A SIMILE.

I.

IN passing by a country fair,
A cherry mounted high in air
I saw;—but with surprise
An eager youth on those in vain,
To catch the fond inviting gain;
That ev'ry leap defies.

II.

Thrice touch'd his lips the lively bait,
As oft the blushing temptier flew,
And disappointed his attempt;
Still out of breath, the wanton boy,
Grasp'd at the fair bewitching toy
Nor felt his rising thirst.

III.

With doubled vigour strives once more;
'Till Nature cries—"You must give o'er,
'Tis empty sport at best;"——
With ardent jumps fatigu'd at length,
He quit the prize for want of strength;
And fat him down to rest.

IV.

Just so—by way of simile,
Man crown'd with riper years we see,
Throw swift wing'd Time away;
Some glittering object, ever new,
Arises suddenly to view,
Each swift revolving day.

V.

Some gilded cherry forms the bait,
His ardent wishes to create,
Then his pursuit ceases:
Still Man, involv'd in empty care,
The bubble knows not to forbear,
'Till death expands the shades.

WHAT tho' he gains the empty prize,
Where all his hopes are foun.
Disappointment still replies,
"The CHERRY has a STONE."

The following are the Amendments *to the New Constitution, proposed by the hon. Mr.* Maddison—*viz.*

RESOLVED, That the following amendments ought to be proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the States, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the Constitution of the United States.

First. That there be prefixed to the Constitution a declaration—That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people.

That government is instituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable, & indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.

Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2d, clause 3d, these words be struck out, to wit, "The number of "representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty "thousand, but each state shall have at least one repre- "sentative, and until such enumeration shall be made." And that in place thereof be inserted these words, to wit, "After the first actual enumeration, there shall be one "representative for every thirty thousand, until the "number shall amount to _____ after which the "proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that the "number shall never be less than _____ nor more "than _____ but each state shall after the first e- "numeration, have at least two representatives; and "prior thereto."

Thirdly. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added to the end of the first sentence, these words, to wit:—"But no law varying the compensa- "tion last ascertained shall operate before the next en- "suing election of representatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, viz:—The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner, or in any pretext infringed.

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of the right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable.

The people shall not be restrained from peaceably assembling and consulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legislature by petitions, or remonstrances for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country; but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be obliged to render military service in person.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without consent of the owner: nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law.

No person shall be subject, except in cases of impeachment, to more than one punishment, or one trial for the same offence; nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor be obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be necessary for public use, without a just compensation.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers, and their other property from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated by warrants issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the Constitution, made in favour of particular rights, shall not be so construed as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the Constitution; but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, be inserted this clause, viz.

No state shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, section 2d, be annexed to the end of clause 2d, these words, viz. but no appeal to such court will be allowed where the value in controversy shall not amount to _____ dollars: Nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the course of common law, be otherwise re-examinable than may consist with the principles of common law.

Seventhly. That in article 3d, section 2, the third clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses following.

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when on actual service in time of war or publick danger, shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders in the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment or indictment by a grand jury, shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general insurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authorised in some other county of the same state, as near as may be to the seat of the offence.

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 6th, be inserted, as article 7th, the clause following, viz.

The powers delegated by this Constitution, are appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed: So that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exercise the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th, be numbered as article 8th.

ANECDOTE.

A PEASANT being, at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay—The father confessor asked him, how many bundles he had taken from the stack? "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a waggon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon."

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for sale,

AN assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

ALSO,

3d, 4d, and 10d NAILS—CROCKERY WARE—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLES—REDWOOD—LOGWOOD—ALLUM—COPPERAS—PEPPER GINGER—HOLLOW WARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or smaller quantity.

He receives in payment yard wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—SHEEP'S WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber,

a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Goshen, June 13.

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April last past, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling House of LEMUEL LYON, innholder in Goshen, in said County, on Monday the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate lying in said Goshen, belonging to the children of ISAAC WALKER, late of said Goshen, deceased.

WILLIAM WHITE.
(By order of said Court.

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expences of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend *TIMOTHY ALLEN's* Essay on outward Christian Baptism—Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1st, Of Baptism.
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World,

BY THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be afforded to subscribers at 1/6 single, and 14/ per doz. Subscription ons are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm Impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Unimproved LAND for sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townships of Heath and Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of *Green and Walker's Land*, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots of from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North-River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Lands in Heath are situate northwestwardly and northeastwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country.—Pearl and Pot-Ash will be received in payment, if delivered at Boston, at the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premises—There are two ranges of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now induced to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchasers, may apply to John Lowell, Esq. at Boston, any time previous to the first of July; at which time he expects to embark for Europe—John Lowell Esq. at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams jun. at his office in Boston.

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton on the last Thursday of April last past, will be sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 29th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Lemuel Lyon, innholder, in Goshen, a lot of LAND containing 23 acres, lying in the north part of said Goshen.—And on the 4th of said July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be sold at Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Cranson, in Ashfield, a DWELLING HOUSE, in said Ashfield, the Premises were the estate of Samuel Cranson, late of said Ashfield, deceased.

JOHN SHATTUCK, } Administrators.
MARY SHATTUCK, }

June 23d, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

pray you to suffer me to address the following remarks to your candid readers, thro' the medium of your paper.

THE affections of mankind may be divided into two classes—firstly, such as are founded in reason, and secondly, those that centre in the imagination. These affections have such likeness to each other, that it is with great difficulty we make the distinction. The most apparent difference is, that the latter kind is considerably greatly superior to the former in strength and vigour. But this rule of judging is not so manifest in what people of little reflection are generally left to distinguish the one for the other.

It is not uncommon with the less considerate and unthinking, to consider all the outward sensations which are strongly impressed upon the imagination, as the inward affections and dispositions of the soul.—But such is human infirmity, that fancy, sense, and passion have greater influence in directing the dispositions of the will, and in forming a foundation for action, than the exercise of the nobler powers of the soul.—The soul lies deeply immersed in the mass of corruption, with which our fallen condition is afflicted—while sense, fancy, and animal affections assume their province in the higher regions, and render reason the slave of their empire.

The higher powers of the soul are of a subtle and refined nature, and chuse to dwell at a distance from the mist and animal perceptions of a carnal unhallowed mind.

Religion is of the same calm, rational, and refined nature with the soul; but it is highly discordant with a hard, distempered fancy and passion, which mutiny against reason, fill the head with unnatural heat, and push it forward into a thousand vague notions.

Unhappily religion loses its native brilliancy, by not being kept where it ought to be, or rather by their not being what they should be who take it under their care. When it is managed by persons who construe animal feelings into spiritual discoveries, it appears in an unnatural hue, void of its native purity, dismantled of those ornaments which it acquires by a steady rational exercise. It suffers no less by falling under the influence of the misguided fancy and base passions of such who are strangers to its real nature, than it thrives by being seated in the soul which is its native soil, and placed under the cultivating hand of reason and judgment. A busy curiosity above every thing else, fans a numberless variety of excellencies in christianity, and people of this cast are very much touch'd and fir'd with these natural discoveries, even so as to give them undoubted persuasion that they are divine; and if the mistake should be apprehended, something comes out of the common course of nature, falsely representing the true operation of the divine life; and this turns their thoughts from a narrow search into the real nature of their perceptions.

The devotion of these people is noisy and vehement, full of life and energy; essentially different from that which mildly, and with a gentler touch pervades the understanding, and from thence derives itself through the will and affections, whereas in a fruitful soil it thrives and strengthens as it passes.

Their boisterous zeal is as transient as the fire upon the hearth which flames in the day, and in the night is extinguished; very distinct from that celestial stream which flows from heavenly love, which regulates all the motions of the soul in a due manner, as the natural heat of the heart diffuses itself through every vein, and keeps the whole body under its economy.

Religion sighs in that bosom where impulses are taken for revelations; where doubts are thought to be sinning, and presumption is construed into the perfection of christian hope; where zeal is considered as true love, and self-righteousness as the foundation of all happiness; when external worship makes amends for want of morality, and religious exercises are set up for the rule by which to portion out the favour of heaven, and the rewards due from thence; where modesty is laid aside and goodness pushes itself into public view, in hopes of being admired and extolled in that station, where mild charity makes room for _____

Yet why do we spend time to rehearse the sorrows of religion, since such is the unhappy state of man, as to render fruitless all attempts to afford her comfort, by bringing her at liberty from the unnatural abuses which she suffers.

Such I said was the unhappy state of man, by which means that it is with yourself as with me—we all with our have something for which the world will call us fools, mean. To render obscure our vices we want some kind of virtue or religion, no matter in what shape they be any thing more than the appearance. And although it be commendable in us to esteem that good name which is the fruit of real virtue, yet we have an itching for an ignoble fame, a foundness for a religious character, even tho' it be founded upon the shadow of piety, upon a delusion cast before the eyes of the populace. If true religion will not agree with our covetousness, we must consent to make the best of that which is false. If the strict practice of morality does not comport with our unjust acquisitions of earthly gain, we must be more frequent at religious assemblies, talk more about gracious frames, and be very much fir'd in our affections. If paying our just dues, discharging our needy debtors, and distributing to the necessitous, be found an impoverishing to our worldly grandeur, why we must have the appearance of those who have retired from the world to commune with heaven, by more refined contemplations than are easily obtained. Here we shall be protected from the cries of our creditors, and from the distresses of humanity; and it will be thought irreligious and inhuman for a neighbour to speak to such seraphick souls upon temporal affairs; indeed the man who shall disturb our devotions with his trifles of a worldly nature, will be deemed unfit for christian society.

If that religion which commands us to obey the laws of God and man, be offensive to the principles of free agency, and to our enlarged sphere of practice, then we must embrace that which speaks loud upon faith and the honest heart, separating actions from words, & stileing a man good if such be his intentions; which says all subjection to authority is non-resistance, and passive obedience; and that civil obligations are inconsistent with the laws of Christ's kingdom. And if our christian name at any time is like to labour, we must grow illiberal towards others, making frequent and pointed remarks upon all non-conformists, and we shall be as sure to rise, as young noblemen were in the Roman republic, by proscribing and bringing to trial and banishment the civil officers of state.

But if we would chuse that religion which is conformable to the highest purest reason, and will ensure us true happiness—That religion which has something more than sound, and will live when all appearances are banished as mists fly before the sun—it will be of the following description which I give as an extract.

"True religion is no piece of artifice, it is no boiling-up of our imaginative powers, nor the glowing heat of passion; tho' those are often mistaken for it, when in our jogetings in religion we cast a mist before our own eyes. But it is a new nature, in forming the souls of men; it is a god-like frame of spirit, discovering itself most of all in clear and serene minds, in deep humility, meekness, self-denial, universal love to God and all true goodness, without partiality and without hypocrisy, whereby we are taught to know God, and knowing to love him, and conform ourselves as much as may be, to all that perfection which shines in him."

R.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, June 11.

COLLECTION BILL under consideration.

MR. PARKER moved to insert the following clause in the bill, viz. "provided that no ship or vessel, not belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to enter or unlade at any other, than the following ports, viz.

This clause, the gentleman observed, was necessary to hold up a preference to our own navigation—to secure to the citizens of the States exclusively, the coasting trade: it would conduce more effectually to securing the revenue, was a provision sanctioned by the practice of other commercial counties.

Several other observation were made, when Mr. FITZSIMONS proposed that the clause should be amended by adding—"nor shall any ship or vessel from India, China, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and bound to the United States, enter, or unlade, but at the following ports, viz."

This clause with the amendment, occasioned considerable discussion. In opposition to the first, it was observed, that the restriction could not with propriety be considered to foreign vessels, on account of smuggling, as our own citizens, possessing superior advantages for that business would more probably evade the laws than strangers: That it would operate altogether in favour of those States who employ no foreign shipping; and as sufficient had been done to encourage our own navigation, it was to be expected that the motion would be withdrawn.—With respect to the clause, restricting vessels from India, it was said, that it would tend to the creating monopolies—to give an undue advantage to particular ports, to their aggrandizement and that of individuals residing in or near such ports, while it would deprive those who resided at a distance from them, and whose capitals were limited, from adventuring in those voyages, as was now in use.

In support of the clause, it was observed, that foreigners could with propriety be restricted from entering those ports, which they had not been accustomed to frequent—and for this reason no injury would be done to the persons residing at such places—but to encourage our own navigation within narrower limits than it had been used to, would be productive of extensive ill consequences—it will cut off a great proportion of the trade of the United States, and in a manner depopulate the sea coast: That experience of other countries was in favour of restricting foreigners to narrower limits than our own citizens, they could not be supposed to be actuated by any motives of attachment to the government or country, to induce a compliance with the revenue laws.

With respect to the restriction on India ships, it was said, That the goods from that country were more easily smuggled than any other: That this restriction was of the last importance to the revenue, as one boat load of India goods would pay a greater import than a whole cargo from the West-Indies: That it would be impolitick to suffer this trade to be carried on from ports favourably situated for smuggling; and that it had been found necessary to restrict British India ships to the port of London, to prevent frauds upon the revenue. Both clauses passed in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Considerable progress was made in the bill this day, by passing many of the clauses, chief of them with amendments.—The Committee was proceeding in the discussion, when a message from the Senate was announced—The Secretary then appeared on the floor of the House, and informed that he had it in command from the Senate to inform the Honourable House, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill for laying an impost on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States—and hoped for the concurrence of the Honourable House in those amendments—He then delivered in the bill, with a draft of the amendments, and withdrew.—These amendments were read to the House—and then the Chairman of the Committee having resumed his place, further progress was made in discussing the Bill.

At three o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The House went into a Committee, and spent considerable time in the consideration of the bill to regulate the collection of Impost. Having proposed several amendments to the bill, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. *Goodhue, Fitzsimmons, Lawrence, Livermore, Burke, Jackson* and *Sherman*—who are to report a new bill agreeable to the amendments.

Mr. GERRY proposed a resolution that the bills be a standing order of the House in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. LEONARD, proposed a resolution, that the Constitution should be prefixed to the first volume of laws to be printed. This resolution was also laid on the table for consideration.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, June 15.

Mr. *Sedgwick*, Member from the State of Massachusetts, and *Mr. Brown*, Member from the State of Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. *Smith* (of Maryland) and *Mr. Parker*, were added to the Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for regulating the collection of the impost.

Mr. *Scott*, from the Committee appointed to consider and report on the Western lands, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.

The first amendment was to alter the enacting style, striking out "*The Congress of the United States*," and inserting "*The Senate and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.*"

This occasioned some conversation—It was insisted that it was proper to adhere to the style of description used in the Constitution, as far as it applied, and was not obviously improper—That the Constitution uniformly spoke of the Legislature collectively, and called it the Congress of the United States, without distinguishing between the branches—If, however, there was any propriety in adopting a distributive style, the amendment was still inadmissible, it was said, as it made an improper distinction between the Senate and House of Representatives, speaking of the former only as a collective body.