SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has just received a new collection of B O O K S, which he has now open'd 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.
Edwards on the Will,
do. History of Redemption.
do. on the Affections,
do. Dissertations.
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Hemmenway's Discourse to Children.
Whitefield's Sermons,
History of the Martyrs,
Boston's Four Fold State,
Willison on the Sacrament,
Sherlock on Death,
Langdon on the Revelation.
Hervey's Dialogues,
do. Meditations,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout exercise of the Heart.
Chapone's letters on the Mind.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Fordyce's Address to Young Men.
Youngman's best Companion.
Vinall's Arithmetick,
Bell's Surgery,
do. on Ulcers,
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Cullen's Materia Medica,
New Dispensatory,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine.
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Plato's do.
Salmon's Geography,
do. Gazetter.
Guthrie's Geography,
Morse's do.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Goldsmith's History of England.
do. of Rome.
Ramsey'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. Putnam,
do. of Baron Trenck,
do. of Cromwell,
do. of Marshal Saxe,
do. of Gustavus Vasa,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Robbin's Travels,
Bruice's do.
Carver's do.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Chesterfield's Letters,
Bennet's do.
New Compleat 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. Monitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite,
Clio on Taste,
The Rudiments of Taste,
Locke on Education,
Scott's Art of Speaking,
Right of Women,
Religious Courtship,
Æsop's Fables,
Tooke's Pantheon, or History of Heathen Gods.
Thompson's Seasons.
Shakespeare's Character,
Lavater's Aphorisms 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,
Narative of the Indian Wars, in New-England.
Œconomy of Human Life,
Path to Riches,
Young's Latin Dictionary.
Clark's Introduction.
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Corderii,
Latin Accidence,
Perry's Spelling Book,
Webster's 1st and 3d part,
Account Books,
Primers and a variety of Children's Books.
Also the last edition of the Worcester Collection of Musick.

Likewise has received an addition to his assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also 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 publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT's, about 50 rods North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will form his with their yarn for the purpose of being wove 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 woollen, worsted, cotton, or linnen, be spun and twisted very slack, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations.

He also weaves waistcoat and breeches Patterns in the neatest manner.

Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23. 1793.

ALL Persons who have engaged WOOD for the *Hampshire Gazette*, are desired to forward it as soon as possible.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HAVE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA 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 TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 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 strongest 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 said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck 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.

To the Industrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff."

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridgwater to the south 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 publick equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to gratify him with their Custom, 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 expence 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.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night following the third instant, a large red roan Horse, twelve years old, short main and tail, lofty carriage, trots and paces, thick set, well made.—Whoever will apprehend the thief and bring him to justice, and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the Horse only five dollars, and all necessary charges. Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber some time last September, one black HEIFER, one year old past, with a half crop the underside of the left 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.

Westhampton, Jan. 24, 1793.

☞ THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333. of this paper, concluded the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

ANDREW WOOD.

JANUARY 23, 1793.

THE subscribers have just received at their Store in *Suffield*, 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 Suffield.

DAVID & EBENEZER KING, jun,

Suffield, January 23, 1793.

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

MOSES ROW.

Amherst Jan. 30, 1793.

[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 *Stratford*. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000 *Dollars*, is	4000
3	1000	3000
5	500	2500
10	200	2000
28	100	2800
50	60	1800
100	50	5000
220	30	6600
269	20	5380
342	10	3420
3060	5	15300
1 Last blank drawn		5[illegible]
4678 Prizes.		
9256 Blanks.		
13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is		53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single comment, and those acquainted may be told, that the grand object the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to shorten & accommodate the great Stage Road, through one of the extreme corners of these States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long and 24 feet wide, and will save about 2 miles in the distance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of *Newfield*.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general satisfaction, as is possible—so rational is 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, AMOS HUBBELL, JOSIAH LACEY, | DANIEL SALMON, DAVID FURR, JOHN THOMPSON,

Managers.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

☞ *TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the Printer hereof.*

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *November* 16, 1792.

WHEREAS *by representation made heretofore by the Committee for methodizing 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 Dowing, 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 persons 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 on inquiry may appear to be due to the Commonwealth, to the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.*

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

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 above mentioned will be constantly given at the Treasurer's 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 20, 1793. [NUMB. 338.

Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

A QUORUM of both Branches took their seats this day. The business usual at the beginning of a session, being completed, a committee was raised to inform the Governor, that the two branches had convened, and were in readiness to receive communications.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

At twelve o'clock, the two houses convened in the Representatives Chamber—when his Excellency the Governor came in, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

MY duty requires me to point your attention to such objects as demand the aid of Legislative Authority: but feel the highest satisfaction in having occasion to congratulate you on the continuance of the internal peace, as well as on the increasing prosperity of our Republic. It must afford you a high degree of pleasure to find that you have nothing before you, but what is incident to a quiet and orderly state of Civil Government. A People in the full possession of the right to govern themselves, according to their own discretion, by the fixed rules of a Constitution of Government, established upon their voluntary consent, and to seek their own happiness as a community, without the exercise of any authority over them, excepting what is derived from their own suffrages, frequently given, cannot fail of inferring to themselves, political prosperity: unless they want wisdom to discern, or virtue to improve their own privileges.

When we contemplate the Governments of the several States, together with the Federal Constitution, by which they are all united for national purposes, we observe an astonishing accordance of their powers, raised on the basis of republican principles. The wheels, though of different diameters, turn in concert; and exhibit to mankind, the most satisfactory proof, that Governments founded in the ideas of natural equality, can possess more energy, than despotism has ever given to those, which have been raised by force or fraud, and supported by pretence of hereditary power.

It is the part of a wise people in the day of their prosperity, to recollect the principles which produce their public felicity: or as it is well expressed in the declarations of rights prefixed to the form of our government, "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Industry and Frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of Liberty, and to maintain a free government."

Amongst the means by which our Government has been raised to its present height of prosperity, that of Education has been the most efficient; you will therefore encourage and support our University and Academies; but more watchfully, the Grammer and other Town Schools. These offer equal advantages to poor and rich, and should the support of such institutions be neglected, that kind of Education, which a free Government requires, to maintain its force, would very soon be forgotten.

In the means of Education, I do not confine my views to the business of Schools, but extend my ideas to all the institutions which have a tendency to aid the progress of knowledge and virtue, in the mind of the rising Generation; and to establish the public opinion in favor of those manly pursuits which render a people truly respectable.

In the System of our Government, and founded in the principles of its Constitution, are a number of laws calculated to inspire the Citizens with a reverence for Religion and a respect for virtue. In this class are the laws against Blasphemy and profanity; and also those which enjoin the observation of Holy Time, an attendance upon Public Devotion: and others making provision for maintainance of public Teachers of Piety, Religion and Morality. These institutions have manifest tendency to establish those habits, from whence will result the punctual performance of civil duties. In another class are found those which guard the avenues of the heart against corruption and depravity: These prohibit lewdness, intemperance, gambling, idleness, levity and dissipation of manners. Laws of this nature are important in government, because they prevent a disposition to those crimes which are dangerous to Society: and because the opinion of the community, well and clearly expressed—in such institutions, inculcate "the principles of Humanity, Industry, Frugality, Honesty, Sincerity, good Humour and all the Social Affections, and generous Sentiments among the people."

I have taken occasion, thus to express my sentiments to the political Guardians of the State, that my influence may move in support of those principles upon which the happiness of my fellow Citizens, so essentially depend.

The Laws against excessive Usury, and other species of oppression, are of great consequence, because they protect the distressed part of the community, and tend to the preservation of that equality of property, without which a popular government cannot exist.

I recommend all these laws to your attention, that they may be strengthened where they are weak, and guarded where they may be evaded, or subverted by collusion.

I have been informed that the Laws against excessive Usury, as well as others, where the forfeiture on the breach accrues equally to the commonwealth and to the Prosecutor, are frequently evaded by the bringing of fictitious Suits. This surely ought to be remied; for it is better that a Law should not exist, than that the arts of Legislation should be made a pretext to fraud.

Crimes which are an injury alike to Persons and Possessions in every Nation, are variously punished according to the genius of the Government against which the offences are committed. In States where the principles of Government are maintained by force upon the fear of the subject, cruel and sanguinary punishments are multiplied: But in a free State, directed by the public mind, upon fixed principles of Government, a sense of that honor and dignity of character with which a free Citizen ought to be warmed, will be considered as a most powerful incentive to obeying the Laws.

The Laws of our Commonwealth contain but few sanguinary Inflictions: Burglary is a capital offence, and said to be made such, on the Idea, that he who breaks and enters a dwelling House in the night time, with a felonious intention, would probably commit, murder, if he should meet with resistance. However satisfactory this reasoning may be, yet as the crime admits of various descriptions in the common Law idea of it; there may be room for Legislative interposition. The offender who takes lodgings in the house of another, and stealing property, comes out in the night time, as well as he who breaks a dwelling House in the night, and puts in his hand and steals, is not so highly criminal from the idea of fatal consequences, as he who actually enters the House after he has broken it, with a felonious intention. Degrees of guilt demand degrees of punishment, in order to maintain the equity of the Government.

It may be well worthy of your attention to investigate the question, whether the infamous punishments of cropping and branding, as well as that of the Public Whipping Post, so frequently administered in this Government, are the best means to prevent the commission of crimes, of absolutely necessary to the good order of government, or to the security of the people. It is an indignity to human nature, and can have but little tendency to reclaim the sufferer. Crimes have gone rally idleness for their source; and where offences are not prevented by Education, a sentence to hard labor, will perhaps have a more salutary effect, than mutilating or lacerating the human body. I recommend these ideas to your wise deliberations, that such punishments may be provided, as if administered with certainty and inflexibility, may be sufficient to check the progress of crimes, and yet be suited to the genius of a Republic.

The Laws which are the source of distributive Justice between Citizen and Citizen ought to be readily administered, and the officers who are appointed to the discharge of this important Trust, as well as they who are obliged to execute the Laws against Criminals, ought to have a reasonable allowance for their services. I am obliged to ask your attention to the established rate of fees in the government, because that the complaints on this subject are too general to be without foundation, and too loud to be neglected.

GENTLEMEN,

I am informed that there frequently happens a failure of Justice from the legal incompetency of town inhabitants to be witnesses where their towns are parties: In the trial respecting the maintainance of poor persons, the Inhabitants of the contending towns are by a particular act made competent witnesses, and as there are so frequently contracts, trusts and other transactions, which are unknown to all excepting the members of the town where they exist: I am inclined to think, that there would be no evil in making the inhabitants competent witnesses in all cases where they have no special, or particular, interest.

Gentlemen of the Senate and,
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The encouragement of Agriculture is of great consequence; we have yet a great extent of valuable Land unimproved: and it would be good Policy to encourage the imigration of Foreigners by every reasonable measure.

Perhaps, some of the Laws formerly made and now in force, for the regulation of admitting Strangers may need a revision.

The encouragement of Manufactures is of the next importance. The Cotton Manufactory at Beverly has received aid from the Government; but it is to be feared that it will not fully answer the public expectation. The Duck Manufactory has succeeded so well that it may probably be able to support itself without the continuance of the bounty stipulated by the government. I mention this the more readily at this time because there has been, and now is continued in Boston, a laudable attempt to establish a Glass Manufactory, which may look to Government for aid and encouragement. Glass is a great article in the Country, and the preparations for making it, is attended with peculiar expences. The Resolve for granting a bounty on Hemp, will soon expire, you will therefore consider of the expediency of continuing it for a longer space of time.

GENTLEMEN,

I wish to call your attention to the ideas which I have heretofore suggested, respecting the providing funds for our public Debt. The Creditors are patiently waiting and suffering under expectations of relief from two Governments, but that of this Commonwealth is the only one upon which they have a direct demand.

I also wish to remind you of the Sentiments I delivered at the last Session respecting the Commonwealth's becoming interested in the Union Bank, and to the other matters suggested at the same time, upon which subjects I shall address you in seperate messages during the present session.

I shall do all within my power to render the Session useful to our Constituents, and agreeable to you.

The Secretary will lay before you the Acts of Congress so far as I have received them since your last session.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 31, 1793.

A joint Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Governor's Speech, and report, viz.—Messrs. Bridge, Heath, and Bradbury, of the Senate—and Messrs. Jarvis, Eustis, Sewall and Mycall, of the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

A committee was chosen to consider the propriety of the Commonwealth's being interested in the Union Bank, and report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

J. B. Varnum, Esq. brought down a report of the joint committee on the Petition of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River,—that the Petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; which was concurred in the House.

A Committee was chosen and ordered to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the present Excise Law, of this Commonwealth, and to report any additions or alterations that may be thought necessary therein.

Daniel Thurston, Esq. was this day chosen by joint ballot, a Senator for the county of Essex, in the room of Richard Ward, Esq. who was chosen last session and resigned.

A Message was received from the Governor, laying before the Court a Statement of the Treasury to the present period; and giving a general view of the existing demands against the Commonwealth, and the resources for the payment of those demands.

A letter from Robert Morris, Esq. accompanied this message, which informed, that there will soon be paid into the Treasury, more than one Hundred Thousand Dollars, on account of what is due for the Western Lands.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

A great number of bills and petitions of a private nature, took up the attention of the House this day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Several bills, &c. of a private nature were read and passed.

A message from the governor relative to a revision of the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth, was received, read and committed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

A report of the Committee on the Governor's Speech, came from the Senate, which was read and accepted, with an amendment, and the committee had leave to sit again.

Several joint Committees were appointed to take into consideration the public business recommended in the Governor's Speech, and report.

* Private petitions read and committed.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR.—No IV.

THE Independent Reflector, is not the personal enemy of any man; but the friend of his country and mankind. He has no pleasure in dealing in invectives; they may, however, be necessary sometimes to bring men to their senses. He wishes men would reflect (where they principally ought) on their own conduct, as this would save the trouble, and prevent the necessity of others reflecting upon it. A man can best see his own face in a glass. In this number therefore, he would hold up a faithful mirror to you; wishing you to read it with attention, reflect properly upon it, and see your own image, whether it be fair or blemished. It is unhappily the case, that people frequently