My Lecta's gentle heart to gain, To mark her lovely glowing check, Berray the fost extatic pain.
Be mine, beneath fome pop'lar's fliade, A fiver riviet trickling by,
To clasp the dear enchanting maid,
And pour my rows with many 2 figh.
Three let me off with pleafing toil
Select each flow est of the brock, Be her's the filken fragrant speil! Be mine a sweet regardful look! There oft with fancy gay and free,
Attune for her the doric lay!
Her blooming charms the fubject be! Her tender kifs the fong repay ! And O. ve nymphs that trip the vale ! Ye fauns, and all ye fylvan powers, Kind withes breathe in ev'ry gale, And blefs a fisme to pure as ours.

A N E C D E T E.
Young Quaker from a diffant county came to London, and being fruck with the gardy fopperies of the age, he commenced beau, grady topperies of the sag, ne commence oean, and among other articles of drefs purchasfed a big fattin waifloost trimmed with filver. In this, and other fathionable clothes, he returned to his father, who faid, "Where didft thou purchase thrife clothes?" "I created them," faid the for. "Created them!" "Yes: I faid let them be made; and they were made."

To the HOLDERS and TILLERS of NUMBER II.

Gentlemen.

JOU were told in the late war that peace and independence would reward your toil, and that riches would accompany the establishment of your liberties, by opening a wider market, and confequently raifing the price of such commodicies as America produces for export-

Such a conclusion appeared just and natural. We had been festrained by the Butish to trade only with ourselves, who often re-exported to other nations to a high advance, the re- materials they had procured from us. This advance we de-figned to realize, but our expectation has been difappointed. The produce of the country is in general down to the old price, and bids fair to fall much lower, It is time for those who till the earth in the fweat of the brow to enquire the caufe. And we shall find it neither in the merchant or farmer, but in a bad fyftem of policy and government, or rather in having no fystem at all. "When we call ourfelves an independent nation it is falfe, we are neither a nation, nor are we independent. Like thirteen contentious neighbours we devour and take every advantage of each other, and areswithout that fystem of policy which; gives fafety and firength, and conflicutes a national ftructure. Once we were dependant only on Great-Britain, now we are depend-ant on every petty ftate in the world and on every cultom house officer of foreign ports. If the injured apply for redress to the affemblies of the feveral frates, it is in vain, for they are not, and cannot be known abroad. If they apply to Congrefs, it is also vain, for however wife and good that body may be, they have not the power to vindicate either themselves

or their subjects.

Do met my countrymen fall into pasfion on hearing these truths, nor think your treatment unexampled. From the beginning it hath been the case that people without policy will find enough to ciety.

take advantage of their weaknels, and you are not the first who siave been devoured immediately to difford those who are raid by their wifer neighbours, but perhaps ed by the free fuffrages of the people, to it is not too late for a remedy, we ought fultain powers which are ablolutely need. at leaft to make a trial, and it we ftill die fary for public fafety. Why were they

ever felfish their motives, we may expect right to our confidence, that liberty, the encroachments of power, and that liberty, the encreatements of power, and the inclinable privileges of dear posterity will getic principles; less it should create ty, with them be fruitful topicks of argu- rants, when without such a government ment. As hely scripture is used in the all have an opportunity to become ty. exorifms of Romita priests to expel ima- rants and avoid punishment, is fearing ginary demons; fu the most facred words the possibility of one act of oppression, will be conjured together to oppose evils more than the real exercise of a thousand which have no existence in the new con. But in the present case, men who have stitution, and which no man dare attempt lucrative and influential state offices, if to carry into execution, among a people they act from principles of felf-interest, of so free a spirit as the Americans. The will be tempted to oppose an alteration, first to oppose a federal government will which would doubtless be beneficial to the be the old friends of Great-Britain, who people. Believe not those who infinuate in their hearts curfed the prosperity of that this is a scheme of great men to grafe your arms, and have ever fince delighted more power. The temptation is on the in the perplexity of your councils. Ma. other fide. Those in great offices here ny of these men are still among us, and wish to hazard their places by such a for feveral years their hopes of re-union change. This is the fcheme of the peowith Britain have been high. They right ple and those high and worthy characters ly judge that nothing will fo foon effect their wishes as the deranged flate we are fer the proposed amendment of our fed. now in, if it should continue. They fee eral constitution, thus esteem it; or they that the merchant is weary of a govern-would not have determined state convenment that cannot protect his property, and that the farmer, finding no benefit from the last opportunity you may have a a the revolution, begins to dread much e- dopt a government which gives all place. vil; and they hope the people will foon tion to perfonal liberty, and at the same supplicate the protection of their old mas- time promisses fair to afford you all the ters. We may therefore expect that all advantages of a fovereign empire. While the policy of these men will center in defeating those measures, which will protect ed by the artful surmises of such as from the people, and give fystem and force to American Councils. I was lately in a circle where the new constitution was difcuffed. All but one man approved, he was full of trembling for the liberty of poor America. It was ftrange ! It was wonderous ftrange to fee his concern ! After Teveral of his arguments had been confuted by an ingenious farmer in the company, but, fays he, it is against the treaty of peace, we received independence from Great-Britain on condition of which they will diffuse of on as restouble term our keeping the old conflitution. Here as they can be purchased at any flore in the the man came out I We had beat the British country, for Calh or most kinds of country Preish with a bad frame of government, and with a good one he feared we should eat them up. Debtors in desperate circumthem up. Debtors in desperate circum-tances, who have not resolution to be given to the non-resisent proposi-ther honest or industrious, will be the next men to take the alarm. They have long been upheld by the property of their phin. Beeman, 76 3 81 4 3 3 1 2 creditors and the mercy of the public, and daily destroy a thousand honest men who are unsuspicious. Paper money and tender alls, is the only atmosphere in which they can breathe and live. This is now fo generally known that by being a friend to fuch measures, a man effectually advertifes himfelf a bankrupt. The oppolition of thele we expect, but for the lake of all honest and industrious debtors, we most earnestly wish the proposed confti-

There is another kind of people will be found in the opposition. Men of much felf importance and supposed skill in politics, who are not of fufficient confequence to obtain public employment, but can fpead jealoulies in the little diftricts of country where they are placed. Thefe are always jealous of men in place and of public measures, and aim at making themselves consequential by diffressing every one in the higher offices of fo-

tution may pals, for whatever gives a new foring to buliness will extricate them from

their difficulties.

It is a strange madness of some persons at leaft to make a trial, and it we that the leavaied but for a general reputation of hall have this confolation in our last elevated but for a general reputation of wisdom and integrity; and why should I can foresee that several classes of men they be disturbed, until by ignorance or will attempt to alarm your fears, and how- fome bale action they have forfeited

To fear a general government on ener. who in ebedience to the public voice of. tions as the ultimate decisions. This is you deliberate with coolaefs, be not duptheir own interest or prejudice are blind to the public good. A LANDHOLDER

TAPPAN & FOWLE

Have lately received, at their Store opposite the Court-House in Northampron, 3 A frest Affortment of English

GOODS,

November 28, 1787.

Joics h Tidd,		75	0		4.3	2 I
Estice,		1:3	٥	0	7 9	3 8
Southgate,		60	I		6 6	3 0
Col. Job Almy,		46 .	1		I 7	
Jude Stephen,		60	3	•	1 6	I 7
Land formerly)		100	2		5 Io	2 11
J. Hobbard's,			5		17. (17.)	0.000
Silas Hamilton, Jonathan Wilder,		1 30	0	.0	2 7	. ,
Jonathan Wilder,		110		. 0		3.3
		Por the	ye.	T 178	6.	
Lots.	Acres	Div.	light	3.	f. d.	f. e
98 .	.49	4	28	de 20	2 3	THE S
50	Acres 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	articular proper		o' beh	85-03-69	39381393
E9 .	40	4	Q.		7 3	
44	. 40	4 000		TO S	9-7-19	1007
£7	40	4.4	. 0	STATE OF	3.4	CHE T
100	. 40	4		114000	排 法报	120m 4
85	49	4		120-161		
84	40	E1 + 5.50	45		7 3	
83	40	4			2 3	
6I	15 40 Lan	4			E-18.1	100 mg
99	60	3	0		3 7	
61	- 40	4	. 0	V-20	3 3	15(5)6 4
1003	40	4.1			41.00	Table 1
64		4	0	97-33		ENGE !
66	. 40	83,4304	0		100 100 100	
•7	49	4		1545	30.00	1000
08	4D		110	STATE OF	第4条 单	2006
. 79	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	32.		35.1	S 5 5	SON N
7. 3	19.4		•	1,126	100	11390119
19.7° C	350.44		•			T
73	40	3514155		Hel	22 45 3	STATE
75	r. c. 49	HE SE	9.9	(8) File	fore Total	dave th
Date	IS TAIG DAY	es are pa	10.01	L C	design land	r will I

Unleft faid cares are paid on or before Insteady that of any of December next, for much of their land will be the by public wendor, at the house of Joseph Pette, inshibit in shureflamy, a once whole, P. M. on faid day, a syill faificient to discharge the fame with intervening chief. THEOPHILIS CROCKER, Confident Shuteflamy, Officer 14, 1757.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, AFEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

tress and wretchedness, by the frandulent use of this engine of iniquity. It being a fact of such public nosoriety, and for a number of years one public notoriety, and for a number of years formuch the burden of complaint in almost every ones mouth, except such as were reaping the luctative fruits of such iniquitous strains, that to attempt to preve it, would be soo hold up my candle to the fun! And I am not a little furmy cannie to the tun; Ann I am not a much any puzzed that any gentleman of intelligence, and who hath a regard for his reputation, though under the mask of a fictitious character, thould

pretend to deny it, or call it a high coloured mifrepresentation!

The rebuse which he kindly administers to me, for abusing the character of government, comes with a peculiar grace from a man, who halt spent is much time and paper, in publicly cillumniasing and vilifying the measures and administeration. reliuminating and wilfying the measures and administrations of government, and who bath then so liberal in his investives and repreaches the not liberal in his investives and repreaches the not liberal in his investives and repreaches the not first Magnitrate of the Commonwealth—by propagating from the press the most broad in liberal infinitations, that he was guily of indicated the propagating from the press the most broad in liberal infinitations, that he was guily of indicated the propagating from the press the most broad infinite and the propagating from the press the most broad infinite and the propagating from the press the most broad in face of the press of the propagating and the propagating from the pression and the pression of the propagating from the face of the propagating from the propagating from the face of the pression of the propagating from the face of the pression and the pression of the propagating from the face of the pression of the press cur the charge of bribery! Nay, if Numa's cufure be just, he must upon the same principle,

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

BRUTUS, N., III.

Twa a noroious Ind., that multirated at their shaper of ferrer, publication, I haftered, that I was a noroious Ind., that multirated at their shaper of ferrer, vive, debroat were involved in their prefent difficulties, by public or private fraud, or violence, or by providential and many marks, that "the manner in which men have come into devi, but of first in exportance to the question, what is just in making mayment y and in no reading in favour of any mode of relief, the manner in which men have come into devi, is but of little importance to the question, what is just in making mayment y and in no reading in favour of any mode of relief, the manner in which men have come into devi, is but of little importance to the question, what is just in making mayment y and in no reading in favour of any mode of relief, the manner in which men have come into devi, is but of little importance to the properties of the to this writer, a ruler cannot exhibit a fpecimen of this qualification, and perform an act of generolity, but at the rifk of bringing upon himfulf the offpus imputation of bribery, and confequently proving himfulf diqualified for his

> Befere I conclude, it feems necessary to eb-ferve, that the opposition which Numa exhibits to the tender act, in his tith number, in which he displays so much zeal and ardour, and so much force of argumentation, appears to be, at least in a great measure, imperinent to the subject in debate. He confiders the tendry act, fubject in define. He confiders the tendry act, an an act of grace, or as defined to oblige execute, or as to relinquish a part of their duer, in favour to their debion; or to confer gratuities to alms, acts of chairly. See. But who would have thought that Numa needed to be informed, that those who are friendly to this act, condider it in an entirely different light? viz. as an act of justice; making provision that the creditor may receive the full value of his debt, though in a way not to injurious to the debtor; or whereby his property should not be liable to be taken by the creditor, wally below the value of it, or his person are in-

troil every thing in his conduct which flound pleased to give of my fentiments, in his lath foreigners, in this case wello not enjoy our have a tendency to endear and recommend him number, is manifestly groundless and injurious, natural rights, and a weakness in government is

as the moil occurre orders or a despone govern-ment. Liberty is a word which, according as it is used, comprehends the most good and the most evil of any in the world. Justly understood, it is facered, near to those which we appropriate in divine adoration; but in the months of some is means any thing, which will enervate a necessary consensure, excite a sealout of the rolers who. government, excite a jealoufy of the rulers who are our own choice, and keep fociety in confu-tion for want of a power fufficiently concentered. from for want of a power fufficiently concentered to promote its good. It is not firrings that the licentious floud tell us a government of energy is inconfiftent with liberty, for being monfittent with their withes and their vietes, they would have us think it contrary to human happiness. In the flate this country was left by the war, with want of experience in lovereignty, and the feelings which the people then had; nothing but the feene we had passed strong could give a general conviction that an internal-government of frength is the only means of repressing the trainful rights of the people against the ignifice of their own brethren. Even the common similes of but manity will gradually go out of use, when the constitution and issue of a country do not infore judice from the public between individuals. American experience, in our prefent deranged judice from the public between individuals. American experience, in our prefent deranged
flate, hath again proved these great truths,
which have been verified in every age fisce men
were made and become sufficiently numerous to
form into public bodies. A government capable of controlling the whole, and bringing its
force to a point is one of the prerequisites for
national liberty. We combine in society, with
an expectation, to have our persons and properties defended against unreasonable exactions either asthome or abrund. If the public are unablether at home or abroad. If the public are unable