

THE GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq. PEOPLE may have too much of a good thing— Full as an egg of wisdom thus I sing.

A MAN of some small fortune had a wife, Sane sense, to be the comfort of his life; And pretty well they bore the yoke together; With little jarring liv'd the pair one year; Sometimes the matrimonial sky was clear, At times 'twas dark and dull, and hazy weather.

Now came the time when mistress in the straw, Did for the world's support her screams prepare; And Slop appear'd, with fair obsequious paw, To introduce his pupil to our air; Whilst in a neighbouring room the husband far, Musing on this thing now, and now on that; Now fighting at the furrows of his wife; Praying to heav'n a first he could take the pain; But recollecting that such prayers were vain, He made no more an offer of his life.

As thus he morn'd in solemn study, Ideas sometimes clear and sometimes muddy, In Betty rath'd with comfortable news— "Sir, Sir, I with you joy, I with you joy— Madam is brought to bed of a nice boy— As fine as ever flood in flood."

"I'm glad on't Betty," cry'd the matter— "I pray there may no do differ; All's with your mistress well, I hope!" Quoth he, "All's well as heart can well desire; With madam and the fine young squire; So likewise fine old doctor Slop."

Off Betty hurried fast as she could scour, Fast and as hard as any horse; That trotted fourteen miles an hour— A pretty tolerable course.

Soon happy Betty came again, Blowing with all her might and main; Just like a grampus or a whale; In sounds too, that would Calais reach from Dover— "Sir, Sir, more happy tidings, 'tis not over— And madam's bricker than a nightingale."

"A fine young lady to the world has come, Spawning away just as I left the room— "Sir, this is better than a good estate," "Humph," quoth the happy man and scratch'd his pate.

Now looking up—now looking down; Not with a smile, but somewhat like a frown— "Good God," says he, "why was I not a cook, Who never feels of burning heat the shock; Who, Turk like, sits amidst his madam's picking; Whiff to the hen belongs the care, To carry them to eat or take the air, Or bed beneath her wing the chicken?"

Just as this sweet soliloquy was ended, He found affairs not greatly mended; For in bound'd Ber her romp with rapture jigging— "Another daughter, Sir,—a charming child,— "Another!" cry'd the man, with wonder wild; "Zounds! Betty, ask your mistress if she's jigging."

JULIET. A FRAGMENT. SHE was sitting at the head of his grave, and the grass was beginning to look green upon the turf round the stone where her tears used fall— She had not observed me, and I stood still— "Thou hast left me, FRODOLO, (said the bending bearded face down to the turf) thou hast left me; but it was to attend a dearer call— I will not weep— (wiping her eyes with her handkerchief)— I will not weep, for it was the call of one who loved thee better. "Thou hast flown to his bosom, and what hast thou left behind thee for thy poor Juliet but this cold sod?"—She was silent some moments. The full moon was just beginning to climb over the tops of the trees; I came up, and as she stoop'd to kiss the turf, I saw the tears trickling through the moon beams in halcy drops from her eyes. "Thou hast left me, (said Juliet, musing her face from the grave)— but we shall meet again— I shall see thy face again, and hear thee speak; and then we shall part no more— She rose cheerfully to retire. The tear was still trembling in her eye. Never till that moment did I behold her so soft a creature. One might read the sentence in her face— "Thou hast left me, (said the tear)— But we shall meet again, and then we shall part no more" (said the smile)— Blessed Religion I thought I— How happy are thy children!

ANECDOTE. A Couple of young ladies, who had just buried their father (who was an old humourist, and had such an aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them to marry however advantageous might be the offer), conversing on his character.—The eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and we will marry!"—"Well," said the youngest, "I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C. shall be my man."—"Hold firmer (said the other) don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands— let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us—for our marriages are registered in Heaven's Book!"—"I am very sorry for that, dear sister, (said the youngest) for I am afraid my father will tear up the leaf!"

LIMITATION OF LOTTERIES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our LORD, we thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT Limiting the operation of Lotteries.

WHEREAS several Lotteries have by acts of the Legislature been granted; and whereas it has become expedient that the operation of the said Lotteries should be speedily closed: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act granting a Lottery for rebuilding and making good the publick bridges and causeways in the town of Lancafter, be, and hereby is limited to the drawing of the next intended, viz. the fourteenth class in the said Lottery, which shall not exceed the amount of the present class; and the rights and privileges granted in the said act, shall, after drawing the said class, cease and determine.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all acts heretofore passed and now in force, granting to any person or persons, the right of raising money by Lottery or Lotteries, which acts are not limited in their operation to any particular period of time, are hereby repealed, excepting only the act above mentioned, and the acts granting Lotteries to the town of Charlestown and to the Free-School of Williamstown, which shall cease and be repealed on the first day of July next, and the act granting a Lottery for the benefit of Leicester Academy, which shall cease and be repealed on the first day of January next.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the acts aforesaid, shall be so far continued, and considered to be in force, as to hold the Managers thereof, and all other persons concerned therein, to account for the money and other property they have received, or may receive previously to the time limited for the operation of the said Lotteries, respectively, from the proceeds of such Lottery or Lotteries, and to be answerable for their conduct in managing the same, in as ample a manner, as though this act had never been passed,

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 5, 1790. This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker. In SENATE, March 5, 1790. This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President. Approved, JOHN HANCOCK, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

ANECDOTE. DURING the late war in America, when draughts were made from the military, to recruit the Continental Army, a certain Captain gave liberty to the men who were disgusted from his company, to make their objections if they had any, against going into the service. Accordingly one of them, who had an impediment in his speech, came up to the captain, & made his bow. "What is your objection," said the captain. "I can't go (said the man) because I'll flutter."—"Stouter, stout the captain) you don't go there to talk but to fight."—"Aye, but they'll p-p-p-m me upon g-g-g-round, and a man may go half a half a mile, before I can say, 'wb-wh-who goes there!"—"O that is no objection, for they will place some other s-s-sentry with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."—"Well, b-b-but I may be ta-taken and run through the g-g-g-guns, before I can cry q-q-que-que-que-que-que."—"This last plea prevailed, and the Captain out of humanity dismissed him.

A few of Thomas's Collection OF Sacred Music, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE whole, or part of the Estate on which Aaron Whittier, Esq. now resides, situate in Northfield, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premises.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, for the years 1788 and 1789, viz.

Table listing land parcels with owners and taxes. Includes entries for Eleazer Porter, Lot No. 12, and Lot No. 17.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, so much of said land shall then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Aaron Whittier, in Northfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by REUBEN SMITH, Collector for 1788, & 1789, Northfield, March 22, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mrs. ELISHA H. GRAM, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of said Amherst, on the second Tuesday in April, May, and July next, from ten o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested. ZEBINA MONTAGUE, JOHN BILLING, AARON DICKINSON Amherst, March 8, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ORIN TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, on the first Monday of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term. SAMUEL BOYD, ASA CHILDS, JABEZ RANSOM. SARAH NIMS, Administratrix, ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r. March 2d, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to SARAH NIMS, Administratrix, ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r. March 2d, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ANDREW LUCAS, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the second day of March last, to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Andrew Lucas, in Colrain, on the first Wednesdays of May, July and August next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term. HUGH McCLANLEN, WILLIAM CALDWELL, JAMES STEWART, ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r. Colrain, March 13, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r. Colrain, March 13, 1790.

The Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, who enters upon the duty of said office on the first day of May next, inform all holders, retailers, and others accountable for Excise that agreeable to law he shall commence his circuit thro' the several towns in said County in May next, for the purpose of collecting the Excise due from the first day of November last, until the first day of May next. Seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place where he will attend the business in the several towns in said County. Punctual compliance with the law will be expected. NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire. South Hadley, March 25, 1790.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1790. IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. ON THE REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. Madison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

MR. WHITE said he agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sedgwick) in the principle, that if a contract is made for a valuable consideration, and with the understanding of both parties, the signature ought not to interfere in it—and should it appear that the transaction between the original holder of the certificates and the purchasers, was a fair one, as of the certificates and the purchasers, was a fair one, as of the certificates and the purchasers, was a fair one, as of the certificates and the purchasers, was a fair one...

He said he knew so many instances of transactions of that kind which he had feared, that he doubted not the greater part of certificates had been obtained by similar means. Indeed he could not conceive any other by which they could be obtained. He said he was perhaps without a precedent in any other nation that would be applicable—but he desired evidence to determine for themselves, whether under such circumstances, the man who had rendered services to his country should be deprived of his reward, or whether the purchaser ought to receive it. He said it was very different in the common transactions of life. If a man purchased a tract of land for 1000l. and paid the money and took a bond for the conveyance, and the person, by informing the purchaser that the seller could not make a title, or by other false suggestions, should obtain a transfer of the bond in consideration of 100l. & get a conveyance and possession of the land—yet, on paying the 100l. the conveyance would be set aside, & he would be restored to his land.

Mr. White gave some other instances of a similar nature, and he believed, if a bond, whether due, or to become due, was assigned under such circumstances, that the obligee would be justifiable in concealing it in a court of law, and that the injured person would, on application obtain redress. He said, that in cases of extreme hardship, courts of equity would give relief without express proof of fraud. That this was the law of the kingdom of Great Britain, and was agreeable to the principles of the civil law. That the Board, he believed, had fixed the point of extreme hardship to one half of the value of the property transferred. In England the Court was to judge.

He said he did not think the present holders were strictly entitled to any thing more than the original purchasers: That here the matter quoted on the other side of the question, that the assignee stands in the shoes of the assignor, properly applied: You cannot place another on more advantageous ground than that on which you stand yourself: That the plea of an innocent transferee should not take place—the nature of the transaction must appear evident to every man concerned in it. He said the reverse of this did not hold: That an assignee was not always in as advantageous a situation as the assignor: And influenced the case of his debtor's bond at an under value;—and who, he said, could not retain in his hands the amount of the sum specified in the bond, which the creditor might have recovered, but only the sum which he actually paid for the bond.

and he was willing to act on the same principle. He doubted not that Courts of Justice would give relief in particular cases—but in a matter of that magnitude, he thought the interference of the legislature very proper. The S. Sea business he thought, in that respect, a good precedent. Two gentlemen had mentioned the money was paid, in others it was considered to be paid. A gentleman had said, that Parliament interfered, not to violate, but to perfect the contract: But what did Parliament do? They confiscated the shares of the directors, and applied the amount to the relief of those who had actually paid their money, and sent forward suits against those who had not paid—and authorized their debtors to discharge their debts by the payment of 10 per cent. or the real value of the stock subscribed for. But if he was wrong in supposing the present holders ought to stand in the place of the first purchasers, they could be considered only as having purchased in market, a paper of indefinite value—If then they get the highest market price, they are not injured.

Mr. White then endeavored to obviate those objections to the measure, on account of its impracticability—and in general terms, observed, that much greater pains had been taken to show the impracticability than the injustice of it. He said, if it was just what ought to be adopted, and he did not doubt but the wisdom of the legislature would be able to carry it into effect. Purchasers, he said, had been represented as the supporters of public credit—but he could not consider them in that light. The offering a 10th or an 8th part of the value of a bond of an individual, would tend rather to blast his credit, than to support it—and it would have the same effect with respect to the public.

He said he had lived long enough to be convinced, that wife and great men, having the same object in view, often differed in opinion with respect to the means of accomplishing it—therefore every proposition ought to be treated with candor and respect. He made the observation in consequence of what passed yesterday—a gentleman from Massachusetts had introduced his speech in a manner somewhat new—with an apology for an impropriety which he intended to commit—he pursued the arguments of those who went before him in opposition to the amendment; but his speech concluded principally in an eulogium of approbrious epithets. Some of which Mr. W. repeated, & said to detail the whole would require full half a column of a new paper. He said he felt on the occasion, not his himself, for he had not expressed his sentiments on the subject under debate, but for the honour of the house, in which he thought no such language ought to be used.

It had been said we came forward as volunteers, that the original holders did not put in their claim. This might be edifying for those: they were generally obscure and indigent—had too much modesty, or perhaps not the capacity to come forward. That he believed the crowd in the gallery did not consist of original holders.

A gentleman from New York (Mr. Bragm) had objected to multifarious propositions. He was not certain that he understood the word, but never had considered it as applicable to two. That the proposition, which had brought the business to such a state, that we had the choice of two systems. In order to determine which to adopt it is necessary to examine the nature of both. That proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury he considered as exceptional; that the proposed reduction of interest was a principle of public faith—for although it was to be effected by the consent of the creditors, it would operate in coercion with respect to the original holders. He doubted not, but the purchasers would eagerly embrace the proposal of four per cent. on the nominal sum.—The original holders would not—they would wait for more favourable determination—If ever they should consent, it would be with reluctance, & because they had the thought of making money on other ways. The proposed disposition of the surplus recesses among the non-absentees, can have no effect: If government do not subscribe to pay more than 4 per cent. interest, they will levy taxes only to that amount. The inducement to the acceptance of his several propositions, in consideration of the reduction of interest, are all futile. Western lands to the amount of one third I it is well known that western lands are not a property in much estimation among the holders of certificates.

With regard to his other propositions, of annuities and remote payments, it may be observed, that the proposed reduction is not founded on the inability of the States to pay; but on the principle of expediency to objects which it might not at this time be proper to attempt. Now, what security have we, that the same principles of expediency will not operate ten years hence? He observed that the purchase of annuities had not been practised in America, and did not think it would

become an object as it was in Europe. That in Europe there were many single men who carried their view no further than their own lives, and who in the advanced part of their lives, were desirous of settling in old age, because of the difficulty and distress in old age, but that seldom happened in America—there were few without families, and the ease of procuring subsistence removed all apprehension of suffering in old age. Besides a man in most parts of the country could realize his money in such a manner as to double its value in 15 years.

With regard to public opinion, he would say nothing, as he had no documents to support what he might advance. He might however conjecture from the operation of the several systems.

If the amendment should be adopted, the taxes would be increased, but at the same time rendered more easy; as the means of payment would be in so many money hands. The people would feel their indigent neighbors relieved, and those who had rendered services to their country in some degree rewarded. If the plan proposed by the Secretary should be adopted, the present holders of certificates, men without public merit, however respectable they may be in their private characters, will be raised to an enviable state of wealth—the people, he presumed, will very ill brook the payment of taxes, when they see them applied to such purposes. Besides, we are told, that 5,000,000 dollars have been purchased in Holland;—the interest on that will perhaps equal the whole expense of our civil government. With the people's approbation of such a tribute, unless we can convince them of the justice of it: If it is just, if we have received value for it, no doubt but we must submit to the burden, however great it may be.

Mr. HARTLEY said that from observations which have fallen from gentlemen on this occasion, he thought it his duty to give his opinion, though he acknowledged that the gentleman who spoke yesterday had done better justice to the subject than he could.

He then entered into a consideration of the nature of contracts, and observed, the securities of the United States, are a fair and absolute contract—and placing the subject in a political and commercial view, he drew out an interference on the part of government, which would be subversive of all those principles on which every species of negotiable paper is founded.

He repeated the attempting a discrimination: He said the nearest and dearest connections he had in life would be benefited by the measure, but on general principles he must be opposed to it. If any compensation is to be made to the original holders, who have alienated their securities, some other mode must be devised. Mr. HARTLEY concluded by some particular remarks on Mr. JACKSON's observations.

Mr. MOORE supported Mr. MADISON's proposition. He entered into a particular discussion of the subject, among other observations, he said that if public opinion was to be fairly taken, nine out of ten would be found in favor of discrimination. The soldiers who after the war had parted with their certificates, were unimpaired even of the rest of Congress—and it was the interest of the speculator to keep them in the dark. They had followed the poor soldier, and attended at the spot where they could take the greatest advantage. Mr. MOORE concluded by expressing his approbation of the amendment, which he thought was founded on principles of justice and equity.

Mr. WASHINGTON said that it appeared to him the question was totally misunderstood; the object appeared to be, to benefit the army, and he could be satisfied to see any substantial purpose, he should be in favor of the attempt—but when I reflect that it would produce directly the contrary effects, I must entirely reprobate the plan. There is nothing further from the truth than the assertion that the soldiers in general of the late army sold their securities through necessity. It is true that a great proportion of the army sold their securities, but they were of that description of men who never fail to divest themselves of all the property they get immediately.—He entered into consideration of the circumstances that led to the alienation of the securities: The exigencies of the country were such as made the necessity of raising money so urgent, that it could be obtained only by great credit due to those who in the darkest times of public affairs confided in the public faith; granted to their own loss in innumerable instances.—For it is a fact that the intermediate holders of public paper have suffered much more than the original holders. He expressed his disapprobation of the term frequently repeated, "the poor soldier," as a fair and impartial statement of facts would show, that the American soldier had been better paid than any other army whatever—and much better than the officers.—He made a statement of the actual amount received by the soldiers in bonuses from the Continental States and towns, which amounted to the eastern States where the chief of the army had been raised, to 250 dollars per man upon an average from the late only. Mr. WASHINGTON introduced a great variety of difficulties which would arise to render impracticable the plan proposed. There were of a similar nature to those which Mr. BOURNOR and other gentlemen had stated. Mr. GOODWIN observed that the gentleman from Virginia, who had advanced this discrimination, having acceded to the proposition, that a contract fairly