

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1788.

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

BOSTON, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Dr. RUSH of Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

The commerce in African slaves has breathed its last in Pennsylvania. I am encouraged by the success that had finally attended the exertions of the friends of universal freedom and justice to propose an universal scheme (as they have often been called) of forming a countrymen. My next object shall be the extinction of the abuse of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. For this purpose, I have every year, for two or three weeks before harvest. The effects of this perseverance, begin already to appear in our State. A family or a township is hit with the publication one year, that neglected or perhaps ridiculed it the year before. Associations are forming in many places to give up spirits at the ensuing harvest. The Quakers and Methodists take the lead in these disquisitions as they have often done in enterprises that have morality or the happiness of society for their end. Many stockkeepers among the Quakers now refuse to buy or sell spirituous liquors. In a short time I expect there will be an act of the Quaker Society to forbid the sale or even the use of them altogether except as a medicine.

The following is the Tract before referred to. AN ENQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS UPON THE HUMAN BODY.

BY SPIRITS I mean all those liquors which are obtained by distillation from fermented juices or substances of any kind. These liquors were formerly used only in medicine. They now constitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of spirituous liquors into general use, physicians have remarked that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms common to old diseases. Spirits in their first operation are stimulating upon the system. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce more heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called sedative; that is, they diminish the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce languor and weakness.

The effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body in producing diseases are sometimes gradual. A strong constitution, especially if it be aided with constant and hard labour, will counteract the destructive effects of spirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diseases:

- 1. A sickness at the stomach, and vomiting in the morning. This disorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfast. It is known by tremors in the hands, infatigable pains, who labour under it, are hardly able to lift a cup to their heads, until they have taken a copious quantity of liquor. In this disorder, a peculiar plenitude, with small red streaks, appear in the cheeks. The face of the face, at the same time, has a peculiar fulness and redness, which are very different from found and healthy countenances.

- 2. An universal dropsy. This disorder begins first in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itself throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charleston (S.C.) never visit the plantations when spirits have produced the first symptom of this disorder upon them. It is very natural to suppose that industry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whose legs and feet are swelled, from the use of spirituous liquors.

- 3. Obstruction of the liver. This disorder produces other diseases, such as inflammation of the stomach, and a dropsy of the belly.

- 4. Madness. It is unnecessary to describe this disease, with all its terrors and consequences. It is well known in every township, where spirituous liquors are used.

- 5. The Palsy, &c. the epilepsy, and 7. Paralysis, complete the group of diseases produced by spirituous liquors. I do not dissent that these disorders are never produced by any other cause, but I maintain that spirituous liquors are the most frequent cause of them, and that when a predisposition to them is produced by other causes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate use of spirits.

I have only named a few of the principal disorders produced by spirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to describe how much other disorders natural to the human body, are encreased and complicated by them. Every species of inflammatory and putrid fever, is rendered more frequent and more obdurate by the use of spirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diseases which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often said, that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction, but spirits operate at all times & seasons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human species, viz. to men, but spirits act too often upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex; and lastly, war destroys only those persons who allow the use of arms to be lawful, whereas spirits infuse their fatal effects among people, whose principles are opposed to the effusion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of spirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here fresh scenes of misery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities they produce debts, disgrace, and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleness with its usual consequences, such as houses without windows—barns without roofs—gardens without inclosures—fields without fences—hogs without yokes—sheep without wool—meagre cattle—feeble hordes, and half clad, dirty children, without principles, morals or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the observations of every man in Pennsylvania, whether such scenes of wretchedness do not follow the tracks of spirituous liquors in every part of the State.

If we advance one step further, and examine the effects of spirituous liquors upon the moral faculties, the prospect will be still more distressing and terrible. The first effects of spirits upon the mind shew themselves in the temper. I have constantly observed men who are intoxicated in any degree with spirits, to be peevish and quarrelsome; after a while they lose by degrees, the moral sense. They violate promises and engagements without shame, or remorse. From these deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they pass on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to dishonor human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of spirituous liquors upon the lives, estates, and souls of my fellow creatures. Their mischief may be summed up in a few words. They fill our churches with premature graves—they fill the theist's docket with excommunications—they crowd our jails—and lastly they people the regions—but it belongs to another profession to shew their terrible consequences in the future world.

I shall now proceed to combat some prejudices in favour of the use of spirituous liquors.

There are three occasions in which spirits have been thought necessary and useful.

- 1. In very cold weather.
- 2. In very warm weather. And
- 3. In times of hard labour.

There cannot be a greater error than to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always succeeded by chilliness. If any thing besides warm clothing and exercise is necessary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholesome food is at all times sufficient for that purpose. This, by giving a tone to the stomach, invigorates the whole system, while the gentle fever created by digestion adds considerably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body and thus renders it less sensible of the cold. A piece of meat well peppered, and a draught of cyder or well-water, will gildedly eat, or night, without receiving any injury from the weather.

- 2. It is equally absurd to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it they rather encrease them.

They add an internal heat of the sun; they dispose to fevers and inflammations of the most dangerous kind; they produce a perpetual sweats which weaken, instead of an uniform and gentle perspiration which exhilarates the body. Half the diseases which are said to be produced by warm weather, I am persuaded are produced by the spirits which are swallowed to lessen its effects upon the system.

I maintain with equal confidence, that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse, with every muscle of his body swelled from morning until night in the plough, or the team; does he make signs for spirits to enable him to cleave the earth but cool water and substantial food. There is neither fire nor nourishment in spirituous liquors. If they produce vigour in labour it is of a transient nature and is always succeeded with a sense of weakness and languor. These facts are founded in observation. For I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work both as their degree, and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which spirituous liquors are required? Yes, there are—In those cases where the body has been exhausted by any cause, and faintness, or a stoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the sudden stimulus of spirits may be necessary. In this case we comply strictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the use of strong drink only to him "that is ready to perish!" And only when the body has been long exposed to wet weather, and more especially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of spirits is not only proper, but highly necessary to restore debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take notice of but the only two cases that can occur in which spirituous liquors are innocent or necessary.

But if we reject spirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors shall we substitute in the room of them? For custom—the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herself all seem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than simple water.

To this I shall reply, by recommending in the room of spirits in the first place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a small quantity of spirit, but so diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of saccharine matter and water, as to be perfectly insensible and wholesome. It disagrees only with persons subject to the rheumatism, but it may be rendered insensible to such people by extinguishing a red hot iron in it or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late frosts in the spring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of these frosts have been in some measure obviated by giving an orchard, the nor-west exposure, so as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of brush and straw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of frost. This last expedient has in many instances within the compass of my knowledge, preserved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious husbandman.

2. BEER is a wholesome liquor compared with spirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable like the apple, to be affected with frost, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expense. It abounds with nourishment—hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleasure of breweries being set up in several of the principal county towns of Pennsylvania, and I esteem it a sign of the progress of our State in wealth and happiness, that a single brewer in Chester county sold above 1000 barrels of beer last year. While I wish to see a law imposing the best tax on whisky distilleries, I should be glad to see breweries set up in some counties wholly exempted from taxation.

3. It is equally absurd to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it they rather encrease them.

4. A gentleman now living remembers when there were ten or twelve breweries in Boston, and but two distilleries. How sadly is the case now reversed?—Thirty or more of the latter, and not one of the former! O tempora! O mores!

EARLY RISING.

WAKE awake! unvail your eyes, Sluggards, no more yawning; See the Delphick God arise, Bright Apollo dawning. Husbands, rouse at love's alarms, Drowsy Summers scorning; Rovers quit your favourite charms, Up, behold 'tis morning. Virgins fair have at your hearts; Hymen's touch is flaming; Cupid waxes his pointed darts, And look! the rogue is aiming. Fair the bud of beauty blows, Mellow cheeks are palling; Crown us with the virgin robe, And so prevent its falling. See the charms that nature yields; Why sleep away your duty? Arise! the fragrance of the fields Is friendly to your beauty. Lads, for shame! abed till now? Forake them and be wiser; There's health and pleasure, you'll allow. In being an early riser: Bound with ivy, bound with vines, Youth serenely passes; Bacchus round our temples twines, And sparkles in our glasse. No longer drown the mind in sleep; But break the vernal air! Our hours may thus improvement reap, And who has any 's spare?

To destroy the Hessian Fly.

THE progress of the HESSIAN FLY has become a very alarming matter to the middle states. It appears highly probable that the eggs of this destroying insect are laid in the grain of ripe wheat; and sowed with them. The following method of avoiding them is therefore earnestly recommended to all who are concerned.

1st. Let every farmer carefully avoid sowing any grain raised on farms, or in neighbourhoods, where the Hessian Fly has appeared.

2dly. Let every farmer in and near such places be careful to fell his whole crop to millers or others who will promise not to fell any of it for seed, that the fly may not be propagated.

3dly. Let the farmers procure their seed from places that are certainly not infested with the Hessian Fly.

4thly. When the millers get parcels of good grain from distant places, which they believe are quite free from the fly, let them take pains to inform the farmers, that they may be easily supplied with seed, which does not contain any eggs of these insects. The millers will do well to be particularly attentive to this easy matter, as all their business depends on a plentiful supply of good grain for their mills.

Extracts from the JOURNAL OF CONGRESS. Monday June 2, 1788.

ACCORDING to order the house was resolved into a committee of the whole, and after some time the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Otis reported, that the committee of the whole had taken into consideration the subject referred to them and agreed thereon to report,

That in their opinion it is expedient, that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state, and therefore they submit the following resolution: That the district of Kentucky, with the acts of the legislature of Virginia therein specified be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the said district of Kentucky and for receiving the same into the union as a member thereof, in mode conformable to the articles of confederation.

Wednesday, June 11.

On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan and other Invalids and who were ordered to take into consideration the Invalids Establishment:

Resolved, That each State shall have credit in its general account with the United States for such sums as became due to the Invalids before the first day of January, 1782, and which have been or shall be paid to them by the State; and for such sums as became due to Invalids, from the said first day of January, 1782, inclusive to the first day of January, 1788, and which have been or shall be paid to them by any State, the State shall have credit in the existing specie requisition of Congress, and for sums that may become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any State, the State shall have credit in the specie requisition of Congress which may hereafter be made.

Resolved, That no person shall be entitled to a petition as an Invalid who has not or shall not before the expiration of six months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requisite Certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Mr. BUTLER, FOR the information of the Justices of the Peace, in the several counties in the Commonwealth, you will please to insert in your paper the following extract from a resolve, passed by the Honourable Legislature on the 20th. inst. and oblige Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER HODGDON, (Treasurer.)

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered, to take proper measures to compel all Justices of the Peace to account with him annually for all fines by them received or imposed for the use of the Commonwealth. And the Attorney General on application from the Treasurer, is directed to afford him all the necessary assistance, to enable him to carry the above resolution into effectual execution.

Treasury Office, Boston, June 25, 1788.

Seal up for concurrence, THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20th, 1788.

Read and concurred, SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, a quantity of BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

July 8, 1788.

GOOD WHEAT, at 4/- RYE, at 2/8. INDIAN CORN at 2/6 per bushel, to be sold at the Store of TAPPAN & FOWLE,

who may be had a good assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, cheap for Cash.

Northampton, July 9, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their land is included in the list of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in the year 1788, county, and miller taxes, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes names like Willcocks and Gentry, Benjamin Conyers, Ench Shepley, Jonathan Bacon, etc.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of September next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Cap. BARRIET, in Boston, as will charge the same with increasing charges. Said vendue will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

Arbit Deniere, Col. Bar for 1783

Thos. French, ditto for 1784 & 86.

James Dickinson, ditto for 1785 & 86.

John Rye, ditto for 1783 & 86.

William Warren, ditto for 1783 & 86.

N. B. The within certificates are the parts of law.

Northampton, June 15, 1788.

Subscriptions for the book lately advertised in this paper, entitled "A Compendium of Christian Theology," are taken in by John Clark, John Pinks, and Andrew Wood, post-riders from this office. The Subscriber's Papers will be returned by the last of July instant.

July 5, 1788.

Jonathan Lovell, do for 1784.

John G. Field, do for 1785 & 86.

James Williams, do for 1787.

James Conyers, do for 1788.

July 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Coway, in the County of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in the following list, according to the list of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in the year 1783, county, and miller taxes, in the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each particular lot, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes names like Joseph Barnard, Samuel Dwellley, Moler Sebbins, etc.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of September next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Cap. BARRIET, in Boston, as will charge the same with increasing charges. Said vendue will be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by us the subscribers.

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