription, yet not, leſs amiable in my eyes ſhall they ſeem, who may adventure to repoſe the neceſſary confidence in the author's integrity. Truſt not the ſecret on any account to a third perſon; it is not a point either of us ſhould

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tines, for each offence; and the holder or perſon licenced to keep a public | Court of Juſtice, the ſame ſhall be invalidated | *earned.*