

ON PAPER.
 SOME wit of old (such wits of old there were)
 Whose blots shew'd meaning, whose allusions care,
 By one grave stroke to mark all human kind,
 Could clear blank paper ev'ry infant mind;
 When still, as opening fane her dictates wrote,
 Fair virtue put a seal, or vice a blot.
 The thought was happy, pertinent, and true;
 Methinks a genius might the plan pursue,
 I can you pardon my presumption—
 No wit, no genius, yet for once will try.
 Various the papers, various was produce,
 The wants of fashions, chance, and use.
 Men are as various; and (if right I mean)
 Each sort of paper requires some care.
 Pray note the fop, half powder and half lice,
 Nice as a handbox were his dwelling-place,
 Fit the silk paper, which apart you store,
 And look from vulgar hands in the scutcheon.
 Mechanics, farmers, fervants, and so forth,
 Are copy paper of inferior worth.
 Let's prize d' more useful, for your debt decreed,
 Free to all pens, and prompt at ev'ry need.
 The wretch, whom a' vice bids to pinch and spare,
 In coarse brown paper, such as pedlars care,
 To wrap up wares, which better men will use,
 The retail politician's anxious thought
 Take next the miser's contrail, and those that night
 Health, fame, and fortune, in a round of joys,
 Will any paper match him?—Yes—throughout,
 He's a true *sticking paper*, past all doubt.
 The retail politician's anxious thought
 Dream this side always right, and that their night
 He loams with ease, with applause he raves,
 A duple of rumors, and a tool of knaves,
 He'll want no type his weakness to proclaim,
 While such a thing as fool's-cap has a name.
 The bally gentleman, whose blood runs high,
 Who picks a quarrel if you look awry,
 Who can't a self, or his, or look endure;
 What is he?—What—*starch paper* to be sure.
 What are our poets, like 'em as they fall,
 Good, bad, rich, poor, which read, not read at all?
 They had their wits in the first class you'll find,
 They are—the most *coarse paper* of mankind.
 Observe—the maiden, innocently sweet!
 She's fair *cutting paper*, an unfail'd sheet,
 On which the happy man, whom fate ordains,
 May write his bliss, and take her for his pains.
 One instance more, and only one I'll bring,
 'Tis—the *great man*, who forms a little thing,
 Whose thoughts, whose deeds, whose maxims are his
 own,
 Form'd on the feelings of his heart alone;
 True genuine *royal paper* is his breed,
 Of all the kinds most precious, rare, and best.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS.
 By the late Gov. LIVINGSTONS.
 OUR grandmothers were not, it is true so
 gaily dress'd as our wives, but of inex-
 preffible greater utility to their husbands.
 They saw with a glance of the eye, what-
 ever concerned the welfare of the family. This
 they were studious to promote. In this,
 they were their renow: They were strangers
 to dissipation; nor were they seen constan-
 tly abroad. Their own habitation was their
 delight; and the rearing of their offspring
 their greatest pleasure. Content with a kind
 of domestic royalty, they considered every
 part of this administration as of the last im-
 portance. Queens without a crown, they
 were "a crown to their husbands." And
 not only lav'd their earnings by their economy,
 but augmented their treat by their industry.
 This was the source of their pleasure,
 and the foundation of their glory. They
 maintained good order and harmony in their
 empce—every female servant at their work
 under their direction—every unnecessary
 waste prevented by their circumspection—
 such grandmothers! what blessings to their
 families! they enjoyed happiness in their
 chimney corners, while their deluded grand-
 daughters seek for it in vain, amidst the
 tumult of the world. Their good house-
 wifery supported families, that have since
 crumbled into nothing. In short, the wife
 appeared to acquit herself of a task equal to
 the labour of the husband, in being occupied
 with an infinity of cares respecting her in-
 terior department. Careful to inspire her
 female progeny with the like assiduity, she
 reared an offspring like herself. With such
 education (no French dancing matters then
 for country girls, that ought to be at their
 spinning wheels) their daughters were early
 inured to join such amiable mothers in cau-
 sive the sweet and peaceable charms of pri-
 vate life to reign in the family. By such
 virtues and accomplishments, they recom-
 penced themselves to the other sex; and

with their frugality and industry, were a bet-
 ter fortune without a groat, than a woman
 defitute of both with thousands. Hence a
 man, inclined to marry, feared not to choose
 such a mate; a mate that would save and in-
 crease, instead of squander what he had; and
 was likely to perpetuate a race of diligent
 and attentive women.
 O how often have I admired the industry of
 our grandmothers! How often, in being an
 eye witness of their domestic assiduity, have
 I applied to them those lines of Juvenal.
 "Vos trankitis lanam, calathisque perfecta referitis
 "Vellera: Vos tenetis praganantem flammam fufum
 "Penelope melius, melius torquetis Arachne!"
 But now how remote are we from duties
 so simple and endearing! A regular and uni-
 form conduct would seem a torment to our
 gossips and gadders. They want perpetual
 dissipation—all out of doors—full of vanity,
 and loaded with the geggaws of London and
 Paris. "Who can find a virtuous woman?
 For her price is far above rubies." She seeketh
 her wool and flax, and worketh willingly with
 her hands. She riseth also while it is yet
 night, and giveth meat to her household, and
 a portion to her maidens. She layeth her
 hands to the spindle; and her hands hold the
 distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the
 poor; yea she reareth her hands to the needy.
 She maketh fine linen, and selleth it:
 And delivereth girdles to the merchant.
 Strength and honor are her clothing, and she
 shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth
 her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue
 is the law of kindness. She looketh well to
 the ways of her household, and eateth not
 the bread of idleness.

MANUFACTURERS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, CLASS SECOND.
 SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.
 NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.
 25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 124000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *taxes and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	10000	is	10000
1	5000	are	5000
2	2000		4000
3	1000		3000
4	500		2000
5	200		1000
10	100		1000
20	50		1000
30	40		1200
40	30		1200
50	20		1000
60	10		600
70	5		350
80	2		150
90	1		50
100	1		50
120	1		20
140	1		10
160	1		5
180	1		3
200	1		3
2585	1		3
8388 Prizes.			125000
16612 Blanks.			

25000 Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.
 BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
 DAVID COBB,
 SAMUEL COOPER,
 GEORGE R. MINOT,
 JOHN KNEELAND,
 Boston, April 14, 1791.

NEW GOODS!
Daniel Butler,
 HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS fitted to the present season, which are now selling very cheap, for pay in hand.—WANTED, yells white TOW-CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c. Northampton, May 24, 1791.
 Just imported from London, by
Levi Shepard,
 A General assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, &c.—ALSO—
Drugs & Medicines,
 and a large quantity of DYE STUFFS, such as Oil of Vitriol, ground Cam Wood, Alum and Coppers, &c. He has likewise a very general supply of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, amongst which are Nails of all kinds, Glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7, N. England and W. India Rum, Wine, &c.
 Said Shepard wants a quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Salts of Lye, for which he will give the highest price.
 Northampton, May 24, 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery, CLASS THE NINTH, SCHEME
 OF the 9th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 30th of June next.
 6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	1500	is	1500
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
1	200		200
12	100	are	1200
15	50		750
20	40		800
30	30		900
40	20		800
50	10		500
60	5		300
100	2		200
1680	1		1680

 2012 Prizes 15850
 3989 Blanks, Deduction 2150
 6000 18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—
 BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
 DAVID COBB,
 SAMUEL COOPER,
 GEORGE R. MINOT,
 JOHN KNEELAND,
 Boston, May 12, 1791.

WILL COVER,
 AT the Stable of the subscriber, this present feast of a most proved JACK, raised in this Country (therefore the more sure) at the age of 12 months and 24 to insure a foal, and Four Pounds given for the male six months old, and the use of the Jack Stall—good pasturing for mare.
 J. WARE.
 N. B. As there are some false ideas circulating in these parts with respect to breeding mares which have been put to Jack, greatly injures to the profits which might be made by raising males.—Inform the public, that I have been acquainted with the male trade, and the way of managing the raising of them in this country for eight or ten years past; and certify that mares are likely to have colts, after having mules, as colts after having colts, which has often been proved, all mares are as sure to be with foal when going to Jack, as they are when put to a horse fire.
 Norwich, May 18, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the district of Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State taxes No. 6, 7, and 8, and in Town and County Taxes, for 1789, 88, 89 and 90. f. d. q.
 First Division of Hatfield, 2 7 0
 Equivalent. f. d. p. T. Ford, do. 50 2 7 0
 lot No. 4. 1 0 0 ad. division of Lots in
 0 8 0 of Commington, now Plain-
 16, 4 1 fold.
 77, 7 1 lot no. 12, 2 2 4
 ad. division of Hatfield, 23, 8 9 4
 Equivalent. 29, 2 10 1
 4, 2 11 8 40, 2 10 1
 12, 5 3 1 41, 2 7 1
 16, 9 1 2 49, 2 7 1
 34, 2 0 0 54, 2 7 1
 5, 6 1 2 24, 5 3
 7, 1 2 41, 9 1
 24, 2 10 1 ad. division of Comming-
 2, 2 1 00, now Plainfield.
 26, 2 7 3 191, 2 3 1
 49, 2 7 3 16, 2 6 1
 37, 3 10 2 16, 2 11 3
 33, 2 4 1 6, 2 11 3
 14, 7 5 Barnard's Grant, to call, do.
 25, 0 2 19 7 1
 Unless said Taxes are paid before Thursday the 14th of July next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interest charges.
 ABEL POOL,
 ANDREW FORD,
 NOAH PACKARD, } Constables.
 THOMAS SHAW.
 Plainfield, June 1, 1791.

At Major John Smith's stable, in
 Hadley, the steed that is
 well bred horse the Huxter, he is
 Cover there the causing fever, he is
 full blooded, and was bred at Charle-
 stown, South-Carolina. The price,
 time & payment, will appear hereaf-
 ter, when the advantage of changing the breed is con-
 sidered and sufficiently valued, by those who wish to
 do it right.
 Hadley, June 1, 1791.
BAY RICHMOND,
 FORMERLY, owned by Major Samuel Boston,
 of Worthington, Will Cover this season at the
 Stable of BERRIAH SHAW, in Commington, at two
 dollars the foal, one dollar the less, and twenty shil-
 lings to insure a foal.

(Vol. V.) THE
HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1791.
 NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Legislature of Massachusetts, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 FRIDAY, May 27, 1791.
 MR. GREENLEAF presented a petition from a number of citizens of the county of Lincoln, praying the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of opening a Road and building a Bridge, in that country—Read, and committed to a special Committee.
 The two Houses met in convention for the choice of a Senator for the county of Essex, in the room of the Hon. Thilman Dalton, Esq. who deceased accepting a seat. A Committee was appointed to collect, sort, and count the votes; who, after attending that service, reported the whole number of votes to be 143—15 making a choice. That the Hon.
 JONATHAN GREENLEAF,
 Esq. had 120 votes, and was chosen. (The candidates were Mr. GREENLEAF, and Mr. THURGOOD.)
 The two Houses being separated, Mr. Hitchborn of the Committee on the petition of Mr. Willard Warren, reported a Bill to expiate the act of this Commonwealth, which provides for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the goal of this Commonwealth. (By this Bill prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, are allowed the same privileges as those similarly circumstanced, committed under the authority of the laws of this State.)
 Mr. Tyler (Usebridge) doubted the authority of the House to pass the Bill. It was he believed, out of its jurisdiction to regulate the safe keeping of the prisoners of the United States.—Having ceded to the General Government the use of our jails, prisoners committed under the authority of the Government, he thought, could not be affected by the laws of this State. He rose, he said, to request information on the subject—but he was of opinion if the Bill passed, any prisoner should be liberated in consequence of it, that the debtor could immediately come on the officer under whose custody he had been, for the debt—and that in that case the Legislature who had made the law by which he incurred the penalty, would be bound by honor to extradite him from the difficulty.
 Mr. Gardner followed Mr. Tyler. It was not the end in confining debtors, to punish them, but to secure the creditors. He could, he said, trace up the history of confinement for debt to its source, but it was unnecessary.—He adduced some examples in the English history of the practice in that country on the subject—where the person of the debtor had not been allowed to be confined. He thanked GOD, that we did not dwell in Turkey or Mexico—and that in our free land of liberty, there were no Bailiffs. He enlarged on the ideas of confinement in a wholesome goal for debt, with no hope of relief, or liberation, which was the case, he said, of those committed under the authority of the United States. You, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. G. or any other respectable character in the State, are liable to be apprehended on the plea of any foreign voyage or sojourn among ourselves, and may be thrown in the Federal Court, and to be imprisoned in a wholesome dungeon, without being allowed to breathe the air, or see the sun.—For the sake of Liberty, we cannot be compelled to the case. We had a right, he observed to explain our own laws, and to say, under what conditions we would receive and take care of the prisoners of the United States.
 Mr. Malon, now confided that when the petition was first read, he had his doubts whether the Legislature could competently interfere, so as to grant any relief on the subject of the petition; but having more attentively considered the subject, he was convinced that he, which the present Bill is intended to explain had been misapprehended. What was the General Government had intended.—In familiar language it was this—The General Government not having as yet been organized in all its parts.—But having established a judicial system for the trial of breaches of its laws, without having had time to provide for the building of goals, desire the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to permit them to confine in its jails, such prisoners as may be apprehended under their authority.—This Commonwealth complies with the request, and commands the keeping.—It merely that a habeas corpus, say on what terms they should be received.—Mr. Malon then gave a definition of what he thought to be a legal confinement of a prisoner taken keeping; and said that a prisoner was as much in safe keeping as within the liberties of the prison, as in a jail with in the same jail. He added several other observations, which the brevity of our stretch will not permit us to report.
 Mr. Perreault followed Mr. M.—He lamented that in this land of freedom a man should be deprived of the light and air, and confined in a dungeon, for im-

portant debt—and asked, whether the foreigner who had committed the prison, on whose petition the Bill was introduced, would be willing to rot in his country for debt? He was told that foreigners should have every facility for their debts which was necessary; and he insisted on it, that it read more to that effect, that persons who should be committed for debt, should have the privilege of giving bail, and enjoying the air and other conveniences—as by confining them in a hole, the debtor must contract diseases and perhaps death.—Then the creditor must lose his debt.—In the case of bail he has a double facility. He would not, he said, commend Congress, or any body else, in such a case—and he was surprised that body, when it had just written into powers, should be guilty of oppressions.—If this was the way they were going on, it was time for the people to rise.—(Here Mr. S. called to order by Mr. Greenleaf) Mr. F. closed by saying, that he did not mean any thing improper, he spoke in the cause of humanity—and he hoped the Bill would pass.

In consequence of a message from the Senate, the two Houses met in convention, for the purpose of qualifying the following gentlemen, who had accepted appointments of COLLECTORS, to admit the Governor in the executive part of government, viz.
 HOA. SAMUEL HOLTON, Esq.
 MOSES GILL, Esq.
 AZOR ORNE, Esq.
 EDWARD CUTTS, Esq.
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.
 THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.
 THOMAS DURFEE, Esq.
 Who having taken and subscribed the Oaths and Declarations required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the Oath to support the Constitution of the United States, withdrew—and the two Houses separated.
 On the Bill to amend, Dr. Jarvis, Mfrs. Tyler, Gardner, Clark, Slocum, Tydes, Esq. Hitchborn, Stearns, White, and one or two others, spoke—but the length of the other fair proceedings, deferred this day, prevent their observations appearing.
 This question, shall the Bill pass to be engrossed? Was carried, yeas 89, nays 26.
 SAURDAY, May 28.
 The Hon. J. Warren brought down a report of the Committee appointed to consider what public business is necessary to be acted on, that Committees be appointed for the following purposes—
 1. To consider the state of the Treasury, and what steps should be taken, on the Finances of the Government.
 2. A Committee to revise the Laws respecting Jurors.
 3. Committee to consider whether any and what further measures are necessary for the encouragement of the Militia, and the execution of the laws respecting the same.
 4. A Committee of the laws respecting Probate Courts in Counties referred to in the Governor's Speech: And also to report what provision is necessary in Capital Cases and other Felonies in the Counties of Hancock and Washington.
 5. To consider the state of the University at Cambridge, and what further aid is necessary to be afforded to that Seminary.
 6. To consider the subject of Lotteries.
 7. To consider whether any further business is necessary for the more speedy and equal distribution of Justice.
 In Senate, May 28, 1791. Read and approved Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred.
 Also the following Orders of Senate of this day, in pursuance of said report, viz.
 Ordered, That Cotton Totts, with such as the Hon. House may join, be a Committee to consider the state of the Treasury, and what steps should be taken in the Finances of the Government.
 Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred.
 Ordered, That Walter Spooner and Cotton Totts, Esqrs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider the state of the University at Cambridge, and what further aid is necessary to be afforded to that Seminary. Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred. And Mr. Jolly, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Tabor, were joined.
 MONDAY, May 30.
 A Committee was appointed to consider the bill, in relation to the Act, empowering the justices of the Superior Judicial Court, to grant Writs of Review in certain cases, and report.
 The Secretary brought down the following Message, from His Excellency the Governor, viz.
 Gentlemen of the Senate, and
 Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I HAVE directed the Secretary to lay before you the petition of the Overseers of any University at Cambridge. You will observe by the vote annexed to it, that a Committee is appointed, to consider the subject matter of the petition, before the Legislature. This Committee have requested me, to introduce the petition in this way; and by consent for the interest of our country, has in this important business, forbade my raising a complaint, which you request. I have already in the communications, which I have received, had the honor to make, said so much upon this subject, that it would not be proper to say any thing more at this time, unless it be to solicit your immediate attention to the petition.
 JOHN HANCOCK,
 Council Chamber, May 30, 1791.

In Senate, May 31, 1791.
 The bill to explain the law respecting all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the several goals with in this Commonwealth, which passed the House on Friday last, was debated—and on the question that the bill pass to be engrossed, it was negatived by a large majority. Your only being in favor of its passing.
 Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
 ISENATE, June 1, 1791.
 Ordered, That William Heath and Benjamin Ansell, Esqrs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following ANSWER to His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Session.
 Sent down for concurrence.
 SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. Speaker,
 In the House of Representatives, June 1, 1791.
 READ and concurred.—And Mr. Malon, Mr. Slocum, and Mr. Town, are joined.
 DAVID COBB, Secretary.

My dear your Excellency,
 We are happy in congratulating your Excellency, that the assistance of the people of this Commonwealth have again placed you in the Chair of Government.—Your first object will be to restore, and your second, and more important, shall be to promote, your prosperity, which, for many years they have experienced, give almost evidence, that their freedom, happiness and interest, are objects which claim your serious attention.
 The tranquility which prevail, throughout the State, together with that industry, peace, and good order, so conspicuous at this period, affords a very pleasing prospect; and while the people are thus happily disposed, we doubt not they will continue to enjoy the blessings of Peace, Liberty and Safety.
 The happiness of the people, being the end of government, we readily agree, with your Excellency, that it is the duty of the Legislature, to enact such laws, and to make ample provision for the regular, speedy and equal distribution of Justice.
 The trial by Jury, is one of those inalienable privileges we enjoy as Freemen; it is inestimable as it is therefore, to use every precaution to retain it in its fullest latitude.—Such further regulations are necessary to the great purpose, we shall readily adopt by a revision of the Law, made upon this subject.
 Every friend to America, must approve the idea of introducing a standing army in our free Republic. The establishment of a well disciplined Militia, must be an object the most salutary and desirable. On the permanency of this measure, the happiness and security of the people, and the force and energy of the government, greatly depend.
 The subjects recommended by your Excellency, we consider as interesting; and some more kindly calls for our attention, than the education of the rising generation.—Institutions for this purpose, only demand the patronage of our benefactors; and the patronage of our country have been always to promote and cherish them.—The people of this State, while they cherish peace to themselves and posterity, freedom and independence, must be equally sollicitous to disseminate knowledge and virtue among the people.—Without due attention to this interesting subject, the light of our country, as your Excellency observes, will be lost to posterity, and to posterity, we feel in our hearts, that the University at Cambridge, is too well situated to this Commonwealth, not to demand our particular consideration; and we shall be ever happy in being instrumental to increase its prosperity, and extend its beneficial influence, by granting such aid, as may be necessary for its honorable support.
 We are sensible, that the present circumstances of the State, render it highly expedient to adopt such measures, without delay, as will be calculated to place our Finances upon the most respectable basis—and to have