### THE SPIDER AND THE BEE

A F A B L E.

THE Maid who walks the publick fleets,
Mad firs her hat at all the masts,
May each the fool who serms to stare,
But man of fente arold the feater. When Cynthia flasts in cica attire, She thaws too much to mife delire; But from the heap's hewitching round,

But from the holy bewritching road,
Hervery like his power to wound.
The rowing elect the boson lare,
The forward high, the wonton ale.
Play cried the hop—"in Golgono drike
At the bare hook and natraire.
Beneard a Pendurch is noticy march,
A Spider long had held her leateh;

Adopted rong into sell her search; From moin to might, with relief-care, She fruch ther well, and wore her finate. Withink the livents of the reign. Lay many a heatlest captive dain, Orefinar inn grangiled in the toils, To burd her cyains and fines her wites. A thraving Bee, who cereful hard by Beheld her with distributed eve, And thus began - Meng things give ver, and thy applicable threads to more; dad by shipfender threads so arre;
A thoughtly Flore row, at with
I tall the company we as beath,
for Been of only the arre road,
We fee for billin the men are laid.
The ground Tule, that diffens
We for for this things to the mark.
The ground Tule, that diffens
What piets been during things to the mark,
that piets been during at all the fact,
and yields to so by admittable been,
the market not more rounden blushing grows,
Guarded with there, the model refe,
Enamone d, round and round I for
Or on the towners before its. Ir an uer fragrant hofen lie : Or so the fragrant before the statement for my stranger meets, and bufffed renders up ber javeets."

1. To on joe beads attention had, and learn this leffen from a friend; the color with easily retires,
Add fact to ber lover i first;
Mild fact to ber lover i first;

#### SPECULATION.

While fach is canthra jila et you By fally core over jehemes under

SPECULATION.

WHAT havouk does Spreadative often make!—
and what is this Speculation but Ambitton?
A Speculater oppears furrounded by wants, when in fast
he wants nething. He too fighteently grafts at what
for cannot get, and withers for what he cannot poffes.
Every object which attracts his eyes, every found which
trigages his attention, and every idea which this his
langituation, excites fome new defire.

Mani—whe whiter piece of the creation!—the Perr
of Patiolite!—the noblect creature of the globe!—
What is the !—thus, a compound of inconfidencies!—
The Merchant Speculates on the fast, and anchors in
the Gazette. The farmer Speculates in the field—
"Afil" (rius he)" in group look well:—But what of
that unlefs I turn them to advantage?—I'll do it!—Evetweepon final hea golden one!—O' I for a little rain—
à fluite cain is all I ware!"

Some featonable flowers full—his fields wear fresh
beauty and vigour—the most flattering prospects appear

Some festionable thowers tail—his head wear retail beauty and signour—the molt flattering profpects appear — But an egly Eultern wind defreit them!

The mechanic preserves a parient for fome cerious invention. Defrons, however, of adding one diffeour to another, the penetrates fall more deeply, till be probably also has the honour of being recorded in the Gadine.

The Man of Science pants frequently after objects be can never enjoy, and feeks varialy for happinels in faturity. His grammatical knowledge teaches him but to fpeak the language of his own confusion—the orthography of his expressible continues, colour, and femi-

but to fpeak the languaged; his own continuom—treor-thography of his egre-the continas, colours, and femi-culous of his troubles!

A Speculator's life may be compared to a fever: Cold fast follow the hot ones: His withes are irrinated by the obtacles of their gratification.

#### THE MISTAKE.

THE MISTAKE.

AN ECOUTE of the late EING of PRUSIE.

THE late king of Profile used to dreft in for plaint a

meaner, that when he travelled about his flates, then of his tubjects as did not know him, treated brin with no other respect than they would an ordinary men, once, as he was riding about Reslin, without attendance, and very plainly clid, he perceived a young woman digging in the field, of a gigantic flature, being feven sees high. It is well known that the king had a particular preddlection for tall men; and as his greatest for the profile of the forest on points to procure the second of t particular prediction for rall men; and as his greated paffions lay that way, he spared no pains to procure them from all Parts of Jurope, for forming as he did, his regiment of giants and greatediers out of them. At sight of this real woman, he imagined that a couple of the kind mull produce very large children. He diffmounted and coming up to the perfant, entered into convertation with her, and was overjoyed to hear that the was but mineteen years old, full a virgin, and that her father was almo-maket. Hereupon he fat down, and we must be following note to the colonel of his guards:

"You must to marry the bearer of this note with the falleth of my grenadiers. Take care that the exercision of this order. "This absolute; and the least delay will make you criming her of its contents, and orderered her to deliver it pondually according to the directions, and got to fall, as it was on an adapt of great confequence;

beafterwards made her a handfome prefent, and con-

tinned his route.

The young woman, who had not the leaft imagina-tion that it was the king that froke to her, believing it was indifferent whether the letter was delivered by a was indifferent whether the lener was delivered by another, fo it came fafe to handmade a lorgain with an old wokana, whom the charged with the committion, living an express injunction on the total the basis from a man of fuch a garb and mein. The old woman fauthfully executed her metage. The colonel, furnifed at the contents of the lener, could not reconcile them with the age and figure of the beater; yet, the order being percemptory, he thought he could not mithout danger recede from obeying, and fancied that his mafter wanted to punish the foldier for some midlemestor, by matching him in 60 diagreeable a manner. In filor, the marriage was celebrated before him, to the great regret of the grenadier, while the old woman, coulting with joy, assumed an air of the highest fatisfaction.

Some time after, the king, on his return to Berlin, was eager to fee the couple he had ordered to be marri-ed. When they were prefented to him, he fell into a desperate pation. The colonel in vain endeavoured to justify himself, and the king was implacable, till the old woman confessed the truth finished her tale by rating her eyes to heaven, and thanking Prividence for coafering on her a benefit the more figual and sceepable to her as unexpected.

## James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the public, that their Furnace at Sprinfield

## HOLLOW WARE.

of the bell and most approved kind.

# New Folio Law Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,
[Price 24/. neatly bound and lettered—in a Folio Volume, and on an elegant large Type, containing 600 Pages.]

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Arther PRINTING-OFFICE, oppering the CourtHouse, Court-Street, ROSTON—

HOUSE, CORRESPINE, BUSINESS OF THE PERPET TUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the 1st WEDNESDAY in May,

October, 1700, at the interpretation of the Prelaration of Independence. The Articles of Confidence of Malgacine of the Commonwealth of Malgacine of The Confidence of the Commonwealth of Malgacine of the Commonwealth of the Com the United States.

[Published by authority.]

## Advertisement.

ALL military affociates to be ALL military affociates to be included in the Ohio purchafe are hereby informed, that no powers of autoring which have been forwarded to me will be admitted at the War-Office, that have not been acknowledged before a Magilitate—All who have neglected to do it, and fill with travarial themfelres of the beacht of being included in this delightful porchafe, are notified that nules they execute a well-anticated power to me, or fome other perfon, and lodge it in the War-Office immediately, or in the hands of the honourable Refus Patnam, Efg. they of course will be excluded.

I have given full power to the honourable Refus Patnam, Efg. who refides at Rutland, to transact all matters that respect my agency in New-England, who will transact the business of applied to in featon.

Marietta, lune 16, 1789.

Marietta, June 16, 1789.

### GENERAL ORDERS,

For the family dreifing of the Millian of the Commonwalth of Maffarbufett.

IN every return made to the Major General of the slection of an Officer, under the head of remarks
must be given the name of the perfou who last held the
fame office, and the manner in which the vacancy was
occasioned, either by refiguation, promotion, removal
from the regiment, or by death. Any return not accompanied with this information, will not be received
by the Major-General.

by the Major-General. By order of the Maj. Gen. Joseph Williams, D. A. G.

August #1, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the sunferiber, on the 1st. inft. near Williamshirph, a black. STEAR, three years old, with a flar in his forebead, white upon the back and belly. Marked with a strallows and ar the end of the left car. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him ELIJAH CLARK.

Northamprou, Sept. 7, 1789-

To the Publick.

THE subscriber would advertise the publick, the he has a very large and variable collection of

THE fabletiber would advertife the politic, the has a very large and volumble collection of FRUIT TREES.

Confishing of Apple, Petr, Peath, Aptico and Malber, yt rees. His collection is not excelled by any in the continent. He has fpared no pains, coff or sent on to obtain the richeft and bed fitting trees from Rhais. If the continent. He has fpared no pains, coff or sent on to obtain the richeft and bed fitting trees from Rhais. If the continent who will to be fitting trees from Rhais. If the continent who will to be fitting the with them, may depend upon it that nouse will be offered but those that he will warrant from his own knowledge to be genuine and excellent of their kind. The greater cand attention is paid to them, by which they are always kept in the bed possible of the will be will warrant from his own careling find with very tiled to be always kept in the bed possible of the care and attention is paid to them, by which they are always kept in the bed possible of the care and attention in the substitute of the care and the substitute of the continent of the care and the substitute of the continent of the care and the substitute of the continent of the continent of the continent of the continent of the care and the care and

N. B. Trees may be had at his Nurfery in West. field, where constant attendence is given. Westfield, September 6, 1789.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Three Journeymen Joiners, to whom good pay will be made.

Enquire of the Printer.

The fubferiber wants to hire The fublication wants to her Two Fourneymen Weavers—
that understand the business in its various brinches—
and one that is acquainted with dressing Closs.
He also wants a sprightly active LAD, about 14 er—
15 years of age, as an apprentice.

NATHAN ELISS.

Hatfield, Sept. 7, 1789.

Hatheld, Sept. 7, 1759.

Where A a number of the proprietors of Hage the Committee of the proprietors of Hage tion of the expense of draming the fame, according to tage levized for that purpose by the committee of tages levized for that purpose by the committee of the tages of the committee of the tages of tages

ELIJAH HUNT, LEVI SHEPHARD, COMMISS

WE the Subscribers being ap-W.E. the Subictibers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probartor the County of Hampshire, to examine the chims of the creditors to the clase of Serno Envarious to the chim of the creditors to the clase of Serno Envarious to faid ellact to bring in their claims,—DD berby give notice, that we final attend faid business at the hoofe of Mr. Afahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on the last Thursdays of October, December, & Janary, creat a 7 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after faid term.

JOSIAH DICKINSON, ASAHEL POMEROY, BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 11, 1759.

Notice is hereby given,

To the following non-relident proprietors of the town of Williamsburg, in the country of Hampling, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows:

Gen. Comfort Sage, Adam Beals, Luke Packard, John Norton, Widow Lucy Hubbard, John Norton, Ebenezer Morton,

Unless faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of October next, fo much of their lands will then be fold at PUBLIC VENDUE, as will be full-cient to difcharge the fame, with intervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Goalester. August 28th, 1787.

# HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Publified by WILLIAM BUTLER.

### Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our left.)

he the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

SATURARY, Augult 29.

THE bill for regulating the coasting trade was redived from the Senate with the concurrence of this body in the amendments proposed by the House in the amendments of the Senate.

The engrised bill for elabilithing the falaries of the executive officers, was read a third time, which Mr. Senate, (S. C) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of officers were not provided for, such as the foreign minifiger, coasilos, Sec.

effects were not provided for, tuen as the foreign min-ith; enable, fee.

It is however thought incorporate to annex fabries to often which the legiflature has not expressly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, and the year and nays being called, it passed in the affirs, intive—Ayea 27—Noes 16.

Mr. Boudding presented a memorial of fundry in-labitants of the county of Middlefex, in New jettey, raying that the district courts in that part of New-Judy may be held at Perth Ambay; Read and faid by the table.

the table.

The House then refulved itself into a committee of

The Hoofe then refolved trieff into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for firiking out the fection which provides for the efablishment of the first Judges in each date, was taken into confideration. This shought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Idvermore, Mr. Jackfon, Mr. Burker, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Benfon, Mr. Sergwick, Mr. Amers, & Mr. Sherman. The terminate rofe at four o clock without deciding the patient, and the House adjourned to ten o'clock this attrante.

MONDAY, August 31.

Mownar, August 31.
The Hoste mer pursuant to adjournment.
The bill for superading the operation of part of the telletion law, to far at it relates a recompiling vessellation and a remarked part of the telletion law, to far at it relates a recompiling vessellation and a remarked properties with the part of the part of

Iff of their cargoes, was recommitted for the purpose of simitting some further clauses respecting the trade of Richmond and Petersburgh, in Virginia, and Bath, in the province of Main.

An enrolled hill for regulating the conding trade for was figned by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

In committee of the whose house, on the bill for e-labiliting judicial Courts—Mr. Boudinot in the chair The third feetion was again under confideration.—The motion for firsting out the whole chause was retrieved by Mr. Livermore. The fate of this clause, siddle, will determine the fate of the whole hill. The greated objection that I have to it is, that it establishes the difficulties of the clabilities. grand objection that I have to it is, that it effabilites the diffined fiftens of judicial proceedings in the Unitad States. He then flated certain eafes in which there would be fuch claffings and interferences as would be maded with great difficulties—Suppole, faid he, a perion is in cuitody of a State officer, and is at the fame amount taken hold of hy an officer of the federal court, which is the document of the state of the control out. sament taken hold of by an officer of the federal court, what is to be done—is the man to be divided? This liften may open a door to collusions in case of debt-by having pursoners under pretences of rarged by the tederal authority, violently forced fromplish bands of Sate effects. If these difficulties can be got over, I hall think more favourably of the bill; I but I do not be how they can be possibly—We have supported the Union for sourcen years without such courts. The same or equal abilities may be found—judice may be awell administered as herestofore—I know of no complaint of any orear conference that have existed.

awil administered as hereasofore—I know of no complaints of any great confequence that have existed.

Some cases of capture have been carted to the court of appeals, but they have been carted to the court of appeals, but they have been carted to the court of appeals, but they have been carted to the court of appeals, but they have been service. He then adverted to the inditional of courts of startailty in favour of establishing which, he faid, the eppene will not be by a fiftieth part fo much, and the advantage will be ten thousand times as great. Mr. Smith (S. C.) As much will depend on the determination of this question, it is necessary in thousand the extension of the guestion, it is necessary in thousand the extension of this question, it is necessary to alter this friend the committee. It will not be tally on alter this friend when eace established a The longer are to, head their commissions during good between the confequency of the confequency and the confequency of the confequency and the confequency of the confequency of the confequency of the confequency of the confequency. and they reflected feriously on the confequences

After this point is fettled, the next which occurs, is

the extent of prisidiction, to be an extent to this court. This question, is as insportant as the former; for it will be no left difficult than improper to colarge or cartill the jurisdiction of a court already established. With the jurisdiction of a court already chaldified. With respect to the first joint, it feems generally conceded that there ought to be a district court of some fort. The conflictation indeed recognizes such a court, because it speaks of "fuch inferiors courts as the Congress shall chaldlish," and because it gives to the supreme chart only appellate jurisdiction in mall causes of a federal ratio. ly appellar c juridiction in molt casion of a tederal rature. But fome gentlemen are of opinion that the difficit court fhould be altogether confined to admiral-ty canfer a while others deem it exceedents at inhold be intruited with a mètre enlarged juridiction, and hould in addition to admirate canter, take cogniz-ances of all casion of feiture mitand, all breaches of ances of all canfer of feisore on fane, all breakers of impoll law, of offeness committed on the high fees, and canfer in which foreigners or citizens of other flates are parties. The committee are now to decide between thefe two opinions: After mature reflection, I am inclined to favour the larger. What are the objects advanced againft it? A grantleman from New Hampfhire has obferred, that fuch an ellabilithment will be impossible rough of the fact of the first of the foreign and differently the committee of the first of the foreign and the first other or the first of t will be innecessary, expensive and differently to our conflituents. Judice, he observed, could as well be administered in the flate as in the diffrict counts, and administered in the fine as in the district, courts, and thould the flate courts bettaw any femperons of partial try, their adjustications would be fablyoft or revision in the federal fupreme court, which in his opinion afforded fefficient fixority. If the flate courts are to take cognitance of these courts are to take cognitance of these courts are to take contract are made and echerol for helong to the judicial courts of the United States, an appeal until the never case to the latter, otherwise the judicial authority of the United States, and the states of the courts of the latter, otherwise the judicial authority of the United States, and the states of the court of the latter, otherwise the judicial authority of the Union might be along there allowed. To deep such an appeal wisual better frustrate the most important objects of the federal government, and would obstruct its operations. The acceptive of uniformity in the decisions of federal courts is obvious; to atfinishe the principles of national decisions, and collect them, as it were into one focus.

The necessity of uniformity in medicularion cours is obtions; to affirmilate the principles of national decisious, and collect them, as it were into one focus, appeals from all the flate court to the fupreme court would be indifpentible; it is however much to be appreciated that this conflant control of the fupreme federal court over the adjudication of the flate courts, would distaistly the peons and weaken the importance and authority of the distinguise; nay more, it would telfen their refrectability in the eyes of the people, even in canfee which properly appertain to the flate jurisdictions; because the people being accustomed to fee their decrees overhalled and annualled by a faperior tribural, would foon learn to form an irreverent opinion of their importance and abilities. It appears therefore expectant to feptate, as much as profilly, the flate from the federal jurisdiction, to draw a broad line of difficient, to affige 6 clearly to each its pecific limits, and to prevent a chaining or interference. line of diffinction, to sliggs to clearly to each its pre-cife limits, and to prevent a claiming or, interference between them?. The expence is forgetted as an objec-tion to this fylico. It is admitted by the gentleman who makes it, that it is proper to lave diffired coorts of admiralty, thefe courts med of accellity have jurif-diction of origones committed on the high fear. Now the eithbiliming of fuch a count will induce nearly all the expense, this will be required: the extending of the fritum to the length I have durate will occasion a very trifling increase of the expense, and if the latter plan flowled be found, after due confideration to be made conductive to the bepsiness and welfare of oir confli-uents than the other, a finall increase of the expense must to be positioned interests. uents than the other, a finall increase oil the expense ought to be ro-impediented as the standards of its valuable as object. There can be no reason why our constituents should be displaced with this arrangement; the district judge will be elected from among the citi-zens of the state where he is to exercise his functions, and will feelevery inducement to promote the happi-ness and protect the litherities of his fellow-citizens— leaves the constituence of the state induced the leaves of the constituence of the state induced. neis and protect the liberies of his fellow-citizens— he will be more independent than the flate judges, holding his commillion during good behaviour, and not being influenced by the fear of a dimination of his falary. Trial by jury will be fecured in all cales, where-in it is readoughte totapped it would be rather in fa-voor of his, fellow-citizens, than in favour of for-reigners of the United States. By refricting the flate courts to few causes of federal jurisdiction, the num-ber of appeals will be diminished, became every cause tried in those courts will for the reasons before men-tioned be fubject to appeal, whereas the jurisdiction of the district court will be final in many cause. In as much, therefore, as those appeals are grievous to the citizens, which lie from a court, within their own flate, to the fupreme court at the feat of government, and as

ing the whole judicial fyftem, except the claufe relating to contule and vice contols, which appears or me to be improperly anaexed to the illified court, and which I shall move to finke out; when we come to that part of the bill. But to what object does the diffinit count extend? To admirally curies and trials for piracy and offence committed on the high feas: Gentlemen have out need that the diffriel courts thall have purifitation of these cares. To offence against the United States this very proper that a court of the United States this very proper that a court of the United States that ty oftences committed against its laws. To feizure on land for breather of the revenue laws. This pow-er will out be confured: it would be felode fe, to traft the collection of the revenue of the United States to the collection of the recense of the United States to the flan judicianres. The difinclination of the judges to carry the law into effect, their disapprobation of a certain duty, the rules of the cold of or other obvious causes might delay of reformer the collection of the revenue, and embersely the national government. From this site wit appears that the district cours is not clothed with any authority which the three cours are fripped, but is hearly provided with that authority which arises out of the eliabilithment of a national government; and which is indispensibly necessary for its 'upport. Can't he cours are this moment take cognizance of offences committed on the high seas? If they do it is under an act of Comptess pulsance hem jurifulfials, and in such casts the page of the admiralty is allocated with two common law judges; this tribural becomes then a selfact of Congress pissing-them intillistion, and in fact, care the page of the amiristy is allocated with two common law judges; this tribunal becomes then a foderal court for the particular occasion, becastle it is eltablished by Congress. The flate courts have no jurification of causes arising from a national impost law, because an foot law has heretofore existed. Where then is the ground of unexhorter for general manner than the foreign policy and the perfused their that their alarms have been premature. But it is faid there mast be courts hoofer, judges, marshala, clerks; constables, goal and gibber—that their establishments will induce a heavy and unnecessary busitien, and have a tendency to create dilgostin the people. I readily agree with the gendeman that there are in severy community some individuals who will see with yan every new infinition in the shape of a confiable, goal or gibbet: and who think that law and coerts are an abridgement of their library, but should be very forey to concur with him that this is a prevailing opinion. I think better of our conditionent, and am persuaded they are sensible that these institutions are necessary for the protection of their lives and property; and grow out of the very nature of a federal government. Care in deed should be taken to prevent their being gravious and oppressive — but as long as there are in the world knows and rouges; and mediates under the form of men, preving upon the honest and incovent, so long with the contrast and all their concominance wanted to retribe the orings of the letter, and repress the depredations of the former. But let me ask the gentleman, whether a court of a formingly, and a court for the trial of officace on the high star, which he agrees ought to be chabilitied, will not require all these facilitations, viz. courthouter, clerk, therifit, See.? There can be no doubt of it. The extension of the jurisdiction of the distriction as one article of expension, or an an article of expension, or an anisotromy who considered the profes thates will take a pleafure in thwarting the federal government. It is a forposition not autrantable the facility position of our fellow ciritens, who, finding that their elabilithments are created for their benefit and plotte tion, will rather promote than oblitued them. It is forposition equally opposed to the power of direct reation, and to the elabilithment of thate and court courts, which exist in the feveral fattes, and are predestive of one of the inconvenience. These feveral court will have their limits defined, and will more with their reflective policy without any dancer of the right. will have their limits defined, and will move with their relipetive orbits without any danger of derizative Beidles, I am not perivaded that there will be an exceive for having feperate court-houtes and goal; "The already provided in the feweral flates will be made; of by the diffired courts." I remember when the correction of the religious was held in Charletton, the Judges fet in the correction of the desired of the desi

All these were state antitutions, and yet the court a federal court.

There is another important consideration; the how far the conditionion stands in the way of this mon it is is declared by that influences that the judic power of the United States shall be invested in on peterne, and is such in ferrior courts as Coopess. 'iron time to time establish: Here is no differences. citizens, which lie from a court, within their own flace, to the fupreme court at the feat of government, and at a great dilance, they will consequently be benefited by an exemption from them. In the bill, as fent from the Senare, the jurification of the district courts is not the Senare, the jurification of the district courts in one of the citizent courts are constant and one not embrace objects enough. It would be objected to take from that court any of injurification without manerially injuries.