

M.E. FINNERS, BEING informed that Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, has found means to prevent the Fly from injuring his Wheat, I requested my relation, Mr. Decius Westworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles and examine his Wheat-Fields, and obtain all the information possible and give me a minute account. I herewith send you this letter, which you are requested to publish—Mr. Westworth visited the fields on the 20th inst.—as it is possible Mr. Cowles' wheat may yet be injured by the Fly before harvest, I shall take care to have a further examination of it, which shall be communicated.

JERR. WADSWORTH, Hartford, July 5, 1787.

S. I. R. FROM a late experiment, it should seem that a method is discovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Hessian Fly; the enclosed seeds which were collected from the mouth of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantage may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, sowed three small adjacent pieces of land, about the 20th of September last, with wheat, having prepared the seed in the following manner:

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder, of that summer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a sufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered, having suffered it to continue in an open vessel exposed to the sun and air for the space of twenty-four hours, he bruised and wrung the twigs of elder until they had transmitted all their virtues to the water.

In this preparation he steeped the seed for twelve hours, and sowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of seed which was steeped was not sufficient; on the remaining part of the land, he took about a peck of seed of the same quality, but he had only three hours steeped each quart of the land, and the small part where this was sown is the only part of either patch which is essentially injured.

One sees here and there a stalk eaten off by the insect, but I think not so frequently as in the Rye which I have ordered this year. The small patch where the peck of wheat slightly steeped was sown, is distinguished from the rest of the field at the distance of forty rods. In almost every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the insect in the worm state. In either of the other parts I found none of the insects, though I occasionally saw the effects by the dead ears of corn. In general it looks very promising, and if unharmed by a blight, may produce from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

In an adjacent field a farmer had sown a small strip of land which had been occupied by a dead hedge: it was burnt over, and prepared in the best possible manner. Scarcely a single ear of wheat is to be seen; but for a small sprinkling of Rye he would not reap the seed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood, but that of Mr. Coates, is destroyed. How much the preservation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the seed, every person may judge. It is found that at this season of the year, the wheat in the granary is infested with a small insect; almost imperceptible to the naked eye, to whom the juice of elder is instantly fatal. Whether this insect be the parent of the worm so destructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the process shall generally succeed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble servant, D. WADSWORTH, Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

A most melancholy instance of the frailty of human life was strikingly exhibited in the much lamented case of Mr. JOHN HUNT, of this town, merchant.—On Saturday Morning last, in the prime of life, and, apparently, in the glow of health, he rose with the rising sun to attend the market—while busied in providing support for life, the brittle thread was suddenly broken—in one instant he fell head to heel—every vital function was terminated, and the fall, lifeless, on the spot.—No exertions were wanting to recall the fleeing spirit; but alas! in vain the friendly effort—it had forever flown from its frail mansion of clay!—The same evening his remains were respectfully interred in St. Paul's Church-Yard, his Masonic brethren, and other fellow-citizens, paying the last affecting tribute of regard.—How sudden the transition from "the elegant haunts of men" to the narrow confines of the silent tomb!—Every bosom of sensibility must swell with mingled emotions for the early loss of his deserving man; and every citizen of Morality contemplate in his Fate, their own rapidly approaching dissolution.—Ye youthful and gay!—be ye dissipated and giddy!—attend this useful lesson—and "NE BE ALIO VIVAM!"—By this striking event, the mercantile world

are deprived of a promising genius, society of a worthy member, and his friends of a beloved companion, as Urbanity and Benevolence were the shining traits in his character. "What the more thy day? 'Tis Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures."

China, Glass & Crocker-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods from the Court-House in Hartford, a large and extensive assortment of Articles, the most useful and necessary;—among which is a very great proportion of Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box. A few best heads of excellent St. Croix Ram, at 2/8 per gallon. 2,500 ew. choice Lard Soap, at 6d. per pound, and shaving Soap in boxes, at 6/ per doz. Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash. The highest prices will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's most humble Servant, ASHBEI WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787.

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the county of Hampshire gives notice, that all persons in said county, who took out licence in August 1785, and have not since renewed it, and have neglected to settle their Excise accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all such delinquents will be put in force in August next, unless prevented by a speedy settlement. All persons that are indebted to the said Collector, by bond, are requested to settle and discharge the same before August courts, as they would wish to avoid trouble and expense.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost & Excise for the county of Hampshire, Northampton, July 16, 1787.

BROKE Great-Barrington 2500, in the county of Berkshire, on the night of the 7th inst. the following persons, viz.

James McClellan, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, committed for debt. Eleazer Sims, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, committed for stealing and debt. Timothy Dwy, about 22 years old, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, committed for burglary.

Benjamin Chapman, about the same height, dark complexion, committed for the same crime. Square-Herons, about 44 years old, light complexion, yellowish hair, a nodder, committed for an assault and battery.

John Dublin, a negro, wharfe well set fellow, committed for theft. Robert Eldridge, a short thick set fellow, sentenced to the cart for one year.

Daniel Spencer, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and eyes, committed for horse stealing.

Ebenezer Crutenden, about 5 feet 10 inches high, darkish hair, dark sharp eyes, very talkative, and has a double thare of impudence—he is one excepted in the general pardon.

Axel Heleman, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, light brown curled hair, committed for breaking out Austin and Wilcox's prisoners under sentence of death.

Polly Maxwell, about 27 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, more than middling stature for a girl.

Whoever will take up said prisoners, and return them to the goal in Great-Barrington, shall have the following rewards, viz. For McClellan, 1 dollar; Allen, 3 dollars; Dwy, 8 dollars; Chapman, 8 dollars; Sims, 5 dollars; Spencer, 6 dollars; Eldridge, 5 dollars; Crutenden, 15 dollars; Miss Maxwell, 10 dollars. EBENEZER BEMENT, Gaoler.

July 9, 1787

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, do hereby examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed; to the creditors to last estate, from the 6th day of June instant, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said last estate, at the house of Caleb Alwood, innholder in said Greenfield, on the third Monday of August, October, December and January next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Col. Ebenezer Alwood, Agents Amos, Leonard, Mearns.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to Reuben Wells, Administrator. Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-residents, proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Middlefield, formerly belonging to Becker, Cheshire, that their several lots are taxed in a town tax for the year 1784, town tax for 1785, and a state tax for 1786, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: Div. No., Sects., f. d. c., l. d. q., and various numerical values for land taxes.

Jerehiah Foggerton, town tax for 1784, 35/ 29. for 1785 town tax, 2/10 10. and State tax for the year 1786, 3/.

Capt. Ichabod Olmsted, town tax, for the year 1784, 5/9, and for the year 1785 town tax, 7/ 2/.

Jacob Bacon town tax for 100 acres of land for the year 1784, 3/10, and for the year 1785, 4/8 10.

Major Moses Ashley, taxed for 200 acres of land, in a State tax, for the year 1786.

That if the above taxes, is not paid to us before the third day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes and intervening charges, at the house of Major David Macks, innholder in Middlefield; if the said vendue to be continued from day to day, till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

JAMES NOONEY, Collector for 1784. LPHRAIM SHELDON, do. for 1785. JOBE ROBBINS, Constable for 1786. Middlefield, June 16, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and determine the claims after the estate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceased, deceased intestate, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend said last estate, on the third Monday of August, in September, and first Monday in October next, at the dwelling-house of the deceased.

James Stewart, Joseph Babcock, Felix Babcock, Colrain, July 27, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c. given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.

FOR SALE, At the Printing-Office in Northampton, The First, Second and Third Part of Webster's Infinitive. Watt's Palms—Primers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

POLITICAL and MORAL ENTERTAINMENT. NUMBER II.

An ADDRESS to my COUNTRYMEN.

AS I love my countrymen, my bowels yearn over them as over a child. I must call their attention to their civil state. The present season is critical—but few resemble it in the whole length of a nation's existence. One, which if unimproved, the error may not soon be corrected. If managed right, a chacester may be established, evil prevented and good secured. Ages of felicity or wretchedness seem to hang upon the present time. If the fate of a single empire, perhaps never before exceeded, its rising sun will be free and happy till time shall end, or whether you and your children, to a thousand generations, shall be equally wretched as the body of the world. Very rarely has a nation been situated as you are for the choice of a government. It is not left with them to say what one they would prefer, but only to receive the one which is imposed upon them. The alternative is to submit or perish. But cur let us be happily cast. Almost for the first time since the institution of civil government, you have had it at your election to form a constitution for yourselves, joined to your local circumstances, customs and manners. In the execution of this important design, you have had all the forms under heaven under your eye. The wisdom of other nations is with you. The experience which they have had of the defects and excellencies of their governments, both been made before you. You have employed upon this great occasion the wisdom of the ablest of your sons. Citizens of all classes were members of the State Convention. Men, who were used to govern—well versed in the politics of Europe—accustomed in the study of human nature—liberal in their sentiments—friendly to the common interest—unbiased by power, and unswayed by prejudice, formed that body. The majority consisted of persons of this description. Their plan was a subject of conversation in all companies—submitted to the remarks of the discerning and judicious throughout the state: It was on the anvil for years: Finally received the sanction of two thirds of the people. Under these circumstances it would be strange if it did not seem to be well adapted to advance the ends of government: If you might not exercise those powers which consist with freedom: while leaving beneath the stroke, and groaning under its insupportable, and of design, guarding against insidious encroachments, that you should not form a constitution friendly to every real enjoyment: one securing life, liberty and property to the good citizens: for others ought not to enjoy them. Knowing that the best civil constitutions are attended with imperfections, most easily & certainly discovered by time, the defender of letters, you have reserved a right of revising and correcting yours in fifteen years. Little time enough to decide upon so high a question as the abolition or change of government. It is idle to suppose that material defects should not be seen at first, and when seen, remedied: That it should be wholly disproportioned to its object and require immediate and important correction, is hard to believe. Indefensible none can be, that while guarding against one extreme, you might run into another; but though possible, here is not much evidence of it. At this early period should a failure, it would be that the balance of power is not most exactly adjusted. The people have a power, at least claim it and exercise it, which is equally opposed to the good of the governors and the governed. I know indeed there is no enjoyment without freedom; but there is no freedom without energetic and efficacious government. I fully believe as that two and two make four, that a people cannot be happy unless by the execution of good laws, the unobscured administration of justice, the misapprehension of private and public faith, and defraying the necessary charges of government; except rulers can discharge the duties of their office without fear and molestation—can reflect honour upon their station, and

share the esteem and confidence of their constituents, their boasted freedom will degenerate into licentiousness, and their happiness end in misery. Republicanism based on virtue—where that fails, the foundation is weak and the building totters. Your constitution is an appeal to the good sense and good disposition of the citizens. If you have not sense enough and goodness enough to support it, it must fall, and great will be the fall thereof. But, my countrymen, shall it be said that you have left both? Will you publish it in the American annals, that in seven years you overturned your government? Will you send it round the globe and transmit it on the page of history to the end of time, that though free you would not enjoy freedom? Though happiness counted your embrace, you would not tell him you had made yourselves contemptible and wretched? For at harvest of disgrace and misery did you expend millions and destroy thousands? For this that you solicited the gangans of Europe for aid? For this that you negotiated loans, obtained debts and armies and formed alliances to prevent your subjugation and establish your independency? For this that at present you have a name in the world? Far better had you been banished with those menaces which you once justly considered threatening in their aspect and unrighteous in their nature; had you allowed a power, at the distance of three thousand miles, to have legislated and distributed for you your proportional part of the expense of the British empire, then now destroy the beautiful structure of American liberty. Will you leave to the dull government which you so lately revere, ratified with the solemnity of oaths, engaged to support, and which secures every privilege consistent with civil power, when directed and employed for the good of the whole? But before any proceed in the work of destruction, let me ask them to reflect a moment; yes, many moments and hours before they take a step which they may regret in vain through life. Consider why you would do it—because you have no securities you are? because mobs, insurrections and rebellions take place? Perhaps you may be challenged to name the government that is and hath been wholly free from them. If this be too mighty a task, query, whether better be borne than bird burthens which neither you nor your posterity can suffer. Is it because you are? before you take the present step of—refute the calumnies of enemies on this and the other side of the Atlantic—convince the nations who observe you with different feelings; that you have wisdom and virtue left sufficient to support your own constitution, form a federal government, retrieve your credit, remove every embarrassment, and render an alliance with you desirable and respectable in all quarters of the earth. From a friend to this country. N U M B.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. POLITICAL MAXIMS and APHORISMS: THE happiness of a State consists not in the number or wealth; but in the good disposition, wise regulation and good conduct of its inhabitants. Hence, That State is happy, whose laws and rulers are good, and its inhabitants industrious, frugal and in a just subordination. And, That State is wretched and miserable, where pride, idleness and dissipation prevail, men and not laws govern; and the rulers are ignorant, negligent or wicked. A government without a directing and controlling power, is like a ship without master, pilot or rudder. A government without faith, is a government without credit; and a government without credit, is a government without energy; and a government without energy, is like a lame tired horse. A government too popular borders upon tyranny. To make laws and repeal them, before their effect has been fairly tried, shows weakness and inability in the legislature. To abrogate well founded penal laws; or suspend their force, in favour of delinquents; shows either great weakness in government, or great timidity and want of resolution in the legislature; or a greater regard to the safety of individuals than the public.