POETRY.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

Messrs BIGELOW & CUMMING,
Perhaps the following lines will be acceptable to some of your readers.

OF all the things beneath the sun,
To love's the greatest curse;
I once desp'd them his undoing,
If not, 'tis ten times worse.

Poor Adam by his wife, 'tis known
Was trick'd some years ago;
But Adam was not trick'd alone,
For all his sons were so.

Lovers the strangest fools are made,
When they their nymphs purse,
Which they will no'er believe till wed,
But then, alas! its true.

They beg, they pray, and they adore,
Till weary'd out of life;
And pray what's all this trouble for?
Why truly for a wife.

How odd a thing a whining for,
Who sighs in greatest ease,
For that, which soon as ever got,
Does make him sigh indeed.

Each maid's an Angel while she's wo'd,
But when the wooing's done,
The Wife, instead of flesh and blood,
Proves nothing but a bone.

He, more or less, in human life,
No mortal man can shun;
But not so a man his got a wife,
He has them all in one.

The liver of Prometheus
A gnawing Vulture fed,
A fable, that the thing was thus,
The poor old man was wed.

A wife all men of learning know,
Was Tantalus's curse;
The apples which did tempt him so,
Were naught but a divorce.

Let one foul dream that to his share,
A better wife will fall;
They're all the same, faith to a hair,
For they are women all.

More joys a glass of wine does give,
(Wine is a film that gets fast)
Than all the daughters, from first Eve,
Ever gave in all their days.

But come to lovers here's a glass,
God wot, they need no curse;
Each wishes he may wed his lass,
No fool can wish him worse.

ANECDOTES.

A BOOKSELLER in the North, remarkable for his wit, sold a book to a gentleman, which, on examination, was found to want the title page, and a few leaves at the end. "This book is imperfect," said the customer, "it lacks neither *beginning nor ending*" "Then," answered the bookseller "it is a prodigious bargain for it is *infinite*."

A BAPTIST preacher, in the District of Maine, who was eternally vociferating against learning, one day took his text in the law of Moses, where it says that the tent or tabernacle shall be covered with *badgers skins*; but unluckily he read *sparrows skins*, and began his sermon as follows: —My beloved, what great advantages we have in our day compared with those under the law, we, whether poor or rich, have our lives secured to us; but those, whose lot was cast under the law, should they be poor and obliged to beg, why then flap goes their skin to cover the tabernacle with.

The Pumpkin & Paddy.

A certain Paddy, newly transported into this country, passed by where a farmer was gathering Pumpkins. By my shoel and what do you call them, says Paddy—Mares eggs, says the farmer. And by St. Patrick, and won't you tell me one of them? for I will to get in way of raising my own horses, for my poor old father freighted the hemp for nothing but for taking one without liberty—Yes, yes, for a quarter of a dollar you may take one. So Paddy takes it and on he goes—and in defending a hill he by chance let the pum; kin fall, and it took a direction down the hill towards a bunch of bushes, and Mr. Paddy in full speed after it. The Pumpkin struck a stump and split open—a rabit which lay under the bush, ran, all hurry, frighted, almost frightened to death, and Paddy after it, yelling—stop that *coult!* stop that *coult!* stop that *coult!*

Extract from the second Part of Paine's Age of Reason.

TO be happy in an old age, it is necessary that we accustom ourselves to objects that can accompany the mind all the way through life, and that we take, the rest as good in their stay. The mere man of pleasure is miserable in old age; and the mere drudge in business is but little better: whereas, study, philosophy, mathematics, and other rational sciences, are a continued source of tranquil pleasure, and in spite of the gloomy dogmas of priestcraft, and of superstition, the study of those things is the study of the true theology; it teaches man to know and to admire the Creator for the principles of science that are in the creation, are unalterable and of divine origin.

Those who knew Benjamin Franklin will recollect, that his mind was ever young; his temper ever cheerful; science, that never grows grey, was always his mistress. Without an object, we become like an invalid in an hospital, waiting for death.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING business, a BOY 14 years old
Enquire of the PRINTER. *May 11.*

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
In a large Octavo Volume,
A COMPLETE
History of *Connecticut*,
From the time of the emigration of its first planters from England, in 1630, to 1712.
By BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, A.M.

CONDITIONS.

THE History will contain between five and six hundred pages, be printed on a good type and paper, be neatly bound and lettered. The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars*, and to non subscribers *two and a Quarter*.

THOSE who subscribe for twelve, and will be answerable for their amount, shall receive one gratis; and the usual allowance shall be made to Stationers, Merchants and Booksellers.

The writer has had free access to the public records and papers of the colony, and the history is well authenticated, by the records of Connecticut and New-Haven, of the United Colonies and particular towns, as well as by authentic history, traditions and manuscripts.

The collection of materials and the compilation of the history has been a work of great labour and considerable expence. Such a work has long been an object of general desire and expectation. The writer therefore flatters himself, that his friends and the friends of science in general, will give the subscription immediate encouragement.

The history will be put to the press as soon as the subscription papers have had time for a general circulation: and it is requested that they may be returned by the last of August next, to Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN, at *Hartford*, the designed publishers of the work.

Hartford, (*Connecticut*) April 26, 1796.

* * *Subscriptions for the above work, are received by the Printer hereof, and Simeon Butler, at his Book Store Northampton.*

Stop Runaway!

25 Cents Reward!

ON the evening of the 5th inst. *John Black*, jun. apprentice to the subscriber of Amherst, house carpenter; made his escape from his master, and carried off sundry articles, to a considerable amount: He is about 18 years of age—dark hair—shaggy feet and 5 inches high—dark complexion—had with him a pea green coat, with a variety of other cloathing.—Whoever will take him up and secure him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ALL Persons are forbid harbouring said Runaway.

DAVID POMROY.

July, 1796.

The co-partnerhip of *Nehemiah May* and Co. being this day, by mutual agreement dissolved, they request all persons indebted to them, to make payment.

NEHEMIAH MAY,
JOHN TILLINGHAST.

Gothen, June 16, 1796.

Broke into the incloiure of

the subscriber, on the nineteenth inst. five sheep with halfpenny under side each ear and crop in the same; three do. with halfpenny under side each ear, one do. with crop and slit in the right ear, halfpenny under side of the same. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamsburgh, May 26. 1796.

Broke into the incloiure of

the subscriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old past.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has also received from Boston a large assortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received, in addition to his advertisement of the 15th ult. a large supply of

BOOKS,

which makes his assortment complete and extensive—Public and Private Libraries may be supplied with Books, on the same terms as they can be at Boston or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business.

NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6, 1796.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, a few tons north of the Court-House, all kinds of Windsor CHAIRS.—Also, has for sale, a quantity of bell Rappee Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above business.—Enquire of

ANDREW GOODRICH.

Northampton June 22, 1796.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, on which the subscriber lives, in the north part of Chesterfield.

WILLIAM BATES.

July, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their store in *Northampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Lastings, Satinets, Florentines, Moreens, a Fashionable Assortment of Copperplate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Mullin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Spring Muslins, Linens, Nankeens, Striped and Checked do. Jeans, Fustians, India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Lutestrings, Satins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket do. Cotton Hosiery, and a fashionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a supply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, Nails, Brads and Hard Water—also, a quantity of Salt, Cod Fish, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and West India Rum, in the course of a few days. The above Goods will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a generous credit given, if requested.

N. B. All those who are indebted to them at their store in *Northampton*, are desired to call and settle the same, between this and the first of August next; those who neglect to comply with this request will be sued indiscriminately, as all accounts at their store are to be closed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 13, 1796.

HollandCompany LANDS,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of *Allegany* River and French Creek, affording an interesting variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement.

All the advantages of soil, climate and situation, are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Alegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No theft of country within the United States, is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the Eastern and Atlantic states, will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years, pass through this delightful country, to all the western world—This added to the natural production, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price, with every thing necessary for their health and happiness.

To those who are determined to settle in the Country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms. To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good leases advantageous offers are made to labor, honest and industrious mechanics and Industrers. A rising and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and consisting of above thirty families, is found in the course of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esq. where all the necessities and many of the conveniences of life may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing, upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek—All those, who are desirous of knowing the terms of the Lands, and wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove at New Geneva in Fayette County; to Messrs. Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, esq. at Franklin; or at Coffeeragg, in Mr. Mead's settlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, on

R. ALDEN.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 150 acres of land, 50 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling house and barn standing on the farm, well wooded and watered—full farm lays within half a mile of a grist, saw, and linseed mill—and two miles from the Meeting house.—Payment made easy.—For particulars enquire of Capt. *Seth Sylvester* of Chesterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premises.

June 13, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on Book or Note, are called upon to settle the same, by the first day of August next, or their Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

APPOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, June 28. 1796

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received, and now for sale at their Store in Williamsburgh, a very general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the lowest terms for ready pay or approved credit—also, Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the hhd. or smaller quantity, Rossia Iron, German, English, Blistered and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glass.

Williamsburgh, May 25th, 1796

WHEREAS my wife has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons trading or harbouring her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

LEVI PRUTT.

Hadley, June 28, 1796.

Westfield, June 3, 1796.

DIVISION ORDERS, for the 4th Division of Militia, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, comprehending the County of Hampshire.

AGREEABLE to orders, of the Commander in Chief, and in obedience to the laws, for regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth—the several Regiments and Corps in this Division, will be reviewed October next, in the following Orders:

Lt. Col. LEWIS DICKINSON, 10th Ob. ins. at 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. GOULDSBURY, 11th October, 1796. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. F. W. DICKINSON, do. 12th, do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. EDMUND LOMBLEY, 13th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JOHN BRADISH's Regt. 14th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ZERINA MONTAGUE, 17th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. DWIGHT's Regt. 19th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JAMES TAYLOR, on 20th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JACOB BATES, 21st do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Artillery, Cavalry and Cadets will meet and be inspected with those Regiments which will be most convenient for them—Otherwise by order of the Commanding Officer of their several Corps—the Regiment will meet at such places as the Commanding Officers shall direct—reasonable notice being given to the Major General and Brigadier Generals, that they may attend; and in order that the several Regiments and Battalions, and Corps may be prepared for the inspection and reviews, the Brigadiers are directed to see that their respective brigades are completed with arms and equipments, agreeable to law; and that all vacancies are filled before the reviews. The Commanding Officers of companies will see that arms are properly cleaned; and that Inspection Rolls are completed previous to the inspection; that no delays may be occasioned by a neglect of it on the day set Review. The General is under the necessity of once more exercising the troops against firing single guns, on or near the parade, or at Officers houses on the day of general muster; that dangerous, pernicious and unfoldierly conduct and hanging on fleet spring, (whether drawn by one or more horses) the yearly sum of six dollars. For and upon every four wheel carriage having framed polls and tops, and hanging on fleet spring, (whether drawn by one or more horses) the yearly sum of six dollars. For and upon every four wheel top carriage hanging upon wooden or iron springs or jacks (whether drawn by one or more horses); and upon every curricle, chaise, chair, sulky, or other two wheel top carriage, and upon every two wheel carriage hanging or resting upon fleet or iron springs, the yearly sum of three dollars; and for and upon every other two wheel carriage, the yearly sum of two dollars: And upon every four wheel carriage having framed polls and tops, and resting upon wooden springs, the yearly sum of two dollars: *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to charge with a tax any carriage usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation or carrying of goods, wares, merchandize, produce or commodities.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be levied and collected upon all carriages usually and chiefly employed for the conveyance of persons, by whatever name or description, the same have been, or shall hereafter be known and called. And in cases of doubt, any carriage shall be deemed to belong to that class, to which the same shall bear the greatest resemblance (to be determined in manner herein after provided) and shall be subject to duty accordingly.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected, received and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction of the Inspectors and inspectors of the revenue, any other officers of inspection, or by the superintendance, control and direction of the department of the Treasury, according to the authorities and duties of the respective officers thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which, a duty or duties shall be payable, according to this act, shall, yearly and in every year, in the month of September, or within sixty days previous thereto, make and subscribe a true and full entry of each and every such carriage; therein specifying distinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her for his or her use, or for hire, with the description and denomination thereof, and the rate of duty to which, each and every such carriage is liable; which entry shall be lodged with the officer of inspection for the district in which such owner or person liable for the payment of such duty shall reside: And that it shall be the duty of the officers of inspection, to attend, with in the month of September in each year, at one or more of the most public and convenient places, in each county within their respective districts, and to give public notice, at least one month previous to such day, at the time and place of such attend ance, and to receive such entry made in the manner before directed, at such place, or at any other, where he may happen to be within the month of September; and on tender and payment being made of the duty or duties therein mentioned, to grant a certificate for each and every carriage mentioned in such entry; therein specifying the name of the owner, the description and denomination of the carriage, and the sum paid, with the time when, and the period for which, such duty shall be so paid: And the forms of the certificates to be so granted shall be prescribed by the Treasury department; and such certificates, or the acknowledgments of the officer of inspection, by a receipt in his public accounts shall be the only evidence, to be exhibited and admitted, that any duty imposed by this act has been discharged: *Provided nevertheless*, that no certificate shall be deemed of validity, any longer, than while the carriage, for which the said certificate was grant ed, is owned by the person mentioned in such certificate, unless such certificate shall be produced to the officer of inspection, by whom it was granted; and an entry that the thereon made, specifying the name of the then owner of such carriage, and the time when he or she became possessed of the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any and all persons, who shall commence the having or keeping of any carriage, subject to duties, after the month of September, and before the month of September, in the next succeeding year, shall and may, at any time during the month, in which they shall so commence the having or keeping of such carriage, make the entry, in manner before prescribed; and on payment of such proportion of the duties laid by this act, on such carriage, at the time, at which he shall commence the keeping of such carriage, to the end of the month of September, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year, shall be entitled to, and may demand like certificates, subject nevertheless, to the conditions, before and herein after provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties payable by this act shall, in respect to any and all persons, who shall have, or keep carriages, during the month of September, be deemed to commence, and shall be computed, from the last day of the said month: And in respect to persons, who shall commence the having or keeping of carriages, after the said month of September, the said duties shall be deemed to commence, and shall be computed, from the last day of the month, in which they shall so begin to have or keep such carriages; conformably to which, the certificates before, and herein after mentioned, shall be issued and granted.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person having or keeping any carriage, subject to duty, who shall make an untrue or defective entry, to evade the whole or any part of the duty justly and truly payable, according to this act, shall lose the sum paid pursuant to such untrue or defective entry, has been made, or where no entry shall be made, or where there shall be a neglect of payment after entry, such person shall, moreover, in addition thereto, at any time thereafter, on personal application and demand, at the house, dwelling, or usual place of abode of such person, by the proper officer of inspection, be liable, and shall pay the duties by this act imposed, with a further sum for the benefit of such officer, of twenty five per centum: which duties, with the said addition, shall be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person, by whom the same shall be, and ought to be paid: *Provided always*, that such application and demand shall not be made sooner sixty days after the day, on which any duty shall commence; and if entry and payment shall be made, within the said sixty days, at the office of inspection of the district, or at any other place, where the inspector may happen to be, the owner of the carriage shall be exempted from the payment of the said sum of twenty five per centum: *Provided nevertheless*, that if any person, of whom such application and demand shall be made, shall forthwith present to such officer of inspection, a full and exact description, of the carriage or carriages, on which, the duties demanded shall have accrued, with a statement of the facts, matter or thing, whereby an entire exemption from duty is claimed, or whereby a right is claimed, under this act, to a remission of a part of the sum demanded, such description and statement being first subscribed and verified on oath or affirmation, before some competent magistrate, by the person, by, or for whom, the same shall be presented; then and in such case, the officer of inspection shall receive such description and statement, and shall, furthermore, forbear to collect the duties and sum demanded.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of inspection who shall receive the statements and affidavits of persons claiming, either to entire exemption, or a remission of any part of any duty, or sum demanded under authority, derived from this act, which may be presented to them, in manner and form, before prescribed, shall forthwith transmit the same to the supervisors of their respective districts, for their consideration and decision, with such proofs and evidence in relation thereto, as they shall judge proper, and the supervisors shall forthwith, on receiving the statements and allegations before mentioned, with the proofs and evidence accompanying the same, decide thereon, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the decisions of the supervisors in the cases referred to them, in manner before prescribed, shall be forthwith communicated to the officers of inspection, whom the same may concern; and such decisions shall be final and conclusive, when rendered against the demand of any officer of inspection, for any duties imposed by this act: And in cases, where the said supervisors shall decide, that the claims in question, or any part thereof, are justly payable according to this act, the proper officer of inspection shall forthwith collect the same, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the persons charged with such duties: *Provided nevertheless*, that any person, aggrieved by the decision of a supervisor, may, within two months, by application in writing to such supervisor, require that the statements and proof, on which, such decision was founded, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall have power to determine therein, and if he judge proper, to direct the duty or duties, which shall have been collected, in consequence of such decision to be returned; and if any such person shall be aggrieved by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall be allowed, within four months, to institute a suit in the proper district court of the United States, against the supervisor of the district, for the recovery of any