The JUG of RUM.

WITHIN these earthern walls confin'd.

The ruin luris of human kind,
More michiefs here usited, dwell,
And more difeafes haunt this cell
Than ever plagud the Egyptian flocks,
Or even cur'd Pandora's box.

Within thele priflor walls repole.
The /ceds of many a bloody sole;
The chattering ungue, the hourid cath,
The fift for fighting mothing loth,
The nole with diamonds growing red,
The bloated cye, the broken head!

Forever faften'd be this door-Confin'd within, a thousand more Defiructive fiends of hateful shape Ev'n now are planning an escape. Here; only by a cork controul'd And flender walls of earthern mould.

In all their pour of death relide Reverge, than ne'er was farisfied, The tree that bears the deads, fmir, Of maining, murder, and dispute,
Affault, that innocence affails,
The images of gloomy julis—

All these within this jng appear,
And—Jack, the hongman, in the rear l
Thrice happy he, who early taught
By Nature—on'er this poison sought; He, with the poding fixeam contest.
The beverage quality that Nature meant;
In reason's scale his actions weigh'd— In reaton's teale its actions weight of His spirits want no foreign aid—Long life, ishis, so vigour pass'd, Exillence welcome to the last—A spring that never yet grew fale; Such spirue lies to ddam's ale.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER. [A picture from the life.]

DEEP in a vale, a firstger now to arms,
Too poor to fine in courts too proud to beg,
Ite, who oace warrd of Saratoga's plains,
Sits musing o'er his fears, and wooden leg.

Remembering fill the toils of former days
To other hands be sees his earnings paid;
They there the due reward—HE feeds on praife,
Loft in the abyls of want, misfortune's flade.

Far, from domes where splended tapers glare, Tis his from dear bought Peace no wealth to win, Remov'd alite from courtly enging 'Squires, The great man's levee, and the proud man's grin.

Sold are those arms that once on Britions blaz d.

When finds d with conjust to the harge they came
That power replication Freedom's fabric rais d.
She leaves her soldier Famine and a Name!

AN EPIGRAM.

THE other day, fays NEO to Joz,
(Near Bedlam's confines groung)
When c'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open. (You prove it every minute)
Your hand is open, to be fore,
But then—There's nothing in it

AN EPITAPH. UNDERNEATH this turfdoth lie, UNDERNIEATH instant door lie,
Back, no back, ny wife and i,
Genterous fit anger, fpare the bear,
For, could fine fpeir. I cannot hear.
Happier far than when in life,
Free from noife, and free from first.
When the last trump the air hall fill,
If she gets up, I'll ev'n lie fill.

From the Book of ODDITIES.
The ODD FAMILY.

From the Book of CODDITIES.

The theory of king William the third, there lived at Infraining Suffols, a family, which from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was diffinguished by the name of the Odd Family. Berry event, remarkably good or bad, happened to that family in an odd year, or on an odd sky of the month—and event white the summer and behaviour. The very letters of the wind for the bading of the month—and event white the summer and behaviour. The very letters of the religious one of them had formething odd in his, or her perfon, mainter and behaviour. The very letters of the wind the wife Rahaby they had feves a filtered, all boys, vir. Solomos, Roger, James, Matthew, Jones, David, Earkiel. The infland had been one legt, and his wife one arm. Seriomos was born blind of his left eye, and Roger lost his right eye by secident, James had his left ear policies of the very the year lent, James had his left ear policies of the performent of

twenty three places, he recovered. Roger, James, Marthew, Jonas and David, died at different places, on the fameday, in the year 1713—and Solomon and Easthel were drowned together in crotting the Thames in the year 1723.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A few days fince, Samuel Siy, was tried for a libed pronthe character of Mr. Timothy Sarnem, a repulable thoensaker in the Strand.

Councellor Counterron opened the enufe, and flated that on the 15th of Jane, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the phintiff, Mr. Sarazen, mer the defendant, Mr. Siy, who, in a public company, called him "a chyfol quer basing fellow," Which words, the learned Counfel obfetred, were certainly faller, francislous; he could prove that his client had been much injured, asit equal be fappoofed that any lady would be desirout of fubmiling her foot to the measurement of a finemaker, who was "a carfed queer lasking fellow." He hoped the jury would find the defendant guilty.

The Council for the detendant offered to justify the expression—he faid the plaintiff was certainly "a castfed queer fellow,"—for he had mouth as wide as a church, a pair of eyes which refembled two halfs burnt in a blanker—his noise too, he faid, would have youned his chin long ago, if it had not been 'afraid of failing into his mouth—that he was befiete to justife with the feasil pox, as to frighten women and children.

The learned ladge advired the Jury to pay no attention to any justification however ingenious. The question was not whether when the defendant faid was true, but whether the words were affaulty fookenby him. The jury in fire minuterabloog him to a verifield Guillof" grave lasting fellow," but did not find & carfed."

The following is an effented terre occur in the suff defgrant tajes for Gaille that have overful themselvest
away for Cloive.

TAKE megg, compy the theil, filled it with tar, and
throw it unbroken down the theost of the creature:—Though ready to burst, within left than five
minutes the farelling will be abated, and the danger entirely over.

SOLOMON'S PROVERB.

Whys fracts a Wife finders a good thing.

O SOLOMON! Solomon! little did you think what mitchief this fame provers of your's was like to bring upon your reputation. Half the Indibads, at least, are at variance with you for it.

The first three or four weeks after marriage, hallands will read it pertups with a good relish, that up your book, fails upon spoofs, fay that the wife man was right, and that the is a good thing.—Six months escaped, and a few crofs grated fenteners exchanged, the indiband will peruse the fame passing, downtonly. Solomon might be a good main, he will say, but along his paidon, he must be misseas in this particulat:—Wives, if they are like mine, say and prove to be the nis paricon, ne mun be muraren in this paricolar; —
Wives, if they are like mine, may not prove to be the
good things he tells of. But hear him when a year hath
expired, and he will read this proverh(if he reads it all)
with all the ill nating peculiar to his finantion. He
will fewar that Solomon was a fool; and that he know

The following humaness affair tool place, not leng force, in Lindan; New-Hamphire.

A CROW had been caught by a person in faid town, and learnt to speak a number of words: A CROW and hern crashi by a perion in this town, and learnt to feak a namber of words: but firrying from kome one evening into that part of the town where the flushing quakers molly live, it lit upon the corner of a ham, near which was a girl milking. Upon his feeing het, he immediately cried, I'm canazing, I'm examing." The gail supposing the had certainly feen the devil, upfer noggin, milk and all, and feampered into the houfe with all pushed in praver. After which, the elder, and all givined in praver. After which, the elder nodertook to lay, him, and accordingly dared to peep out of the door, attended by the whole family. The crow—supposing the deril was coming for him, immediately hallored, "I'm gaing I'm gaing," upon which they let up a general from, supposing the devillad no power over them. The crow hearing this, reiterated, "I'll cell all case back." They hearing this, and fearing they were rather too quick in their excitation, have given out warning for faining & prayer three weeks that the devil may be kept close in his some quarters.

A N. P. C. D. O. T. E.

terred the latch the wrong way; the Chrickers continued to whoep, and advancing rayudly, were sow within same length of the coach. Impelled by necessity, his Lordship determined to make his cleape by the window, and would have effected it that way but for his supported trophy. The temper and a few of the appet cuts appeared on the out side of coach, gluttering with the planters of the window glass, which were streamined in the herach, notwithstanding his Lordship's effort.—The delay occasioned by this incident, give the interpreter, who halfened to the fide of the coach where his Lordship was, in-order to explain the maner to him, time to strive. His Lordship no fount full him, than taking him for a Cherokee who meant to tot offine retreat, he inddenly withdrew hindell inm the coach, his wig suspended by the fragments of the window. The militac being explained, and his Lordship at length, the 'not without great-difficult, convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenience of the supposed attack was meant as a convenienc

NOTICE w bereby grown to the Non refuter from prices of lands, in the town of Appeld with Campy of Hampfaire, that their lands are tured in the State can No. 6, and in the Towns, County, and Mindelevial Tuxes, for the year 1788, Cir.

Lets, zd. divojfan, Na. 3d. divojfan, 4th, divojfan	33 49 33 25 2 11 20 34 35 37 38 52			(. d. q. 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 8 1 2 7 3 2 7 3
Later Company Labor	33 25 2 11 20 34 35 37 38			1 3 3 1 3 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 1 4 1 2 8 1 2 7 3 2 1 1
Later Company Labor	33 25 2 11 20 34 35 37 38			1 3 3 2 1 2 1 4 1 2 8 1 2 7 3 2 1 1
Later Company Labor	2 11 20 34 35 37 38			1 3 3 2 1 2 1 4 1 2 8 1 2 7 3 2 1 1
Alb, divifica	11 20 34 35 37 38			2 1 2 1 4 1 2 8 1 2 7 3 2 1 1
	20 34 35 37 38			2 8 1 2 7 3 2 1 1
	34 35 37 38			2 7 3 2 1 1
	35 37 38			2 7 3 2 1 1
	37 38			ZII
	38			2 7 2
		19.75	100	
	27	17-324-1790	Te street	11.50
			r Martines	1 7 3
	43	41.63	- Artis	8 .7 3
	19	1	1965	6 2
	21		4 4 61	. 6 2
	23	District Control		6 2
	-60-	Control of the	CACCAGE.	6 z
	52	7		6 s
gib. divilian,	32	er ont	在原文主	1 8 1
	42	1.354.2	1-2	1 8 1
	54	as Str.	Or Charles	1 8 1
	47	1000		1012
	55	完 基方句	To the	1 8 1
	27.	122	3 5 7	18 1
	30	100	1400	
The second second	57			5.1
	50			5 1
	55	6.50	100	链 键
	37	176	A 15.	5.4
THE STATE OF THE S	39	AUDIO		5.5
5万元的 图表为	1.5			5 I
	61	125		
1.5 171 1.5	29	PRO T	MENT	N
THAT suleft faid to	tres ar	разден	or befor	11 2

the 23th of April next fo much of faut lands well be show fold at public codes, at the descelling bonis of Mr. SEIM WAII. Imbolder, in Affords, or eight e clack Mr. in will be softicent to discharge the fame with interoxing

LEVI ELDREDGE. Callider, 708EPH PORTER. Callider, Appeld, Feb. 14, 1791. Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the boliness of BOOK BINDINGs now eartied on at the Princing-Office in Northampton, where binding in general is performed with neutrics, and on the thornth.

Account Books, Of any fize, may be had at the above place, -alfo, Joffices' blank. Record Books, &c.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, nearthe Epidge Haarrone, Clothiers Free Papers, by the großer dozen; Catridge Papers, by the großer dozen; Catridge Papers by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet, Papers by the groß or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Wehffers; Initiative, in large of small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account; Books, of various fizer; Wafers, Scaling War, &c. &c.* Wax, &c. &c.

Cushions, curled and craped in the newelt safe. also, WIGS, of all Linds, made by the fublicable with theoreti notice; a little saf of the Court Borles. Northampton, —Where CASH spid for long behan hat.

March 9:17914 EDWARD FRETHY.

BROKE GAOL:

IN Northampton, on the night of the 7th ind Daniel,
Bacon, of Boxchand; committed for theft—aged 3ts
feer 9 inches high.

Charles Hases, of Woodfisch, in Connecticut; consisted for Burglary—aged 38, 5 feet, 7 inches highHad on a London brown roat, without buttons, brown
overhalls, and black bereches under them.

Whoever will apprehend faith perforts for that here
imply be recommittable Good, final bare fire admit ner
wathfur each of them and all needing charge goad by
ELISHA FORTER, Sherif.

Northampton, Marsh 7th 1751.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 30, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM Hiday of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN YRANKIAN, L. L.D. U. G. U.

FRANKLIN, L. L.D. Cr. Cr. Cr. Cr. Cr. Communication of the communication electricity, which would be tendered evident to the finels by fants being emitted, when a key, a knuckle, or other conductor, was prefented to it. Philadelphia a thit time afforded not opportunity of trying an ex-periment of this kind. Whilli Franklin was waiting for the credition of a spirs, it occurred to him, that he might have more ready access to the region of clouds, by means of a common kite. He prepared one by analysing two troft theks tow filk. handkerchief, which would not fuffer fo much from the rain as paper. To his apright flick was affixed an iron point. The firing his opright linck was affaced an iron point. The firing was a dial of hemp, except the lower end, which was file. Where the hempen firing terminated, a key was filtened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder golf approaching, he went out into the common, accompanied by his fon, to whom alone he common accompanied by his fon, to whom alone he comminated his intentions, well-knowing the ridicale which, too generally for the interest of frience, awaits unforceful of experiments in philosophy. He placed himself under a fined to avoid the rain. His kite was midd. A thunder cloud on offer lower is the firm of hindfd inder a fixed to avoid use ram. The are raifed. A thunder cloud paffed over it. No fign of elettricity appeared. He almost despaired of fuccess, when faddenly headfured the long fixed his firing paffers. He now prefeated mmore towards an erect position. He now presented his knocketo the ker and received a firong spark. How exquisite mult his sensations have been at this mohis kuncideto the key and received a firong fpank. How enquiste mult his enfations have been at this moment. On this experiment depended the fate of his theory. If he ficeeded, his mine would rank high among those who have jimproved feamer. If he filled, he mult inevitably be fubjected to the depline of manified, or what is worfe, their pity, as a well meaning man, but a weak filly projector. The anxiety with which he looked for the relative of his experiment, may cassly be conceived. Doubts and definite his manner, that even the most incredulous could no longer withhold, their affect. Repeated in so clear a manner, that even the most incredulous could no longer withhold, their affect. Repeated faults were drawn from the key, a pland was charged, a shock given, and all the experiments made, which are sittally performed with electricity.

About a month before this period, some ingenious frenchmen had completed the discovery, in the manner originally proposed by Dr. Franklin. The letters which he feat to Mr. Collinson, it is fall, were refused a place amongst the papers of the Royal Soniery of London. However this may be, Collinson published them had feptrate volume, under the title of New experiments and objectively, made at Philadelphia, is America. They were read with a widity, and known all and the silver and repeated the experiments with success. He prevailed upon his friend. AUD Allhard, to give to his wideling and is friend. AUD Allhard, to give to his

in the special of the special was much pleased with it, and repeated the experiments with faceets. He prevailed upon his friend, M.D'Alibard, to give to his founty mer more correct translation of the work of the American electricism. This contributed much to want spreading a knowledge of Franklar's principles in France. The King, Louis XV, betting of these traptiments, expressed with to her special or them. A consider franciscome with the best special or them. in Irace. The King, Louis XV. hearing of these treembats, expressed a wilsto be a spectator of them. A comfeot experiments was given as the feat of the Duc D'Ayen, at Sr. German, by M. Delor. The upbasies which the King beshowed upon Franklin, excured in Busino, D'Alibard, and De Lor, an earnest desire of afcerening the truth of this thoury of themotic gold. Busino erec'ted his apparatus on the taber of Monthar, M. D'Alibard in Marlytaville, and De Lor at his boolean the Estrapade at Paris, some of the highest gound in that capital. D'Alibard matchine full faced figure of the highest gound in that capital. D'Alibard matchine full faced figure of the highest gound in that capital. D'Alibard matchine full faced figure of the highest gound in that capital. D'Alibard, and a namber of figarts were drawn from it by Cossiler, a joiner, with whom D'Alibard had the directions how to proceed; and by M. Raulet, the Tritor of Marly Isville. An account of his experiment was given to the Royal Academy of Sciences in a nemoir by M. D'Alibard, dated May, 13th 1752. On the 18th of May, M. De Lor proved equally faccificativith the apparatus credied at his own house. Died difference fisse accided the philosopher of other pattol Kunwe to repeat the coperiment. Amongh these, nope ignalized themselves more than Pathet Recent of Units, to whose otherwatons science its unabland the d. Even the cold vegicular of Rossa were practically by the ardoet for discovery. Protedior

Richman bade fair to add much to the fluck of know-

Richman bade fair to add much to the flock of know-ledge on his fullyed, where an unfortunate flath from his tood put a period to his exidence. The friends of ficience will long remember, with regret the smithle marter to electricity.

By these experiments Franklin's theory was effahilfing of in the most firm manner. When the tunth of it could no longer be doubted, the vanity of men endea-voir to detrack from jix merit. That an American, an antishitant of the obfore city of Philadelplia, the name of which was hardly known, thought of a light to take dis-coveries, and frame theories, which had cleaved the coveries, and frame theories, which had closped the notice of the calightest philosophers of Europe, was too mostlying to be admirted. He must certainly have taken the idea from fome one elfe. An American, a being of inferiour order, make discoveries! Impossible. Is was faid, that the Abbe Noller in 1748, had foggested the idea of the fimilarity of lightning and bad toggethed he idea of the findlarity of lightning and electricity. In his Leave it Phyling. It is true, that the Abbe mentions the idea, but he throws it out as a bure conjecture, and propose no mode-of ascerain's ing the truth of it. He himself asknowledge, that Franklin first entertained the bold shought of bringing lightning from the heavents, by means of pointed rods, shad in the air. The findlarity of electricity and lisbraines is to farmer that we need not be supprised at fixed on the air. The finilarity of electricity and fightning is to furney that we need not be frapriled at notice being taken or it, as foon as electrical phenomena became familiar. We find it mentioned by Dr. Wall and Mr. Grey, while the fetence was in its inaccy. But the honor of forming a regular theory of thunderguth, of forgrelling a mode of determining the rough of the control of the co thunderguit, of loggeling a mode of determining the truth of it by experiments, and parting these experiments in practice, and datas establishing his theory spoon a firm and folial basing inconstitutely due to Familia. D'Alibard, who made the first experiments—in France, says, that he only followed the track which Franklin had pointed out.

Franklin had pointed our.

It has been of late afferred, that the bonor of compleating the experiment with the electrical kite does not belong to Franklin. Some late English paragraphs have attributed it to form Frenchman, whole same they do not mention, and the Abbe Bertholon gives it to M. De Roman, affeither to the predead of Nerae; the English paragraphs probably refer to the fame person. But a very displantation will convince us of the inutilized bit in procedure. The E-ville. But a very light sutcition will convince us of the in-judice of this procedure: Dr. Franklin's experiment was made in June, 1732; and his letter giving an ac-count of it; in dated Ochoer 19, 172; M. De. Ro-mas made his fift aucompt on the 24th of. May, 1753. (but was not faceclaful until the 1th of June, a year, and the Franklin had completed the difference, and when

it was known to all the philosophers in Europe.

Befides these great principles, Franklin's letters on electricity contain a number of facts and hints, which electricity contain a number of facts and hines, which have contributed greatly towards reducing this branch of knowledge to a feinee. His friend, Mr. Kingerfley, communicated to him adificovery of the different kinds of electricity excited by rubbing glafs and fol-hut. This, we have faid, was first observed by M. De Frye; but it was for many years neglected. The philosophers were disposed to account for the phenomena, rather from a difference in the quantity of electricity collected, and even Da Frye himself. Items at last to have adopted this doctine. Franklin art first enterrained the same day but upon repeating the experiments, heperceived that Mr. Kinnessley was right, and that the others and reference electricity, of Da Frye, were nothing more than the positive and negative states which he had before observed; that the glafs globe charged positively, or increated the quantity of

Faye, were nothing more than the politive and negative flates which he had before observed; that the glasglobe charged politively, or increased the quarity of
felchricity on the prime conduction; whilst the globe of
felpher diminished its natural quantity, or charged negatively. These experiments and observations opened
a new field for investigation, upon which electricians
cuttered with avidity, and their labours have added
much to the stock of our handelegs.

In September 1752, Frankin enterred upon a course
of experiments, to determine the state of electricity
in the clouds. From a number of experiments he formed this concusion," that the clouds of a thunderguit are most commonly in a segative state of electricity, but sometimes in a positive state; "and from this
it follows, as a necessary consequence," that, for the
most part, in thunder strokes, it is the earth that strikes
into the clouds, and not the cloudes that strikes into the
earth." The letter containing shelf observations is dated in September 1753, and yet the discrete free
stating thander has been said to be of a modern date,
and has been arribated to the Abbe Bertholon, who
published his memoir on the subject, in 1756. Frankand has been auributed to the Alme Desiration, was published his memoir on the fublicit in 1776. Frankin's letters have been translated into moit of the European languages, and laste Latin. In proportion as they have beened known, his principles have been adopted.

"We have via feer the sible Bertelmin wash. We free from the recovery it is travile D'Elettritie de Metomer, his the Literary Magazine for Agaph 1788.

Some opposition was made to his theories, particularly by the Abbe Najler, who was, however, but feethy supported, whilst the first philosophets of Entope Report of the indefence of Franklin's principles, smooth whom D'Alibard and Beccaria were the most diffinguithed. The exposition has gradually ecased, and the Franklin's principles are now universally, adopted, where course should be presented to the control of the contr

the Franklin fritten is nownaiverfally, adopted, where feience flourithes.

The important practical use which Franklin made of, its discoveries, the securing of houses from injury by lightning, has been already mentioned. Fointed con-duction are now very common in America. But pre-judice has hitherto prevented their general introduc-tion into Edipope, notwithfunding the mast undoubted most for the surplus has been alrea. But markind tion into Edrope, notwithflanding the mad: undoubted proofs of their unity here been given. Ear, markind can with difficulty be bringht to lay adde established practices, or to adopt new ones. And, perhaps, rehave more reason to be supprised, that a partice, however rational, which was proposed but about furly years ago, should in that time have been adopted in for many places, than that it has not uniterfally prevailed. It may be suppressed to the continuous practices, between fallary, their tradeiny. It is now easyle eighty versa four uniterdations was introduced into Europe and America; and it is to far from being general at present, that it will, perhaps, require none or two centures to studie it.

- From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

penhaps, tergate one or two centuries to Header if fa.

(To be continued.)

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PRO M.PTER-No. X.

It will as for the project. Part ad.

CUSTOM, with an iron rod, rules for this for many control to the project. Part ad.

CUSTOM, with an iron rod, rules for this for many control to the surface of land—it and severate will.

All the fame the fame thought in a face that he had better try a change of cropy deep ploughing, or for sing turning or clover; it may be the land will return!—But my, engable of nonlocal code of sew things—I do not like project. My father did for before me, and it does for the project.

So fays the Virginian Planter: he has bufed to secon as faid, until the foil is exhanted—his inowands how to fertilize the land again—in: cryly refearee is to clear a new forear of the series of th