

...of a more abundant nature upon our undisciplined... One (if many) is that agriculture and commerce should be the only pursuits of the Americans. This heresy suited her interests, and we foolishly adopted it, hence the loss of duty and distress which now pervade every State in the Union. Sweden once imported her carriages and trumps from Holland, and Maryland once imported her wheat from Great-Britain. Neither of these facts are more dishonourable to Sweden and Maryland, than it is for the United States to import their food, drink, clothing and furniture from the European countries. We ought to triumph in our having escaped British tyranny, but we submit to British slavery every time we put on a shirt or a coat, or pull out of our pockets, that have been manufactured in Great-Britain.

I shall conclude this paper by a remark that is connected with the subject that gave rise to it. According as we neglect or improve our opportunities of enriching our country by the means that have been recommended, our present night of national distress will end in a cloudy or in a bright star-light MORNING.

Northampton, in Daily Couriers, 16th Aug. 1788. S. R. L.

FOR the information of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, I communicate to you the success I have experienced this summer, of an experiment made to evade the destructive effects of the insect, commonly called the Yellow Fly.

About the middle of September last I sowed one bushel of the yellow bearded wheat, which I had procured from Long-Island, on part of a piece of ground which had been manured with lime and dung and yielded a crop of Indian corn and one of fax. The quantity of ground occupied with this wheat, was one acre, one quarter, and fifteen perches, the produce of which was somewhat over thirty bushels of clean wheat, equal to about twenty-four bushels to the acre, whilst the ground adjoining, of the same quality produced about eight bushels to the acre of the common wheat.

The bearded wheat as well as the other kind has been much injured by the severity of the winter, so that many spots were entirely destroyed, yet what remained in the spring, grew up as wheat used to do, and did not appear to be injured by the fly, or any vice obstructed in its growth. The common wheat adjoining, from the laxness of the soil, and common fertility of the season, appeared to flourish, and to get forward, but the bug it impeded its growth, that apparently, not more than one third of its original stalks could come to perfection; and of those great part drooped down before harvest, so as to render its gathering extremely difficult.

From the success of this experiment, and many others of the same kind made in my neighbourhood, I am fully convinced that the yellow bearded wheat, notwithstanding this destructive insect, may be raised to great perfection upon good land, provided it can be preserved in the fall.

This wheat, during the fall in its tender state, doth not appear to be more secure against the fly than any other kind, and as we have not yet discovered any certain method, whereby to render it offensive to the insect in that state, it will be necessary that the farmer be not only attentive to the preservation of his soil, but that the rain may be forced late in the fall, or not until the fly disappears.

With the greatest exactness, I am Your very humble Servant,
HENRY WYNKOOP.

SAMUEL POWELL, Esq; President of the Agricultural Society.
Published by Order of the Society,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

A DIALOGUE between a WORD and a HOUGHMAN OF SPIRITS.

Seward. SO, Mr. spiritus, I find you have lately usurped an honour, which was conferred originally upon me, that of being the first messenger of death to the human species. Pray say, by what arguments do you support your claim above mine? Am I not the most ancient and the most universal destroyer of mankind? Have I not been the instrument in the hands of Alexander, and Caesar, and ten thousand other military conquerors, of filling up valleys and creating mountains, by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not read in a variety of ways? For whether human life is destroyed by means of a lance, a pike, a halberd, a bullet, a shell, a cannon ball, or mine, it is all effected by my means; for the Swok, by a usual figure in rhetoric, is made to signify them all. Besides producing this mortality, and I not the cause of all distress, poverty, desolation and slavery, which have appeared in every age, and in every country upon the face of the earth.

Head of Spirits. I shall not dispute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr. Seward, although I have some reason to believe, as I shall hereafter, you would gain nothing by your concretely upon that point. As to the universality of your dominion over human life, I deny that it is equal to mine. You destroy men only, but I destroy men, women and children. Yes, the ladies in every part of the world yield to the seduction of spirituous liquors. I call it seduction, for I generally overcome them, by first exciting in them a love for hatters before dinner, or for remedies against the cholick or low spirits, both of which are generally prepared by infusions in spirits. As for children I destroy them, by persuading their parents, that a dram of raw rum or whisky is necessary for them every morning to keep the fog out of their throats, and thereby prevent their getting the fever and ague. But further, you destroy life in one season of the year, and in the day, time only, but keep up a destructive campaign during every month of the year, and such is the attachment of many people to me, that after having feasted themselves as a social during the day, I perform the office of a pillow

and administer to their destruction every hour of the night. As to the monuments you have erected in every part of the world, they do not contain half the number of dead bodies which I have from time to time conveyed, by means of distilles to different gay yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various ships by which you have effected the destruction of mankind, but in answer to this, give me leave to mention the different names and forms by which I have spread misery and death over the world. Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, brandy, bitters, toddy, grog, flings, and fifty other liquors, all come under the denomination of spirits. It is your province to destroy life suddenly, and only in one way. But I kill gradually, and in many different ways. When I am by means of fittings, or syre whisky, fresh from the still, my patients generally live only two or three years; but when I make choice of old Jamaica, or Antigua, as instruments of death, they sometimes exist seven or eight years. I permit this, by the bye only to spread the seeds of death more extensively; for people of slender observations ascribe the death of these people to other causes. I said that I killed in an hundred different ways. Yes half the distilles of the human body are produced by spirits. The jaundice add dropsy, sore eyes and sore legs; a burning in the soles of the feet, fits of various kinds, melancholy and madness, want of appetite and digestion, and many other complaints, for which I cannot give you the technical names, are all brought on by my assistance upon the human body. You head of distilles, poverty, desolation and slavery, which you have brought upon mankind—but what are all these to the evils which follow in my train? Wherever I go, all the calamities you have mentioned, together with the pestilence, the cholera, and the galls, crouch before me for customers. Factions and rebellion originate with me, especially in the United States, for they are both hatched in still-houses, and low taverns, before they appeared in news papers and in mobs. I create domestic broils and family disputes; and lastly even war and murder are often the offspring of spirituous liquors.

You began Mr. Seward, by boasting of antiquity. You were invented by Tubal Cain, and first used by Nimrod. But I claim an origin not only more ancient, but more honourable. The still, the worm and the cooling tub were all the invention of a prince, more ancient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wifed man that ever lived upon the earth. Spiritous liquors are the current coin of his kingdom. They bear his image and inscription. They are the visible marks of his invisible powers. The Prince I allude to, is the DEVIL.

From the HERALD of FREEDOM, &c. of September 15, published in BOSTON.

MESS. PRINTERS,
Reports respecting a late unhappy suicide, are now circulating with rapidly through the country, and a number of letters are bandied about said to be written by Miss R. — — — — —

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...a madman; but something, I cannot tell what, prevented my being angry with him. I went to bed early, slept quietly—had pleasing dreams of him—remembered in my sleep where he stood—it was impressed on my mind; but I do not now love him. I forgive and pity him.

TO say I feel no agitation this day, is not just; but that I feel a calmness no criminal ever did, I cannot say. To-morrow I mean to prove my guilty innocence (for I can give it no other name.) It will be called by some a full confession, but cannot be called sudden. It may be for the interest of some to call it luxury, yet consult any physicians; ask them whether distraction was ever confident. I felt, from the first, that this matter would go against me; I refused not to live after it had, I feel like one that has been on a long voyage, a most uncomfortable one. I feel like a poor wretched man, to return in a tender parent, though snuffed, yet contented. The way I fear is dark—I have no one to show me. I know there is a God, who will reward and punish—I fear that God, for him have I offended; yet from my heart I repent. I never have been happy—not that I feared death, because I was persuaded that was impossible. I knew I was doing an injury to one who had been all kindness to me. I now pray her to forgive me, as I forgive them who have done me nothing but injury. I request her not to place this crime to that of black ingratitude; for I am sensible of the obligation I was under to her. This is the last time that I shall write; therefore I shall now pray for the forgiveness of my father and mother. My heart bleeds at the thought of you to the most feeling of my heart. I entreat my sisters sometimes to think of me with pity. I die with the assurance that my four tender friends whom I love besided, will often take up one thing and another, and say, this, and this was poor F. — — — — and sometimes drop a tear.—O God! forgive my many great faults, and have mercy on my soul; and when it pleases thee, prove more than this can, the innocence of a repining sinner.

R O M E, June 4.

We have not hitherto experienced any uncommon heat of weather, yet many of our people seem to have had their brains turned. Never was such a rage for suicide; and our hospitals for lunatics are crowded. Among the victims to dependency whom we have cause to lament is, the respectable Maitre d'Hotel of Mariti, who drowned himself last week.

V I E N N A, (Germany) June 18.

The last advices from the head quarters of our army, mention, that the greatest attention is given to the movements of the troops under the command of the Vizir. They are said to amount to 180,000 men.

P A R I S, June 26.

There are now five regiments in the garrison at Rennes, where both the commanding officers of the troops and the Governor of the place have repeatedly of late, escaped from the fury of the people with their lives. A camp is formed in the plain of St. Monan, consisting of 10,000 men; and at Briens the whole force of the confederates is collecting together.

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...would mind the burden, but as he might be proud to bear it? What importance could be seen in any citizen, but to distinguish himself by his ability to do and suffer by the rigor of his policy, the superiority of his faculties? If extent of resources can be formidable, all might the enemy tremble!—For our finances would be unexampled—our patriotism not more fervent—our loyalty not more buoyant!

The officers of your parliament have asked their brethren and liberties in defence of the laws and your authority. Thus they exemplify on the day of sublimity. They display also the satisfaction of political freedom. They have saved the capital—the self-approbation!—They have saved the capital—the self-approbation!

HIS MAJESTY'S ORDINANCE,
Declaring the greatest delinquency of Parliament and Courts, seditions and libels.

IT having been represented to the King that several writings, under the title of Resolutions, or Promises of different bodies and communities, carry with them an air of disobedience and revolt, contrary to the duty of subjects, and especially of the officers of these bodies, whom the King forbids to hold any farther assembly or deliberation, and from whom alone they hold the authority of exercising their professions.

It is his Majesty's will to hold out to the nation its true interest, in the same manner to bring it back to its proper powers.

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...and France and Russia are at this moment just as low as their enemies could wish. They affect to care, for nobody, and no body cares for them.

Poland the little remains of a kingdom, dwindled to a Republic—will remain where it is, during the life of the present Monarchy, who by the bye is one of the best good characters that ever wore a crown—he has the blessed word of the Emperor for the security of his dominions—but on his death, his kingdom will in all probability be divided by the Imperial crowned heads. It possesses no strength to resist and preserve its independence. Its revenues annually are not so much as our King is allowed for his privy purse, being no more than 800,000.

OFFICERS WEDEDES and RUSSIANS,
Extract of a letter from the British Consul, at Pleskau, dated June 14, 1788.

The Swedish fleet (thirteen of the line and four frigates) have been seen three days ago off Godhavn, supposed intended to escort shore fifty gallees, and double the number of transports, with about fifty thousand troops towards the bay of Finland; where the Russians seem purely unprepared, and not advanced a step, far with their fleet at Cronstadt, only three ships were far with their fleet at the Molt, and so likely, that they bury above forty men every day.

P E T E R S B U R G H, August 28.

The following was handed to us by a gentleman from North-Carolina.

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...the Hon. Marquis de la Fayette, having expressed his sentiments in favour of the proceedings of the Parliament has inserted the King's displeasure; and that the Marquis from Bretagne has been thrown into the Bastille.

A gentleman of veracity who arrived in town on Tuesday evening from New-York, informs us, that Congress on Saturday last, determined that City for the new Congress to meet at. This important point was settled by the arrival of the Rhode-Island representation. We hope our next to gratify the public by publishing the Ordinances of Congress, for putting the new Government into operation.

N O R T H A M P T O N, September 27.
Extract from the Speech of the British King, in his Parliament, on the 11th of July last, received by Captain Dawson.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
[I feel with concern the continuance of the war between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor has also taken a part. But the general state of Europe, and the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, induce me every reason to expect that my subjects will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

By the United States in Congress assembled,
September 12, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a constitution for the people of the United States; whereupon Congress, on the 25th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, That the said report, and the resolutions accompanying the same, be committed to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case: And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress, and are filed in the office of the Secretary of War:

Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next, be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March be the time, and the present place of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

Treasury Office, Boston, Sept. 17, 1788.
Messrs ANANAS & NOBLE,
Pleas to insert in your paper the following extract of a Resolution, passed by the Hon. Legislature, respecting No. 64 Tax, granted March, 1788, and obliging your humble servants,
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasurer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In Senate, March 27, 1788.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance, that no Order, Certificate, Doc-Bill, or any other Paper Security, should be given by, or in the name of the Treasurer, on any account of the said Tax, whereby unrighteous advantages may be taken of necessitous and ignorant persons:

W A N T E D a quantity of good well-dried GINSENG—Also a quantity of Red and White CLOVER SEED—for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by
WILLIAM MOORE.
N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be firing and hanging it in an upper room, out of the sun, where it may have a free air.—This may serve as a caution against curing of the root by the heat of the fire, as it will jointly ruin it for any market in America.
Greenfield, August 11, 1788.

W A N T E D an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Ladies trade. Enquire of SAMUEL CLARKE, jun. Northampton, Sept. 17, 1788.