

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the public that he has just received a new collection of B O O K S, which he has now opened for sale, viz:

- Large and small Bibles, Testaments, Mason's Self-Knowledge, Pratt on the Scripture, Watt's on the Passions, do. Lyric Poems, do. Psalms and Hymns, do. on the Mind, Young's Night Thoughts, Paradise Lost, do. Regain'd, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, do. Evidence of the Christian Religion, E. Work on the Will, do. History of Redemption, do. on the Affections, do. Difficultations, Chauncy on Salvation, Edwards against Chances, Hemmingsway's Discourse to Children, Whitefield's Sermons, History of the Martyrs, Bolton's Four Fold State, Willson on the Sacrament, Sherlock on Death, Langdon on the Revelation, Hervey's Dialogues, do. Meditations, Row's Letters, do. Devout exercise of the Heart, Chappone's letters on the Mind, Pilgrim's Progress, Fordyce's Address to Young Men, Youngman's Left Companion, Vinal's Arithmetick, Bell's Surgery, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Callen's Materia Medica, New Dispensatory, Bacon's Domestic Medicine, Nichol's Philosophy, Flaro's do., Salmon's Geography, do. Grammar, Guthrie's Geography, Morse's do., Perry's Dictionary, Enrick's do., Goldsmith's History of England, do. of Rome, Ramfry's History of the American Revolution, Concise History of America with the late Revolution, History of the Revolution in Sweden, Cook's Voyage, Life of Col. Gardner, do. of Gen. Pennam, do. of Baron Trenck, do. of Cromwell, do. of Marshallaxe, do. of Galtus Valla, do. of Wakefield, Robbin's Travels, Carver's do., Robinson Crusoe, Large and small vol., Chesterfield's Letters, Bennet's do., New Complete Letter Writer, Spectator 8 vol., Pamela 4 do., Tom Jones 3 do., Juliet Grenville 3 do., Lady of quality's advice to her Children, Lady's Preceptor, do. Accidence, do. Monitory, do. Literary, Female Favourite, The Rudiments of Tafel, Locks on Education, Scott's Art of Speaking, Right of Women, Religious Courtship, Capt's Fables, Tooke's Parthenon, or History of Heathen Gods, Thompson's Seasons, Shakespeare's Character, Lavater's Asphorism on Man, Life of Joseph, Death of Abel, do. of Cain, Constitution of Massachusetts, do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the latest amendments, Paine's Rights of Man, Narrative of the Indian Wars, in New-England, Economy of Human Life, Path to Riches, Young's Latin Dictionary, Clark's Introduction, Ward's Latin Grammar, Corrieri, Latin Accidence, Perry's Spelling Book, Webster's 1st and 2d part, Account Books, Primmers and a variety of Children's Books, Also the last edition of the Worcester Collection of Music.

DRY GOODS.

Alto a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER'S COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general assortment of GROCERIES. Northampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of William DAVENANT, about 70 yds North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being woven into Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest possible attention shall be paid to them, and that their work shall be performed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch; and they are requested to be very careful that their yarn, whether woolen, worsted, cotton, or linen, be spun and twisted very thick, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations. Health weavers will suit and breeches Patterns in the nearest manner. Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant, LOUIS BARAL. Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

THE five and accepted Masters of the Hampshire Lodge, are informed that in consequence of the late fire which happened in this town, the records of said Lodge were consumed, they are therefore requested to return their names (specifying the time of their initiation, also the time of their taking the subsequent degrees) to the subscriber who is directed to receive the same. By order of the Master and Wardens, L. LYMAN, Secy. Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

LEVI SHEPHARD

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM. HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, MADEIRA, } WINES. } F.YAL, SHERRY, } MALAGA. A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN. FRENCH BRANDY. SPICES of all kinds, LOAF AND BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY EGGS, both HYSOON and ROHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO. DRUGS & MEDICINES.

AS USUAL, DYING WOODS AND DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity. FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon. SPIRITS of TERPEN TINE, VARNISH, HEAD PUTTY, BITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOK-ING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blifterd STERL, German do. of 7 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise a complete assortment of English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck. WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid. N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as fast as they are delivered, and to be paid for in full before the goods are taken out of the Dock. Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year. Northampton, November 14, 1792.

PRO BONO PUBLICO Newfield-Bridge Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in October last, for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over Newfield harbor, in the town of Newford. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

S C H E M E. Table with 4 columns: Prize, Dollars, and other details. Includes 1 Prize of 4000 Dollars, 5 Prizes of 1000 Dollars, etc.

4078 Prizes, 9156 Blanks. 13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is 53336. Subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is well known by all acquainted, to need a single column, and those acquainted may be told, that the grand object of the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to open and accommodate the great Stage Road, through which the extreme corners of these States are united, and will bridge about 2 miles in the distance from Fairfield to Newford, and instead of a hilly and uncomfortable road, travelers will be directed by a fine cultivated field, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of Newfield.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give general satisfaction, as it is possible to vary the opinion and calculation of adventurers. The Lottery will commence drawing on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, DANIEL SALMONS, AMOS HUBBELL, DAVID BURR, JOSIAH LACEY, JOHN THOMPSON. Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792. GET TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof.

To the Industrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff." The subscriber having lately removed from Bridgewater to the fourth part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS; who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to grant him with their Cotton, will be attended to with punctuality. Said Wheels will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expense of the subscriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given. by the Public's humble Servant, JOHN THOMSON. Amherst, January 19, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, November 16, 1792. WHEREAS by representation made before the Committee for watching public accounts, divers balances appear to be due to this Commonwealth, some of which may not be justly due, or satisfied in part, and it is necessary that measures be taken to adjust and settle the same.

RESOLVED, That the Attorney General, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and John Manning, be, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to inquire into the premises, and that they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to make reasonable allowances to any person from whom any such balances appear to be due for necessary expenditures and charges in transacting the public business committed to their care, and to liquidate and settle the accounts existing between such persons and the Commonwealth, and to make, execute and deliver to them sufficient discharges in behalf of the Commonwealth, on their paying to the Treasurer the balances by them respectively due, if any, and that they complete the same business as soon as may be, and lay a particular statement of their doings by virtue hereof, before the General Court.

And be it further Resolved, That the Attorney General be and hereby is directed to take all suitable measures by law processes or otherwise to compel payment of all such balances as in any manner appear to be due to the Commonwealth, in the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.

Sent down for concurrence, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prothonotary in the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1792. Read and concurred, DAVID COBB, Speaker. Approved, JOHN HANCOCK. True copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Attendance upon the business abovesent shall be conscientiously given at the Treasurer's Office.

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR SALTS OF LYE, by WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793. THE subscribers have just received at their Store in Newfield, a large Quantity of INDIGO,

which they will sell for CASH or short CREDIT, as cheap as can be purchased at any Indigo Store in Suffolk.

DAVID & EBENEZER KING, Jun. Newfield, January 25, 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst. SAMUEL FORD, an apprentice, about 16 years of age—Whoever will take up and return him to his master, shall have a Copper reward. MOSES ROW.

Amherst Jan. 30, 1793. TAKEN UP by the subscriber some time last September, one black HEIFER, one year old past, with half crop the underside of the ear, and a half crop the upper side of the right ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. SOLOMON EDWARDS.

Newfield, Jan. 24, 1793. THE owner of a palered yearling STEER, with white on his back and tail, and a black belly, marked with a crop on the left ear, and half crop the upper side and one the under side. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. ELISHA HUBBARD.

William Dargie, Jan. 17, 1793. THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333, of his paper, which he has published, has been sold, and he has concluded the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all who are indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. ANDREW WOOD.

RAGS, CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE. THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1793. [NUMB. 337.]

Balance of the Debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday December 28, relative to the Reduction of the Military Establishment.

MR. PARKER, in favour of the motion. He adverted to the effects produced by an increase of the standing forces of this country, it immediately occasioned a proportional increase of the armies of our jealous neighbours to the North and South. He mentioned a paper that was some time since read in the house, a message or talk from Lord Dorchester to the Indians, in it they were told that Prince Edward, a son of their friend the great King, had arrived with a choice band of warriors to protect them. The Indians, he said, had a higher idea of the military protection of the British, and would prefer it to ours. The British were better acquainted with the effect of military parade on the Indians, and better able with their veteran troops to take advantage of those feelings. Every effort of ours to enhance our military reputation, by an increase of forces would be followed by a similar step in the British colony, and we should in the end only make war on our finances. The British, he stated, were better able to afford to make a perpetual flow of military aid, it was more consistent with the spirit of their political institutions; a familiarity was not well adapted to the sentiments of the people here, where civil liberties were ready to turn out for something substantial only.

Before this last war with the Indians, depredations had, no doubt been made by them on our territory, & by our people on theirs; but nothing serious had occurred till the war was begun. He approved of garrisoning those posts that could afford shelter to the inhabitants of the frontier in case of attack; but did not think regular troops adequate to any other talk in an Indian war. He insisted on the opinion that the militia alone were equal to undertake an offensive war against the Indians.

Mr. Fitzhugh said that the importance of the question, it strikes a vital blow to the system of the world to preserve peace and protect our frontier citizens. He was not of opinion that those citizens on the frontier were able to protect the country—He thought which would be thrown on the subject in the course of the debate, he expected would determine the point; he hoped the question would be simply discussed: But in the mean time he was sorry, he said, to see an attempt made to influence the opinions of members by statements and calculations which he imagined were by no means accurate. He mentioned an instance in which they had been placed in such a point of view as might make an improper impression. The gentleman stated that the war had cost the union upwards of \$4,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Steele said in explanation, that he had asserted, that the sum had already been appropriated or was called for. Mr. Fitzhugh said the money appropriated, was not all expended, and that asked for was still in the power of the house to grant or not. He could not positively say at first view of the gentleman's calculations whether they were all equally erroneous; but this instance, he conceived was not such in favour of his accuracy. Circumstances might very well account for a difference in the expense of an army; troops here are in a more populous part of the State. The expense of a treaty of peace he declared, raised a great objection in his mind to the object of the motion. If on consideration, however, it should appear, that the frontiers could be better defended without regulars, and a valuable saving made, he should be in favour of the motion. He reminded the gentleman that when he quoted the amount of the saving he proposed, he had forgot to take into view the expense of the five Kentucky expeditions.

Mr. Steele said, he had mentioned that these might cost 20,000 dollars. Mr. White expressed his dislike to regular standing forces, and that he wished no more to be made of the militia unless a more efficient plan of defence was offered as a substitute to that now in use. It was moved to refer the motion to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Steele expressed his wish to see the object of the motion discussed in committee. He said something on the accuracy of his statements, which had been questioned, and again mentioned the source from which they were drawn. Mr. Williams, as a proof of the efficacy of militia in opposition to the Indians, cited the instance of Major Adair's resistance to a body greatly superior in number.

Mr. Smith, S. C. declared himself against the object of the resolution. The President, he said, had the power to disband any part of the army when their service was no longer wanted, and his confidence in the President was not feeling which from the unanimous vote of the decision he had recently received, seemed to be very important; but him to feel well satisfied that they would not be kept in service unnecessarily one moment. Mr. Dayton next rose. He said he was in favour of referring the motion to a committee of the whole House. He thought that he declared, have risen, if he had not heard from the two members from North Carolina, the strongest persuasion of argument, and the most extraordinary kind of reasoning he ever remembered to have heard. The member who spoke first from North Carolina, declared every idea of energy and efficiency in regular disciplined troops, considering them not only inefficient but contemptible, when employed against Indians, and to confirm his assertion had increased the expedition and defeat under General St. Clair, when it was well known that there were not in fact two companies of regular disciplined infantry in the army of that General. The other member had as extravagantly commended the back-country militia, & extolled them for their efficiency and success in Indian wars, of which Major Adair, in a late encounter with a superior body of savages, had, he said furnished an evidence. In answer to this, Mr. D. was compelled to remark, what he thought otherwise never have done, that the affair alluded to, made on his mind a very different impression, and led to a conclusion directly contrary to that which the gentleman had drawn from it. The Major had unquestionably been surprised, and as consequently all his hopes were in his camp; but what he conceived to be the full weight of the speech, was the commencement of the action, about half of his men deserted, and secured themselves within the garrison. This instance of the prowess of irregulars selected by the N. C. member to support his arguments would Mr. Dayton believed, be found upon enquiry to be an unfortunate one. As he was upon the floor, Mr. Dayton observed, that he could not refrain from the taking some further notice of the laboured speech which the house had just finished. He should, he said, be glad for no member could be supposed to be prepared to answer a speech which certainly no one could have expected to have heard within these walls; but as he thought it probable that another one would ever again be uttered there, he could not omit a remark or two upon it. It was admirably calculated, & would seem to have been designed to prejudice the people of the U.S. against the whole administration of the government. It would doubtless be recollected that but a few days ago, this very gentleman was strenuously opposing for propriety, decorum and decency in debate, which he complained was not observed by gentlemen who were opposed to the report of the committee on the failure of the western expedition; notwithstanding this, yet, constrained by levelling the most unbounded censure, against the war department, he had levied the most virulent abuses upon the President of the United States particularly, and upon a large majority of both houses of Congress.

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The member had produced a variety of arithmetical statements and calculations, the accuracy and truth of which not only had been questioned, but denied by other members who had replied to him. One thing Mr. Dayton said he could not help remarking, which was that gentleman had represented as unaccountable and mysterious, the exorbitant appropriations for the war department for 91, 92, and 93, as if it was in any wise strange that 2000 men should require more ordnance, hospital and quartermaster's stores than 1000, or that 500 men should require more than 2000, he said from statements of that nature, the gentleman asserted to believe, and boldly declared that there must be the greatest abuses in the administration. If the annual expense of our expenses for protecting the frontiers deserved the censure that had been so liberally bestowed, it ought to fall directly upon the legislature who Mr. Dayton said, had directed it by their laws, and not upon the executive who was merely the instrument to carry their laws into effect. So much for the speech, but with respect to the motion which called for a very different answer, and more mature consideration, he should only add, that however he might favour a reduction of our military establishment, if the question stood upon its own merits alone, unconnected with some recent circumstances, he should think it his duty to oppose the measure at the present, as it might tend to embarrass the executive in their pursuits and prospects of pacification, and because he well knew it to be the temper of the Indians, and indeed of every other people, to file in their demands the same proportion as their trading energy quitted their fears and lessened their danger. If our establishment was determined to be lessened, it would be known to the savages before the treaty, in consequence of which, he had no doubt, they would become more extravagant and insolent in their terms, and that of course what was now recommended as an economical saving to the public, would eventually prove to be profusion in the extreme.

Mr. Wadsworth expressed himself in a few words, against the resolution. He said he was in favour of referring the motion to a committee of the whole House. He thought that he declared, have risen, if he had not heard from the two members from North Carolina, the strongest persuasion of argument, and the most extraordinary kind of reasoning he ever remembered to have heard. The member who spoke first from North Carolina, declared every idea of energy and efficiency in regular disciplined troops, considering them not only inefficient but contemptible, when employed against Indians, and to confirm his assertion had increased the expedition and defeat under General St. Clair, when it was well known that there were not in fact two companies of regular disciplined infantry in the army of that General. The other member had as extravagantly commended the back-country militia, & extolled them for their efficiency and success in Indian wars, of which Major Adair, in a late encounter with a superior body of savages, had, he said furnished an evidence. In answer to this, Mr. D. was compelled to remark, what he thought otherwise never have done, that the affair alluded to, made on his mind a very different impression, and led to a conclusion directly contrary to that which the gentleman had drawn from it. The Major had unquestionably been surprised, and as consequently all his hopes were in his camp; but what he conceived to be the full weight of the speech, was the commencement of the action, about half of his men deserted, and secured themselves within the garrison. This instance of the prowess of irregulars selected by the N. C. member to support his arguments would Mr. Dayton believed, be found upon enquiry to be an unfortunate one. As he was upon the floor, Mr. Dayton observed, that he could not refrain from the taking some further notice of the laboured speech which the house had just finished. He should, he said, be glad for no member could be supposed to be prepared to answer a speech which certainly no one could have expected to have heard within these walls; but as he thought it probable that another one would ever again be uttered there, he could not omit a remark or two upon it. It was admirably calculated, & would seem to have been designed to prejudice the people of the U.S. against the whole administration of the government. It would doubtless be recollected that but a few days ago, this very gentleman was strenuously opposing for propriety, decorum and decency in debate, which he complained was not observed by gentlemen who were opposed to the report of the committee on the failure of the western expedition; notwithstanding this, yet, constrained by levelling the most unbounded censure, against the war department, he had levied the most virulent abuses upon the President of the United States particularly, and upon a large majority of both houses of Congress.

Mr. Ames did justice to the gentleman's industry in the collection of materials in support of his motion. An opportunity, he hoped would be given, to go over the ground he had to ably traversed.

He said something of the necessity of stability in the measures of every government; on the importance of the question which the fate of the resolution was to decide, and he said he would not expect a simple discussion. The motion for referring the resolution to committee of the whole was agreed to and Wednesday was appointed to take it up. Adjourned.

INSTRUCTIONS of a MEXICAN FATHER to his SON.

From Clavigero's History of MEXICO. My son, who art come into the world from the womb of thy mother, like the chicken from the egg, didst first see the light of day through the world, we know not how long heaven will grant to thee the enjoyment of that precious gem, which we possess in thee; but, however short the period, endeavor to live gratefully, praying God continually to assist thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee still more than I do. Repose in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy steps to him. Revere and salute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor distressed be not disdainful, rather be words of comfort. Honor all persons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, respect and service. Guard against imitating the example of those who are vicious, who like brutes that are void of reason, neither reverence their parents, listen to their instructions, nor submit to their correction; for whoever follow their steps will have an unhappy end; will die in a desperate and sudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beasts. Mock not, my son, the aged or the imperfect, think not him whom thou seeest fall into some folly or transgression, nor make him reproaches, but restrain thyself, and beware lest thou fall into the same error, which offendeth his neighbor. Grow not where thou art not called, nor endeavor in that which does not concern thee. Endeavor to manifest thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In conversation by no thy hands upon another, nor speak too much, nor interrupt nor disturb another's discourse. If thou hearest any one talking foolishly, and it is not thy business to correct him, keep silence; but if it does concern thee consider first what thou art to say, and do not speak arrogantly, that thy correction may be well received. When any one discourses with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyself in an easy attitude, neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor spitting too often, nor looking about thee here and there, nor rising up frequently if thou art sitting, for such actions are indications of levity and bad breeding. When thou art at table, do not eat voraciously, nor show thy displeasure if any thing displeases thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, share with him what thou hast; and when any one is entertained by thee do not fix thy looks upon him in walking, look where thou goest, that thou mayest not offend any one. If thou feelt another coming thy way, go a little aside to give him room to pass. Never see before thy elders, unless it be necessary, or they order thee to do so. When thou sitest at table with them do not eat or drink before them, but stand to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayest meet their favor.

When they give thee any thing accept it with tokens of gratitude; if the present is great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is small, do not despise it, nor be provoked, nor occasion displeasure to them who favor thee. If thou become rich, do not grow insolent, nor scorn the poor; for those very Gods who deny riches to others, in order to give them thee, are offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again, to give them to others. Support thyself by thy own labors; for then thy food will be sweeter. I, my son, have hitherto supported thee with my sweat, and have omitted no duty of a father; I have provided thee with every thing necessary, without taking it from others. Do thou likewise.

Never tell a falsehood, because a lie is a heinous sin. When it is necessary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the simple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou observest in others, if thou art not called to correct them. Be not a censor, nor a lover of discord. When thou hearst an unkind, and he to whom it is borne is engaged, and speaks contemptuously of those who first thee, do not report back an answer, but endeavor to soften him, and diffuse as much as possible that which thou hearst; that thou mayest not raise discord and spread calumny, of which thou mayest afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is necessary in the market place; for in such places there is great danger of contracting vice. When thou art offered an employment, imagine that