

SERENE in the morning, the lark leaves her nest. And sings a salute to the dawn, The sun with his splendor illumines the east, And brightens the dew on the lawn. Whilst the fowls of debauch (to indolence give way, And flumber the pride of their house, Let us, my dear Stella the garden survey, And make our remarks on the flowers.

The gay gaudy tulip glows as you walk, How flaming the glaze of its vest! How proud! and how lately it stands on its stalk, In beauty's diversity drest! From the rose, the carnation, the pink and the clove, What odours delightfully spring! The fourth wafts a richer perfume to the grove, As he braves the leaves with his wing.

Apart from the rest, in her purple array, The violet humbly retreats, In modest concealment the peeps on the day, Yet none can excel her in sweetness: So humble, that, though with unparallel'd grace, She might c'ge in a palace adorn, She sits in a hedge hides her innocent face, And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So beauty, my fair one! is doubly refin'd, When modestly heightens her charms; When meekness, like thine, adds a gem to her mind, We long to be lock'd in her arms. Though Venus herself from her throne should descend, And the Graces await at her call, To thee the gay world would with preference bend, And hail thee the Violet of all.

From a late Magazine. LET us enter this amphitheatre without thundering, I where man before he descends to the grave; pays the last tribute to admiration, and again craves the glory of the Creator. The man is no more, and yet his beauty still subsists: The pure and sacred flame that animated this body, now motionless, has left on it the stamp of its divine essence; the devouring insects wait until the decree of destruction is repeated; and the interval between death and corruption, testifies with how much reluctance nature decomposes its most magnificent work.

Hence, pale grave digger, more greedy than thy toms! Awaile before thou descendest on thy prey, until the features of this matter's price are defaced. Let not thy rude hand bid to the bosom of the earth, what the sophisticated eye may discover with rapture in this labyrinth, where every glance will meet a prodigy.

Let us go in my friends, let us enter without dread, since death is repose, and the soul is veering towards immortality, is the first to smile on what it has cast off. The mind that comprehends the power and goodness of the supreme being, bleeds death as well as life; and under his all powerful and extensive hand, what matters it, where the thinking principle acts, which is as indefeasible as its author! It is great, he is good—terror infuses him—it belongs to the vile slave. And thou young fair one, to whom I devote this article, it is for thee I colour these funeral objects! Then could I not bear the sight of this cold, insensate body, but through the magic of the pencil, I trace out to thy imagination, what thy delicate eye would turn from—Draw near, it is a young man stretched out on this black mat—approach, he is no longer to be dreaded—his eye which caught as thou passed along the assemblage of thy graces, is closed—his ear will no longer hear thy enchanting voice; this heart which perhaps thou hast rent, has found a fence against thy charms. If thy beauty hath always made thee inflexible, do not be so haughty at this moment—death you see, saves him from thy charms and subdues love. Ah, my friends! you have seen the active splendor of his motion, while he sported lightly on the earth; you would have shuddered to have hurt the delicate texture of his skin; a drop of blood from his veins would have frightened you into palems. Now cast down and extended the smooth and polished exterior of his body is the least object of attention. The inflexibility of marble overflows his body, whose every fibre was susceptible of pleasure or pain. Pain no longer has power over him. Draw near! and get the better of thy secret horror. Let the living man contemplate itself in the dead one; and while others go to pray in walk and gloomy inclosures built of stone, by the hand of man, let us before the sanctuary where dwell the pure breath of divinity, prostrate ourselves and adore.

LONDON, Dec. 6. Not long since, was sold at Carlrow market in Ireland, a monstrous large cat; it weighed about 40 pounds, measured in length upwards of 6 feet 2 inches, with only one eye, and that placed at the back part of his head, with a spike 13 inches long growing out of its forehead resembling a large candlestick.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) March 3. Several Gentlemen in this city have procured a ma-

chine, with which a single hand will card from 40 to 50 pounds of cotton per day.—It is accompanied with every other machine necessary to make the cotton into cloth of almost any fineness. These machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are substituted; a larger sum (probably 6000.) will be necessary for the execution of the scheme, upon a scale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any person inclined to subscribe may be received, on application to Col. James Southall. No subscriber shall be admitted for less than 25. and every such sum shall constitute a share, and entitle the holder to one vote.—One half of each subscription is to be paid down in money, tobacco public securities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

BALTIMORE, March 24. Extract from the celebrated Messrs. Necker's Treatise upon the Administration of the Finances of France.

"The Colonies of France contain, as we have seen, near Five Hundred Thousand Slaves, and it is from the Number of these Wretches, that the inhabitants reap a Value on their Plantations. What a profane respect I and how profound a subject for Reflection! alas! how inconsistent we are both in our morality and our principles!—We preach upon humanity, and yet do every year to bind in chains Twenty Thousand Natives of Africa! We call the Moors Barbarians and Ruffians, because they attack the Liberty of the Europeans, at the Risk of their own; yet these Europeans, go without danger, and as mere speculators, to purchase Slaves, by gratifying the Cupidity of their masters;—and excite all those bloody feuds, which are usual preliminaries of the Traffic! In short, we pride ourselves on the superiority of Man, and it is with Reason that we discover this superiority, in the wonderful and mysterious subsisting of the Intellectual Faculties, and yet a trifling Difference in the hair of the head, or in the colour of the Externals, is sufficient to change our respect into contempt, and to engage us to place beings like ourselves, in the rank of those Animals devoid of Reason, whom we subject to the Yoke, that we may make use of their Strength and of the Instinct at command."

PHILADELPHIA, March 21. An Address is now preparing in a Committee of the Assembly, suggesting to their constituents, the propriety of chusing, at the next election of Members of Assembly suitable persons to represent them in a Convention of the State, for the purpose of altering the Constitution so as to make it agreeable to the Federal Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 28. Extract of a letter from Wilmington, in Delaware, March 21.

Mr. Andrew Pennington was accosted on Saturday last between Newport and Christina by a man who induced him to go into a field a little distance out of the road on pretence of felling a horse. He there found another man standing by the fence and a horse tied; one of the villains seized him by the leg, and the other swore if he did not deliver, he would blow him through. Mr. Pennington told them he supposed they must have what they wanted, but desired leave to alight and tie his horse, which he had no sooner done, than he declared he would not be robbed. Upon this they both attacked him with cut-throat knives; but met with so warm a reception from a flock which Mr. Pennington had, that after a short engagement, they took to their heels, and made off through the field. A dog elegant Barge is building to waft the great WASHINGTON across the Hudson, to be rowed by sea SEA CAPTAINS, and one to act as cockswain.

POR T L A N D, April 2. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newyork to his friend in this town, dated March 23.

"But, my friend, the General Court of Massachusetts are doing the State an irreparable injury. By the multiplicity of laws they are daily making, they are letting loose anarchy and confusion like a mighty torrent. I fear they will see it when to late. The General Court have, within five years, passed and repealed more laws, touching the property of the people and the administration of justice, than the Parliament of Great Britain have done for a century past. Hence a question offers itself—was property insecure, or was not justice impartially administered before this flood of the new laws?—Our government can hardly, at this time be called a government of laws; For individuals, who conceived themselves injured or borne hard upon by a law, do not stay to take a judgment of Court upon the laws that are in force, but apply directly to the Legislature, and get a law passed for their particular case. This practice has become so frequent, that it begins already to affect the character of the State, and makes foreigners cautious of becoming settlers among us.—Fools think it mighty clever to have laws made to suit their own whims, & demagogues pride themselves in beholding the influence they have in getting passed what laws they please. But these things are uncontestable evidences of a weak, unstable government."

Anecdote of Major-General Putnam. A person by the name of Palmer, who was a Lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp at Peck's Kill. Governor Tryon, who commanded the new levies, reclaimed him as a British officer, represented the lea-

son's crime of condemning a man commissioned by his Majesty, and threatened vengeance in case he should be executed. General Putnam wrote him the following pithy reply:

"Nathan Palmer, a Lieut. in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy—he was tried as a spy—he was condemned as a spy—and you stand ret. asked, why he shall be hanged as a spy.—I have the honour to be &c. ISRAEL PUTNAM. P.S. Afternoon—he is hanged."

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he shall attend to settle the accounts and receive the said duties in the several Towns within the said County, (himself or by his Deputy) in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, and Mr. John Thayer's, in Williamstown, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 8 o'clock A.M.—And the same day at Mr. Joel Wait's, in Westbury, and Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Colton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoyt's, in Deerfield, and Mr. Nehemiah, in Athfield, at 3 o'clock P.M.—And the same day at Mr. Caleb Alvord's, in Greenfield, and Mr. Adam Billings's, in Conway, at 6 o'clock P.M.—And on Tuesday the 5th, at Major Edwards's, in Barnardston, and at Mr. Reuben Nims's, in Shelburne, at noon.—The same day at Capt. Elisha Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. William Stewart's, in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 6th, at Capt. Kinsley, in Montague, and Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 9 o'clock A.M.—The same day at Col. Leonard's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Mitchell's, in Comstock, at noon.—The same day at Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley, and Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Westbury, at 10 o'clock P.M.—On Thursday the 7th at Mr. Joseph Chesterfield, and at Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 10 o'clock A.M.—The same day at Maj. Douglas's, in Norwich at noon.—The same day at Mr. Wright's, in Westampton, at 3 o'clock P.M.—And at Mr. Joshua Clap's, in Eastampton, at 5 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 8th at his office in Northampton at any hour of the day. On Monday the 11th at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quinins's, in Ware, at 10 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Thomas Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 12th at Capt. Athley's, in Pelham, at 7 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Oliver Allen's, in Shutebury, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Kendall's, in New Salem, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Benjamin Mayo's, in Orange, at 6 o'clock P.M.—On Wednesday the 13th, at Mr. John Needham's, in Wendell, at noon.—At Mr. William Field's, in Leroux, at 2 o'clock P.M.—And at Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 4 o'clock P.M.

And the assessors of the several Towns above mentioned are called upon to make return of the duties carried in their respective Towns as the law directs. ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of (Impost and Excise, for the County of Hampshire, Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

TO BE LET for one or more years, upon very reasonable terms, two thirds of that excellent

F A R M, in Chesterfield, late owned by BENJAMIN MILLS, Esquire, deceased.—For terms enquire of the Subscriber in Northampton, who would also be glad to raise about £60 by the sale of almost any part of the said Farm. ELIJAH HUNT. Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

GARDEN-SEEDS. ALL kinds of GARDEN-SEEDS, for sale by TEMPERANCE GIBBS, near the ferry. Northampton, April 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, cheap for stock, half a mile east of the Meeting-house in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.—The buildings well finished, with four acres of Land, and a Stream sufficient for a Clothier's business, or a Tannery, &c. DAVID WOODS. Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, to receive and execute the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSHUA WITAM, late of Adams, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the fourth day of March next to bring in and support their claims, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in said Adams, on the first Tuesdays in May and June, and the 1st in August next, on one full six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Isaac Tovey, Esq. Parker, Giles Barker, Commissioners. Adams, April 2, 1789.

Vol. III.] THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. [NUMB. 139. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1789. NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE following ADDRESS was published in the Springfield paper of March 25, and had a very happy effect upon the minds of many of the worthy Electors in the District.—It is a composition of so much good temper, and real sentiment, and is so much approved by the impartial and dispassionate, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of re-printing it for the entertainment of our countrymen.

Addressed to the ELECTORS of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE business which will come before the first Congress, is of great moment to this Commonwealth and to the Union. A system of administration must be formed not to interfere with the constitutional claims of individual States, and yet at the same time to comprehend the various interests of all the citizens; to guard the rights of government and the privileges of the subjects; to attend to the interests of the people as connected with other nations; trade and commerce are to be placed upon a respectable footing; arts, manufactures and agriculture, are to be encouraged; that all our citizens may reap the advantages of our wide and extensive territories, and the numerous productions which which we are furnished by the Author of nature. Provisions will be made relative to the claims and interests of the several States, demands upon the Union will be adjusted, and demands of the Union upon the several States, shall be approved. Equitable regulations shall be made, to give each State the advantage of its local situation and commodities, so as not to interfere with the interests of other States. Measures must be taken for aiding the general government, respectable in themselves, and so suited to establish a peaceful profession in the enjoyment of personal liberty and property. In propositions which respect an alteration in any of the articles of the general government, care and skill will be requisite, that the peculiar privileges of particular States be improved by the strength of the Union; and that no undue preferences be given to one State before another. Unavoidable prejudices in members of different States, will render it the work of liberal sentiments and consummate wisdom, to balance the claims of several communities, without in their charter and national productions. And while we are looking for men of enlarged minds, disposed to act impartially, we ought to choose a man who has an interest in his own State, as a stimulant to his constituents, and a clear discernment of their most important interests. Difficulties concerning privileges and property, are apt to blind the mind and seduce it into selfish measures. The watchfulness of different members is in this case a security to individuals and to the public. I mention these considerations as what ought to have weight in the choice of our Representative. If we do not pay attention to these considerations, our particular interests will be sacrificed to the State, he disgraced and overburdened—and this not to such through the corruption and perverseness of the members of the other States, as through our own negligence in not delegating care to fit persons, who canably support our claims, and offer opposition to Congress, that while he vindicates our claims, he consults the general good.

The multiplicity of translations, of the greatest importance both foreign and domestic, demands a Representative of superior abilities, firmness and integrity, to be honored to the State, and become a blessing to his country.—We ought certainly to be as attentive and careful in choosing a Representative to manage our national affairs, as in appointing an agent to manage our private interests. We ought to choose the man, most able and best disposed to serve us. I should be unhappy if my observations should be construed into a reflection upon any of the worthy gentlemen, who have in our late unsuccessful attempt to choose a Representative, been honored with the suffrages of the electors. I should be fain to avoid personal abuse, and to offer reasons which may strike the public mind with a conviction of their truth.

I profess an earnest wish for the choice of Mr. Sedgwick; not for my own sake, for I have nothing in particular to fear or expect from him: not for his sake, for his abilities and integrity will I believe always find him with full and useful employment. I desire that he might be chosen, because, of all the gentlemen who upon this occasion have been called to public view, I think him the best qualified to honour the district, promote the good of the State, and perpetuate the blessings of the Union.

From long acquaintance, I esteem him a man of rectitude and unshaken honesty. This is the first qualification of a good Representative; it is indispensable, and I know of no gentleman upon whom I would more firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characteristics.

With these we may join moderation and liberality of sentiment.—The dignity and approbation with which he has presided as a Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a session where there has been evidently much jealousy and party spirit, is a demonstration that he possesses a fair and impartial mind. All parties give him full credit in this respect.

His law abilities, equaling those of our own State, and to determine when these are required. Long educated in the school of public business, he has thoroughly learned the science of government, and by study and experience he has become an acknowledged statesman. His natural and acquired knowledge will enable him to finish upon questions which are to be solved by the institutions and history of civilized nations. A long residence has attached him to the interests of this government, and made him acquainted with those interests. The distinctions which he has received from his country, will operate as a check and guard to his conduct, to serve the public weal. His upright reasoning, his eloquence and ingenuity, will render him equal to the first characters in the new government. An informed mind and an honest heart, will prevent his wandering from the object of his appointment, the public good. I am constrained to ask his pardon, while I say things that may wound his delicacy. But in what I have said, I am conscious of regarding the public, and not the candidate. To the public reason and judgment I appeal, that I have stated important and well founded arguments for the choice of Mr. Sedgwick, which will fairly apply to those who will not equally apply to the other candidates. With all their merit, surely those gentlemen cannot feel themselves injured, when Mr. Sedgwick has the preference. Let those gentlemen step into their sphere, but the sphere of a Representative in Congress, more properly belongs to Mr. Sedgwick.

It will be asked, how is it that a gentleman of these distinguished abilities has so often failed of the suffrages of the electors? The answer is obvious. Respectable characters have their friends, and it is not strange, that in a district of extensive, federal gentlemen should be thought worthy of an appointment; and when we have begun to vote for a person, we are not very willing to give him up. Ourselves party has too much influence in such elections. In party contentions the public interest is forgotten. Prejudices have been raised against Mr. Sedgwick, from his law profession. Pardon me, fellow citizens, when I say, (for I am no lawyer) that commonly prejudices against professions are highly injurious; these are narrow prejudices. The calling is useful, and if it has been abused, it is no argument against the calling itself, and much less against the individuals, who belong to it.—There has been a faithful counsellor to his citizens, and if he should not be a Representative, he will be habitually faithful to his constituents. In my opinion, the few knowledge is a desirable qualification, and will be a safeguard to the public, especially when civil institutions are to be formed for the Union. In fact, law knowledge is intermixed with knowledge of other branches of business, is absolutely necessary. This prejudice has had no doubt great influence in impeding his choice. I am the more sorry for it, since I view his eminence in his profession as a flattering circumstance in his favour, and it would be thought by any of us who would wish his help in a trial of character, privilege or property.

Men of shining talents are most subject to envy and calumny. Interested persons who aspire at their eminence, are ever ready to disseminate among the people jealousies and suspicions, and thus weaken the public confidence, and prevent the improvement of men best able to serve their country. In this respect the public has been abused in the case of the gentleman whose true character I am canvassing. A malicious report which has had more influence than any thing else upon the conduct of a great part of the electors, is, that Mr. Sedgwick is a public defrauder, that he swears the public by his hands, and that he has been several times defrauded by the calumny; for it is certainly no better, has been whispered about in private circles, and has sought to conceal itself, while it gained the reputation of the injured person. The report is scabily, and in every part without foundation; and there is no man of character who dares to pledge himself publicly to support the charge. Secret slander, whispered in corners, is the hidden danger, with which the assassin murders the characters of honest men, and weakens the public confidence of their most tried friends. I say, my man of character dare pledge himself to support the imputation upon Mr. Sedgwick, which has done him so much injury through the district.

In addition to this calumny that has been whispered round the county, rumors have been employed to

carry false intelligence through the district, that Mr. Sedgwick's voters had given him up, and were about to vote for another candidate. I have now five towns in my mind in which Mr. Sedgwick lost a majority, merely in consequence of such false information. And if these rumors should again attempt to abuse and mislead the electors as they have done before, they may be assured that Mr. Sedgwick's voters have too much regard, not to him, but to themselves and the public, to give up their expectations of honoring and serving the district in the choice of that gentleman to the important trust of a Federal Representative. If it may be possible from any prejudice to the other candidates, that the voices of the electors are solicited for Mr. Sedgwick at the next election. When the freemen view their own interest, and reflect upon the impositions they have suffered from misrepresentation and dark insinuation, they will, I am firmly persuaded, give their suffrages for the person whom I have named, and who has served his country with so much reputation and ability.—The electors ought to reflect, and they will reflect, the self design and intrigues of a few busy agents in impeding upon them false information to mislead them, and malicious slander to excite them from their faithful friends.—I wish that what I have said upon this subject may be canvassed and brought to the bar of candid examination; if I have misrepresented, I wish to be corrected, but if I have flattered to the electors their true interests, I wish to be heard.—Yes! for their sakes I wish to be heard.

Do we desire a man to represent us who is attached to us by long residence, by kindred property, and who has a stake in the government? Do we wish for a man who is able to make laws for the common good; to prevent regulations of trade and agriculture injurious to the northern States? Do we wish for a free, industrious, faithful and skillful, to set at the head of our public affairs? I sincerely believe that we shall not be able to find a man who answers the description I am giving to Mr. Sedgwick, and should he be chosen, I am persuaded he would never violate his trust, nor disappoint our expectations from him.

A FRIEND to the PEOPLE. For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR.

WHOEVER takes an impartial survey of mankind in every age, and considers their conduct and the various springs of it; were he to draw a just portrait of it, without any artful colouring, would exhibit a very lamentable picture to discerning spectators. Pride, ambition, selfishness, and vain glory excite one class of morals to labour to excel themselves; the covetous mind wiles and better than themselves; and there is nothing but what they will attempt, if it promises them success, fight or wrong. The bow and cringe, flattery and flatter in the most abject manner, to gain the assistance of the ignoble & vulgar to promote their designs. Another set are mere dupes and tools of others, and blindly led by the noise—nor are there the smallest number. Others are influenced by party, and great numbers by prejudice. This fringe how easily the bulk of mankind are set on tip-toe.—Let a man of promptness but speak ill of a ruler or a candidate for some important office or station, or only call for some ill remedy against him, and numbers will be prejudiced against him—for men, especially in free States, are always jealous of those in public stations, and much more inclined to think ill of them than well, and to bracken to ill reports than good ones.—If mankind were as they ought to be, a wife and good ruler would have the confidence of the people, and men of any other character would very rarely be called to places of public power and trust.—But while mankind are what they are at present, favour is not to men of skill, but folly is often set in great dignity, and the wise sit in low places.

I shall not mention, and I pity the herd of mankind who are blind as to their own interest. I have no particular acquaintance with either of the candidates for a seat in Congress in this district, but I know the characters of each of them. And when we consider the matters to be transacted by the new Congress, we shall find them of the greatest magnitude—they require the skill of the greatest wisdom, and best men. A man therefore who is merely pliable among men is by no means fit for that trust.—It needs a thorough-proved politician, who has wisdom to discern, and firmness to pursue the interest of his country, who will not be awed, flattered, duped nor excited. It would be the greatest folly and stupidity in the electors, should they choose a man who is ignorant and would not attend to the business—and it would be but little better, if any, to send a man who is to be engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the public interest.