

hallofs of a more austerer nature upon our understandings. One (if may) is that agriculture and commerce should be the only pursuits of the Americans. This hereby suits her interests, and we foolishly adapt it, hence the load of debt and distress which now pervade every state in the union. Sweden once imported her carriages and turnips from Holland, and Maryland once imported her wheat from Great-Britain. Neither of these facts are more dishonorable to Sweden and Maryland, than it is for the United States to import their food, drink, clothing and furniture from the European countries. We effect to triumph in our having escaped British tyranny, but we submit to British fitters every time we sit on a chair or a couch, or pull a switch out of our packers, 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 sight of national distress will end in a cloudy or in a bright star-light. MORNING.

Norristown, in Bucks County, 16th Aug. 1788

S. R.

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 *Hessian Fly*.

About the middle of September last I sowed one bushel of the yellow bearded wheat, which had been brought 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 flax. The quantity of ground occupied with this wheat, was one acre, one-quarter, and fifteen patches, the produce of which was somewhat over thirty bushels of clear 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 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 wife obstructed in its growth. The common wheat adjoining, from the luxuriance of the soil, and uncommon fertility of the season, appeared struggling hard to get forward, but the fungo impeded its growth, though apparently not more than one-third of the original stalks could come to perfection; and of those great part dragged 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 liable against the fly than any other kind, and as we have not 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 improvement of his soil, but that the grain may be sowed late in the fall, or not until the fly disappears.

With the greatest esteem, I am

Your very humble Servt,

HENRY WYNKOOP.

SAMUEL POWELL, Esq; President
of the Agricultural Society.

Published by Order of the Society.

SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

A DIALOGUE between a WOlf and a HOGHEAD of SPIRITS.

S. O. Mr. Spirits, I find you have lately assumed an honour, which was conferred originally upon me, that of being the first messenger of death to the human species. Pray Sir, by what arguments do you support your claims 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 butchers, of filling up valleys, and creating mountains, by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not act in a variety of ways? For whether human life is destroyed by means of a lance, a pike, a hanger, a halberd, a scull, a cannon ball, or a mine, it is all effected by my means; for the Sword, by a usual figure in rhetoric, is made to signify them all. Besides producing this mortality, am 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?

W. If indeed, I shall not dispute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr. Sword, although I have some reason to believe, as I shall say hereafter, you would gain nothing by a controversy 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 hitlers 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 them as aصول during the day, I perform the office of a pillow

and administer to their defunction 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 drunks to different grave yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various drunks by which you have affected 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, sloe, bitters, toddy, grog, flags, 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 kill gradually, and in an hundred different ways. When I sit by means of sloe, or rye whisky, filled from the still, my patients generally live only two or three years; but when I make choice of old James, or Antigua, as instruments of death, they sometimes exist seven or eight years. I permit this, by the 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 diseases of the human body are produced by spirits. The jaundice and dropsy, sore eyes and sore legs; a burning in the sole 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 name, are all brought on by my influence upon the human body. You boast of distres, 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 goal, the wheelbarrow, and the gallows, couch 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 appear in news papers and in mobs. I create domestic broils and family disputes; and lastly war and murder are often the offsprings of spirituous liquors.

You began Mr. Sword, 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 much more honorable. The still, the worm, and the cooling tub were all the invention of a prince, more ancient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wisest man that ever lived upon the earth. Spirituous 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, Sc. of September 15,
published in BOSTON.

Meff. Printers.

Reports respecting a late unhappy suicide, are now circulating with rapidity through the country, and a number of letters are about to be written to be sent by Miss F.—T.—A., previous to their arrival. As many transactions of such a nature are generally exaggerated, to the detriment of one or other of the parties concerned, I send you the following, copied from the letter, said to be written by Miss F.—T.—A. My intention for this procedure, is not to weaken the page of grief, or to add to the wounds of an afflicted breast—but only to place the matter in that point of view in which it was received by many. If these reports are entertained and propagated, there is room for an appeal to the impartial publick. Relying on your candor, Gentlemen, and that of your readers, I request you will give them a place in your first publication.

To D.—, and Mrs. P.—.

A WEBAGO, I thought the world would not have perjured me, but you have forgiven me, but the thoughts of leaving the world has made me give up all other considerations. To you do I partly owe my death. Think of this; but I forgive you both. Perhaps when I am dead you will think of no use to own what you should never have denied—But remember the dying speech of a person is of some consequence, and that the day is not far distant when you must give an account of every thing, good and bad. That you may think seriously of this, is the last request of

F.—T.—A.

To Mr. M.—.

WHO is as wretched as myself? Innocent I am in this—nothing but that would make me own my guilt; yet I have no proof—I have no money to make those who know the whole truth declare it. For long I shall be condemned in a court of Justice!—O Lord God, thou knowest that my once beloved M.—is the first and last man I ever knew!—What is justice?—Mof readily do I resign myself into the hands of the first and only God, that gave it. If it pleases him, I will die with the truth in my mouth. My guilty innocence cannot save me. There is no oblivion in death!

Come, come, then, pleasing death, and relieve the too unfortunate

F.—T.—A.

N. B. In the name of heaven let not my sweet infant suffer—take care of it, unhappy M.—, if you ever loved its mother, or by a stronger tie, for you know in the fight of heaven, you are the father of it.

F.—T.—A.

YESTERDAY I saw the unhappy M.—possessed with the rage of a madman—he had my pity—but he entered my chamber with a calmness that made me feel a tenderness for him. I gave him my letters—I took them from him again. He was soft and mild—it was, unhappily, the place in which I once shewed him a letter from Governor Wentworth; I remember yet—for a moment I loved him. When he left me, he was

a madman; but something, I cannot tell what, prevented him from killing me. I went to bed early—had pleasing dreams of him—remembered in my sleep where he stood—it was imprinted on my mind; but I do not now love him. I forgive and pray him.

F.—T.—A.

TO day I feel no agitation this day, is not just, but—I to-morrow I mean to prove my guilty innocence (for I can give it no other name.) It will be proved by a rash step—yet a thing which has not been out of my mind for a fortnight, cannot be called sudden. It may be for the interest of some to call it hasty—yet consider my physician, and them whom their difference was ever confident. I felt, from the first, that this man would go against me; I resolved not to live after it had.

I feel like one that has been on a long visit, yet a most uncomfortable one. I feel like a poor wanderer, who returns to a tender parent, though snatched, yet unweaned.

The way I feel is dark—I have no one to show it 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 repeat. I never have been happy, nor that I feared destruction, because I was perplexed by 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 must now pray for the forgiveness of my father and mother. My heart bleeds at the thought I must give to the most feeling of mothers. I entreat my father sometimes to think of me with pity. I die with the assurance that my four tender friends whom I leave behind, 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 repenting sinner.

F.—T.—A.

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 brain turned. Never was such a rage known for suicide; and our hospitals for lunatics are crowded. Among the victims to despondency whom we have cause to lament, is the respectable Maire d'Hotel of Marui, who drowned himself last week.

VIEENNA, (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.

The advance guard of the Vizir's army, consisting of 10,000 men, has already advanced to Boscava. On its advance our volunteers retired, and we are ready to add, that the Turks unscared all the Christian inhabitants, for having harboured and assisted our troops.

They say that it requires above 30,000 horses, camels, oxen, &c. to transport the artillery of the Grand Vizir's army, the Turks having no baggage waggon.

P A R I S, June 26.

There are now five regiments in the garrison at Rouen, where both the commanding officers of the troops and the Governor of the place have repeatedly stated, 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.

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W. Now approach the throne, with hearts as heavy as they can be, under disaster and dismay. We come from those who cast a dreary look over their city, and see in it, alas! scarce more than the tomb of all who dwell in it!

Your Majesty cannot hear without emotion, the perversions of your intended bounty! That the new laws, meant no doubt, for our better welfare, shall doom us to our ruin!

Sir,—Why should we retrace, what time can ever obliterate, the marks already upon us, these laws have left? Regard the petitions of your provinces!—The remonstrances of your courts!—The honest abhorrence of every citizen!—The collected opposition of the whole community!

That your Majesty should oppose this opposition, and strive to coarct by any compulsion but of kindness, is what we cannot apprehend.—For your Majesty is the father of your people, and would of course rule over them, less through terror than in love!

“Deign, Sir, to look at the troubles of your kingdom. But look, and they are calm. As authority not guaranteed by yourself, your people tremble. They tremble as they demand their allowed immunities and common laws!

All France addresses you as with one voice, in supplication for the Assembly of the states. Deign, Sir, to grant this prayer, and they will be well. Again happy in recovered rights, the disenchanted province would droop no more—the kingdom would be restored—each faithful subject would be happy!

As sure as evils are traceable to their source, they would also in their source be rectified.

Under the eye of your Majesty, and the efforts of your people, what consequence could the hopeless? Even when the national debt should be liquidated, who

was a moment I loved him. When he left me, he was

would mind the burden, but as he might be proud to do it? What importance could be seen in any citizen, but so distinguished himself by his ability to defend safety, by the vigour of his policy, the superiority of his sacrifice! If extent of resources can be formidable, well might the enemy tremble!—For our enemies would be unexampled—our participation, poor, and our loyalty not more buoyant!

The officers of your parliament have risked their lives and liberties in defence of the laws and your authority. Thus they exemplify on the duty of submission. They display also the fanaticism of political self-appropriation. They have saved the capital—the whole province from destruction!

Such has been their obedience to your commands!

Such is our hope—your justice will ordain their reversion!

The date of this spirited address is, Grenoble, 9th July 1788.

J U N E 23.

His MAJESTY'S ORDINANCE,
Declaring the power and deliberations of Parliaments
and Courts, editions and libertes.

I T having been represented to the King that several writings have been clandestinely published, and that his indulgence had been much abused by no notice having been taken of them. That besides fictitious signatures have been made use of to give them consequence:

These and other weighty reasons have determined

his wisdom to prohibit and suppress them.

Those writings, under the title of Resolutions, or Proclamations 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 those bodies, whom the King forbids to hold any further assembly or deliberation, and from whom alone they hold the authority of exercising their professions.

These writings are in their form illegal; in the effect they are intended to produce—falsitious; their contents are equally reprehensible, and assume a superiority over the royal authority. Some declare the King's acts, absurd in their form, defective in their principles, tyrannical in their effects, destructive of monarchy, and the rights and capitulations of provinces.

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

His goodness has delayed him hitherto from taking notice of those writings, hoping that his subjects would reflect and repent of their error, and induce his Majesty to forget their past conduct.

His Majesty owes his own authority—he owes it to his faithful subjects—he owes it to the people at large, to prevent for the future such acts, which, made without power, out of the places of the ordinary sessions, against the express command of the King, escape the notice of a formal proceeding to annul them, by the very fact of their formation, since they would, to mischief the reputation of his Council, others that the deliberations and proceedings of their assemblies, to suppose they had a regular existence: but which formed as they have been, to mislead the nation from his Council, others that the deliberations and proceedings of his Courts, or other Judges, to affect in future at such assemblies, or make such pretences, or pain or suffering and loss of estate, or military appointment, against all those who shall assist at, or sign them. Delays in like manner, and under the same penalties, all and every officer in the different tribunals throughout the kingdom to pay regard to such assemblies and pretences, or to submit them to his judgment and sentence.

His Majesty's power, and the confidence and safety of the nation, are to be maintained, by the strict observance of these laws, and the execution of the same, in every place where they are to be applied, and the offenders to be punished according to the severity of the offense.

It is His Majesty's will, that he will take under his special protection, for the present and to come, all those tribunals and others of his subjects, who submitting to such laws, stand forward to put them in execution, and holds himself to guarantee them on every occasion, against any feeble and seditious measures which might alarm their fidelity. Commands in the same manner all officers and commanders of provinces to pay strict attention to the execution of the present ordinance which shall be printed and stuck up wherever it shall be found necessary, and notified, by the express order of his Majesty, to all the grand bailliwick, and prefectures throughout the kingdom.

Made at Versailles, the 20th of July, 1788.

(Signed)

BARON de BRETRUNE

JULY 2. The affairs of this country become more alarming every day. The flame not only spreads, but what is worse, seems approaching nearer to the capital. The parliament of Rouen, which it appeared to acquiesce under the late ordinances, have at length taken a decisive part with the opposition. In their last resolutions, they have not only affirmed the rights of parliament, but have gone so far as to accuse the two leading ministers as traitors to their King and country, and to demand that they should be brought to public justice. The consequence is, that letters were yesterday dispatched for sending all the members of parliament into exile.

L O N D O N, July 3.

The Ordinance of the French King is by far the strongest he has yet ventured to declare; it strikes at the fundamental rights of the subjects, who have ever had a right to petition, which this act annuls. Let whatever come after, it cannot be more arbitrary.

July 4. The last war was the era of humiliation to Great-Britain. She a whole continent, and was despised by every power in Europe. Every act had a kick at the sick lion. The day of retribution is come,

and France and Russia are at this moment just as

as their enemies could wish. They affect to care for nobody, and no body cares for them.

Poland the little remains of a kingdom, dwindle to a Republic—will remain where it is, during the life of the present Monarch, who by the bye is one of the best good characters that ever wore a crown—he has the pledged 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 crown-heads. It policies are too strong to resist and preserve its independence.

We hope in our next to gratify the public by publishing the Ordinances of Congress, for putting the new Government into operation.

NORTHAMPTON, September 27.

Extract from the Speech of the British King, at Potsdam, dated July 14, 1788.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have concern the continuance of the war between

Russia and the Poles, in which the Empire of

Prussia and the French are engaged.

"The engagements which I have recently entered

into with my good brother, the King of Prussia, and those with the States-General of the United Provinces which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view,

and they will, I trust, be productive of the happiest

consequences to my own dominions, and to contributing to the general tranquility of Europe."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, to Brinsford, dated August 16, 1788.

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