

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

On the SLEEP of PLANTS.

WHEN ferns are let and stars in view, Not only men to summer yields; But nature gives this blessing too: To younger plants, in younger fields: The former bears and lengthening days, (To them the same as toil and care) Thrice welcome make the evening breeze, That kindly does their strength repair. At early dawn each plant survey And feel reviv'd by nature's hand, With youthful vigour fresh and gay Their blossoms blow, their leaves expand. You garden plant with weeds o'er run, Not void of thought, perceives its hour, And watchful of the parting sun, Throughout the night conceals her Bower. Like us, the slave of cold and heat, She too enjoys her little span. A fracture only lets comfort pass, Than that which makes the boast of man. Thus moulded from one common clay, A varied life admits the plain; By nature subject to decay, By nature meant to bloom again.

BOSTON, June 25. [The following Memorial was presented to the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, on Monday last, and was committed to a committee, consisting of Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Manning.]

To the Hon. Legislature of this State. THE memorial of MOSES GUNN, Esq. humbly sheweth, That with considerably attentive to the principles and practice of husbandry, and Mechanics, he conceives he has made some improvements which will not be unworthy the attention of the fathers of his country.

Improvements of every kind have generally arrived by slow degrees to a state of perfection. It is true, there have been several periods in the world, when the progress of science has been more rapid—Witness the enlightened ages of Greece and Rome. The last century hath probably made greater progress in philosophy and useful knowledge, than any other age of the world. But alas! our country and nation are much the same with respect to husbandry, that they were a hundred years ago—particularly New-England. Other parts have been improved by the arrival and conjunction of foreigners—but as these have been in manner excluded, the four N. England governments remain in much the same state of ignorance and unimprovement that our ancestors were. And hence it is, that although we are blessed with a good country we are surrounded with poverty. The truth is, that nature hath done well for us, but we have done little for ourselves. The way of the husbandmen hath been to clear up the land at a great expense, and then fallow it, with one exhausting crop after another, until the land is worn out (as we say)—very contrary to the practice in Europe, where two exhausting crops never follow one another without some rich manure.

Your memorialist having a mind turned to agriculture and mechanics; and having read some books on the art of husbandry, finds that the grand desideratum has been to find a plenty of rich manure for that purpose.

Dung, ashes, marl, peat and clay have been used to considerable advantage, but these have either not been to be had, or else to be procured at a very considerable expense.

Your memorialist thinks that he hath found certain manures different from the above; richer, and within the power of almost every man; to be attained at small expense, and by which he may improve his land, to the most defensible degree of fertility.

These, with the addition of clover, (at a small expense) will not only put the land into a condition to produce a crop, but into a state of melioration. Your memorialist's next attention hath been to the instruments of husbandry. And here, iron is its most improved state, viz. that of steel, hath the preference to every other metal. The other six simple, viz. gold, silver, copper, mercury, tin and lead, make up the whole catalogue of simple metals, which the Wise Creator hath provided for the use of man. All others are compounded or transacted of these only: of these iron undoubtedly hath the preference as a metal and medicine.

As a proof of the goodness and omnipresent efficiency of the Great and Adorable Creator, this useful metal is disseminated through the globe—mingles itself with vegetables—constitutes a part of the human body, and vegetates itself. For it is well known that it not only grows in its natural state, but is even produced from the caput mortuum of iron, or its terrestrial cinders, by being exposed to the benign influences of the Heavens.

This useful metal, partaking of the mineral, vegetable and animal natures, and to be necessary to the husbandman, the surveyor, the mariner and naturalist—contributing so essentially to the necessities of life, is found in the mountains, plains and lakes. The crucial magnet, the magnetic needle, &c. &c. are made of this—Our protection from the shafts of lightning, and the rage of the angry heavens, depend on this. The clouds may be exhausted of their magnetical electricity, by the instrumentality of this metal. The very cause of magnetism probably originates from the quan-

tity of iron at the poles of the earth—and the earth itself may be conceived to turn on pivots of iron.

The usefulness of this precious metal would be in a great measure lost, had not the skill of the manufacturer been exercised in turning it into steel.

Your memorialist then contrived to find out a method of doing this, easier, cheaper, & more expeditious, than hath heretofore been discovered. Of this, however, he hath only made a single experiment, which indeed exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Of this he would have made further trial, had not his avocations and disappointments by sickness and other means prevented. The small expense of ten dollars, or even less, will be sufficient to purchase an apparatus for the purpose—any man or woman of common sense and activity, may perform the operation.

Of what advantages this will be to agriculture and mechanics, may be easily conceived—To have in our power to turn our plow-irons, tire for wheels and sleighs, horse shoes, &c. &c. into steel at our pleasure, & at the trifling expense of a penny or two on the pound, must be a great benefit.

Your memorialist is so sanguine in his expectations as to think that a proper and general use and application of these two ingredients throughout the United States might in a few years even enable the inhabitants to pay up the national debt. If initially encouraged, he will (after sufficient experiments have been made) be ready to communicate them to the public; and is their humble servant,

MOSES GUNN.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Mr. BUTLER. A very interesting information from gentlemen of veracity relative to the Ohio Company is likely to be of public utility, I send you the following extracts of a letter from Col. Robert Smith, who has lived there almost two years, not doubting but it will be agreeably received by your countrymen in general, and in particular those interested in said Country—the public service being my only motive.

WILLIAM SIZER.

Dear Sir, I SHALL endeavour to answer your letter methodically—and in the first place do assure you, the report that we were obliged to move to the city on account of the Indians, was every part thereof false, and without the least foundation. The Indians have killed of one man, and stole some horses, which is all the mischief they have done on the purchase since my arrival—they appear to be very friendly and to bear a great regard for the Yankees, as they call us.

I lived at the city the first winter, and in the spring took up my land at this place, and undertook with three others to build mills, which we have completed, and they are of the first rate. I raised last season about 100 bushels of corn, some potatoes, turneps, &c. &c. I moved my family here last September, and have lived here ever since—have not been in the least disturbed. I have caught near two Barrels of fish, some ducks, peaches, and pike; have taken pike here of 24lb. they appear to be of the same kind of fish picked in New-England—I like my situation well, my land is an exceeding good. You will know the summer season; it would not be worth while to give you a detail of every day; let it suffice to say, the summer season appears to be well calculated to nourish the growth of the fruits of the earth—the weather in the summer is not warmer as I can perceive, than in New-England, but of longer duration. The bottom land is as heavy timbered in general, as the beach and maple land in Chester; the hills are oak and hickory, the most beautiful timber for building I ever saw. The face of the earth is not covered with stones as in New-England, but they appear to be in Quarries, and are discovered upon the sides of hills, and at the sides and bottom of creeks, they are slate, or entirely, either lime, or free-stone—the free-stone make as good build as those of the Nova-Scotia stone, and are excellent for building—we have plenty of good clay. The boards the Joiners use are yellow poplar, cherry and black walnut, of which there is great plenty.

The hills are about one mile from the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, this is not all bottom land, part of it is what we call second bottom, & part an oak plain—the land at or near the point is silted, I believe, once a year at least, occasioned by the water of the Ohio and Muskingum overflowing their banks, they being somewhat low; this is also the case with some part of the bottoms up the Muskingum; these bottoms will not bear wheat at present, for they are very fat too rich, but the plains and hills appear to be excellent for wheat.

You request to know how many families there is at or near Marietta, but of this I am unable to inform you—there are 5 settlements here, 1 at Marietta, 1 down the Ohio, and commences about 12 miles from Marietta, and continues for near 6 miles, there is another at this place of about 16 families, besides men who have not got their families, and a number of single men—this settlement is about 12 miles by land, but 24 by water, from Marietta. Provisions the last summer were very plenty, flour sold at a dollar per cent. bacon 7d. and 8d. per lb. whiskey 3s. 6. and 4s. per gallon, and almost every other necessary of life was sold at 25 as low a rate—but provisions are now scarce and high—a vast quantity of flour is gone down to New-Orleans, (at the mouth of the Mississippi)—but although provisions are scarce I believe we shall make a rub of it, and with a common blessing shall raise this year double the quantity of grain necessary for the support of the people on the ground. Most close my letter by giving you my

real judgment (and it is founded partly on reason and partly on experience) on the difference between supporting a family here and with you—Take farms of a middling quality and equal improvements, I can raise 3 pounds of pork, 2 of beef, 2 of wool, 2 yards of common coarse cloth, 2 lbs. of butter, 2 of bread, and 2 of all sorts of vegetables, as easy as you can one in New-England. Believe me, Sir, I do not exaggerate.

JOSEPH CLAP, junr.

Has just received at his Store directly opposite the Meeting House in Eastampton, an assortment of English & West-India Goods, Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

- Broadcloths,
- Velvets
- Corduroy
- Thickets
- Jeans and Fustians
- Lambkins
- Baizes
- Florentines
- Satinette
- Black and Pink Moreens
- Shalloons
- Durants
- Cambletines
- Irish Linens
- Vest Patterns
- Bocram
- Men's and Women's Cotton Hose
- Men's Worsted do.
- Men's Fancy Hose
- Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,
- Women's Worsted do.
- Black & White Silk Mittens
- Shawls
- Calicoes, Checkes
- Blue, Red, & White Pock-ets
- et Handkerchiefs
- Common Stick Fans
- Quality & Shoe Binding
- Cotton and Silk Flags
- Handkerchiefs
- Biancamo do.
- Romal do.
- Barcelona do.
- Mullin
- Mullin Handkerchiefs
- Lawn Lawn
- Plain Handkerchiefs,
- Lawn Aprons
- Cambric
- Black & White Millinet
- Black & White Gauze,
- Tiffany Handkerchiefs
- Made of different widths
- Lustreings
- Red, Blue, White and Green Saracens
- Blue & Green Petticoats
- Sewing Silk and Twist
- A Variety of Ribbons
- Black and White Edgings
- Dutch Lace
- Tapes
- Holland & Cambric Threads
- Pins & Needles
- Wire Ribbon
- Stick Wire
- Billies
- By 8 & 7 by 9 Windows
- Glais
- Brass
- Powder and Shot
- Sickles
- German Steel
- Power Platters
- Quart and Pint Basons

et H & L Hinges

- Warming Pans
- Fewer Quist and Pinf
- Cups
- Writing Paper
- Red and Red Nails
- Elitins
- Steel Plated Handfaw
- Fifthbooks
- Plain Candlesticks
- Brass snubb'd do.
- Yappan do.
- A variety of Coat & Vest Buttons
- A number of articles of Crockery
- Padlocks
- Bellows
- W. 1. and New-England
- Ruin
- Molasses
- Sugar
- Chocolate
- Rock Salt
- Lindigo.

N. B. Most kinds of Country Produce will be received in payment. June 28, 1790.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler, At the Store under the Printing-Office, Northampton. Large and Small Bibles, Perry's Spelling Books, Webster's Grammar, Heart and Chubb German Steel, Blistered do. Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

LOST. IN some part of either the town of Northampton or Hatfield, some time in the month of April last, a Note of Hand against Mr. James White, Junr. of Waterbury, dated April 4d. 1790, for the sum of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings, lawful money, payable to the subscriber on demand, without any mention of Interest. Whoever shall find said Note and send the same to the Printer herof shall be handsomely rewarded, by ELIHU CLAP. Westampton, June 17th, 1790.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

My duty obliges me to be our indispensable duty from the best resources of the State to provide for the interest. To encourage the settlement of an extensive and well-cultivated territory within this Commonwealth, we consider as an object of great importance—The appreciation of these lands, and an increase of population & wealth will be the sure consequence of such encouragement—and we are of opinion with your Excellency, that provision for early education and religious instruction will alleviate the difficulties to be encountered by the settlers of a new soil, & inspire them with knowledge of, and respect for, their social rights.

The speedy and regular administration of justice being among the great ends of civil government, requires at all times the attentive care of the legislature, that the rights to the citizens may be constantly protected and a remedy provided for every wrong. The citizens of this Commonwealth have long enjoyed a system of jurisprudence happily adapted to their situation, and in a great degree salutary to them. But in a community, daily increasing in numbers and opulence, new causes will arise for Legislative interposition.

We consider with great pleasure the spirit of industry, and the national and successful enterprises in Husbandry, Manufactures and Commerce, which appear to prevail among the citizens of this Commonwealth. And as it is at all times the duty of the legislature to afford every encouragement to these laudable efforts, we shall cheerfully make every provision in our power for their success—and to diffuse more liberally, diffusing and vice, equally injurious to individuals and destructive to that peace harmony and prosperity which we pray GOD may ever distinguish this Commonwealth.

The systems of government respectively adopted in each state for their local affairs, are indeed essential to the National Government, as well as to the civil liberty and happiness of the citizens of these well-ordered republics. And as all of them have originated in the same desire of political security and general happiness, their circumstances seem to remove the dangers, & will, we hope, prevent the evils which have proved destructive to other confederacies.

Under these considerations, we indulge the most pleasing expectations of continued Union—of the most partial distribution of political blessings to every State—and an increase of the national prosperity. Those expectations we believe to be rationally founded—but time and experience only can yield to the people of the great republic all the advantages which can be derived from the wisest and best administration of a good frame of government.

In this respect of our political happiness we cannot regret the toil and expense which have been the price of our freedom—and though for many succeeding years we should feel the weight of it, there is an ample compensation in reflecting, that we shall have the happiness of transmitting to our posterity the essential and invaluable rights of men.

To devise ways and means of answering the full demands of the public creditors has been found a very difficult task, often undertaken, and often discontinued by succeeding Legislatures. The people of this Commonwealth must ever retain a grateful sense of the virtue of their fellow citizens who braved their property—and yet stronger obligation to those who have hazarded their lives for the public safety. Compassion to the sufferers of many of our creditors, exercises our most anxious attention—and our anxiety together with the justice and urgency of government, will prompt us to exert the powers of government for their relief. Nor may we hesitate to perform this duty, from considering the situation of the public obligations, when a failure of complying with governmental duties, from the necessities of the people, have been the real cause of their depreciated value. With your Excellency we are fully in sentiment, that the debt contracted by this State for the defence of the United States, as well from considerations of justice, as for the policy.

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Ordered, That Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Flagg, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Ely, be a committee to wait on His Excellency, the GOVERNOR with the foregoing address.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

MR. LAWRENCE moved that the House should go into a committee on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the public credit. On this motion the Ayes were 26—Noes 31.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the House took up the resolution for holding the next session of Congress at Philadelphia.

Mr. Bloodworth withdrew his motion for striking out Philadelphia, and inserting Baltimore. Mr. Burke renewed the motion for Baltimore.

The question for striking out Philadelphia and inserting Baltimore after some debate was determined by Ayes and Noes—Ayes 31—Noes 28.

On the resolution as amended by the insertion of Baltimore, the Ayes and Noes were called for, and were Ayes 53—Noes 6.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have agreed to adopt the report of the joint committee on the enquiry. Whether any and what further resolutions may be necessary for conducting business between the two Houses.

In committee of the whole on the bill for repelling after the last day of the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead.

The Committee proceeded as far as the 27th section of the bill—they then rose, and the Chairman reported progress. Adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 12. In committee of the whole on the bill for repealing after the last day of the duties heretofore laid on spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead. Mr. Seney in the chair.

The Committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill, and finished it. They then rose, and the Chairman reported the same to the House, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Sedgwick made some objections to entering into a consideration of the amendments proposed to this bill. He wished that the question of assumption should be first decided upon.

Mr. Bloodworth entered several objections to the bill.

Mr. Maddison was in favour of finishing it. Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the gentlemen who are for delaying the passage of this bill, do not explicitly object to the mode pointed out for raising the additional revenue.—They do not say, that if this plan is rejected they will agree to substituting other objects of revenue—So that those who are in favour of providing the Ways and Means to carry into effect the funding system are embarrassed how to proceed. If the gentlemen will be explicit, and declare that if the proposed duties are not taken by the general government, they will consent out, and agree to others, we shall know what to do—but at present, it is utterly impossible to determine, from their mode of procedure, what their object is.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Fitzsimons. He said for his own part, he had always aimed to be open and explicit on this subject—and that he was now ready to declare, that on the principle of not assuming the State Debt, the duties contemplated by the bill would be impossible and unjust—they will operate in a most unjust manner, both with respect to the creditors of the States, the tranquillity of the State Governments, and the peace and tranquility of the general government—This had been the fixed invariable tenour of his observations on this subject, from the first to the last.

Mr. Stone read a statement which he had prepared, containing several duties on Impolls and Tonnage, in addition to those already laid—and some new ones—which he supposed might be substituted, in lieu of the Excise proposed in the bill, to which he was opposed.

Mr. Gerry was so well satisfied with the contents of the opinion of the Senate—whom, he had been informed, now had the subject of assumption under consideration. Mr. Fitzsimons replied to Mr. Gerry. He thought it a very extraordinary proposition, that the House should have the determination of the Senate upon any subject, more especially a question of this kind—besides he very much doubted the right of the Senate to originate any thing on the business of the assumption—but we are not to decide hastily said he, because a majority may determine differently from what some gentlemen appear to wish should take place!

I would say, said he, how this legislature is ever to go on with the important business before them, except they are able by the decision of the majority? Some gentlemen appeared to be opposed to all duties except the State debt and assumed. Let us reflect on our situation, provided no provision is to be made for the domestic debt of the United States. He hoped the consideration of the bill would be delayed no longer.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Fitzsimons; he contended that the Senate had a right to originate the business of the assumption, and that it had been customary for that house to wait for the decision of the Senate, when they had been informed that they were on a subject which the House had contemplated raising—he declared that no man realized more than he did, the importance of funding the public debt—but then he wished the system to be commensurate to the object—to be impartial, liberal and just.

On the question to take up the report of the committee, Mr. Vining moved for the Ayes and Noes, which being called were, Ayes 30—Noes 24.

The House then took up the amendments proposed and agreed to the same—other amendments were made.

The clause which imposes a duty on stills was objected to by several gentlemen, and after some conversation on the subject, it was agreed that the bill should lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid the following resolution on the table, viz. "Resolved that from and after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on Tea and Coffee, shall cease, and that the following shall be laid in their stead, viz.

- On Richea Tea, 12 Cents per lb.
- Souchong and other Black Teas, 20 Cents.
- Hyson Tea, 40 Cents.
- Other Green Teas, 24 Cents.
- Coffee, 3 Cents.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post Roads. Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The committee made some progress in the discussion of this bill—but not having time to finish it, asked leave to sit again. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they have passed the act for extending the Judicial Law of the United States to the State of Rhode-Island, with some amendments, which was to resolve the salary of the District Judge from 1000 to 800 dollars. This amendment was agreed to.