FARMER DOBBINS
TO THE
BUCK SUITORS.

THREE daughters I have, and as prettily made,
As handsome as any you'll see,
And lovers they count, but still I'm afraid
They always will hang upon me.

In writing of letters and talking of love
They are foolishly spending their time;
One sends them a ribbon, and one the new glove—
And thus they are passing their prime.

With Idle Romances my book case is stor'd
That teach them to prate nor to pray:
And the BIBLE itself is discharg'd from the board
Where once with *John Bunyan* it lay.

These suitors and lovers, that never can love,
{Content with a squeeze of the hand.}
Though often the subject of Hymen I move,
The subject they can't understand.

These bucks of the town with their elegant coats,
I'm sick of their horses and chairs;
They plunder my hay, and they pilfer my oats—
Am I keeping a tavern my dears?

This courting and courting and never concluding
Is nonsense—I'm sorry to say—
Your kissing and playing is rather intruding
Unless—you will take them away.

DOBBINS.

ANECDOTES.

A POOR drunken sailor being asked if he was sure of being gratified in three wishes, what they would be, replied—"My first wish would be all the Brandy in the world."—"Your next?"—"All the Tobacco in the world."—Now for the third—"Why d——n my eyes, more Brandy."

A Recruiting Serjeant beating up in Birmingham some time since, said in his fine speech—"As a further encouragement for recruits to enter, you shall have

Six pence a day,
As long as you stay."

To which a shrewd bystander added,
"And a thousand lashes if you go away!!"

EXTRACT.

ONE cause, which impedes the reception of Religion, even among the well disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard austerity, and pining abstinence which they pretend she enjoins her disciples. And it were well if this only were misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily it is, the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that *Religion* with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment than the uncontrouled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect liberty, but perhaps freedom: she is not so tyrannizing as passion; so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as *fashion*—Let us try the case by parallel, and examine it not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does *Religion* forbid the chearful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition? or such renunciation of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion murder sleep, like Dissipation? Does she destroy health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate fortune, like Gaming? Does she embitter life, like Discord? Or a bridge is like dwelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance, than Suspicion? or half as many mortifications, as Vanity? Vice has her martyrs: and the most austere and selfdenying Ascetic, (who mistakes the genius of Christianity almost as much as her enemies) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honor obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries; but *Religion* spares us that inconvenience, by her commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness no less than our virtue: for the torment of constantly hating any one must be, at last, equal to the sin of it.—If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of *Religion*, even in the article of pleasure.

A DESCRIPTION of the MOCCASIN SNAKE.

THE Moccasin snake is a large and horrid serpent to all appearance, and there are very terrifying stories related of him by the inhabitants of the southern states, where they greatly abound, particularly in east Florida: that their bite is always incurable, the flesh for a considerable space about the wound rotting to the bone, which then becomes carious, and a general mortification ensues, which infallibly destroys the patient; the members of the body rotting and dying by piecemeals, and that there is no remedy to prevent a lingering miserable death but by immediately cutting away the flesh to the bone, for some distance round about the wound. In shape and proportion of parts they much resemble the rattle snake, and are marked or clouded much after the same manner, but their colour more dull and obscure; and in their disposition seem to agree with that dreadful reptile, being slow of progression, and throw themselves in a spiral coil ready for a blow when attacked. They have one peculiar quality, which is this, when discovered, and observing their enemy to take notice of them, after throwing themselves in a coil, they gradually raise their upper mandible or jaw until it falls back nearly touching their neck, at the same time slowly vibrating their long purple forked tongue, their crooked poisonous fangs directed right at you, gives the creature a most terrifying appearance. They are from three to four and even five feet in length, and as thick as a man's leg; they are not numerous, yet too common, and a sufficient terror to the miserable naked slaves who are compelled to labor in the swamps and low lands where they only abound.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this Method to inform his customers and others that he has just received a new assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, in addition to those he had on hand makes a general assortment, also a small collection of BOOKS, consisting of the following kinds, viz.

BIBLES,	Bennet's Letters,
Testaments,	Macauley's Letters,
Edwards on the Will,	Lady's Library,
do. History of redemption.	Do. Monitor,
Chauncey's Universal salvation.	Clio or Female Education,
Edwards against Chauncey	Brydone's Tour,
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Young man's best Companion.
Milton's Paradise Lost,	Entick's Dictionary,
do. Paradise regained,	Psalm Books,
Buchan's domestic Medicine.	Perry's Spelling Book,
Rowe's Letters,	Webster's 1st, and 3d. part.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.	Primers and a number of small children's books.
Religious Courtship,	

Also an assortment of DYE STUFFS, which consist of Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Roman Vitriol, Verdigrease, Allum, Copperas. Also a quantity of Sweeds Iron, Bloomery do. Ger. Steel, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Constant, a few barrels of Liver Oil, also an assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Looking Glasses, Iron Shovels, and a general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS. The above goods he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, or CASH in hand as best suits the purchaser.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

War-Department,
AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pensions, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which such he is annual entitled,

2d An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in.

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf so much of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed
in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, *for immediate* PAY.

A NEW single story House, two good rooms on the floor, cellar, &c. with six acres of excellent land, well fenced and under improvement, lying on the Hill in Norwich, about half a mile from the meeting House, and in a good neighborhood, well situated for a tradesman, a Blacksmith particularly is much wanted. Apply to

T. J. DOUGLAS.

Westfield, Sept. 6, 1792.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high—one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face, wall-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, star in his forehead, and white hind feet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelso, of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

GENERAL ORDERS,
Head Quarters, Boston, July 5, 1792.

THE Commander in Chief, having taken into consideration as the law directs, applications from Major General SHEPHARD, relative to the Militia of the 4th division, under his command,

Hetherupon Orders, That the inhabitants of the town of Russell, who by law constitute the Militia in that town, be formed into one military Company.

The Commander in Chief also orders, That the divisional line between the two companies, in the town of Southampton, be so far altered, that it shall begin at the County road leading from Northampton, to Westfield, on West-Spring field corner, and thence to southerly on a County road, until it comes to Westfield town line; And all persons living on said road and northerly thereof, to belong to the North Company, together with Eli Clapp and his family,—and all persons living southerly thereof, to belong to the South company, together with Asahel Birge and his family.

He further Orders, That the town of Amherst be divided into two companies by a line, and that the road leading through that town to Pelham, called the Pelham road, be that line of division between the two companies in Amherst aforesaid.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Major General Shepherd carry the foregoing Orders into effect, and that he be permitted to raise two additional Troops of cavalry in the 4th division, viz: One within the limits of the regiment commanded by Col. Sloper, in the 1st Brigade, and one other in the regiment commanded by Col. James Lyman, in the 2d Brigade of the division. By Order of the Commander in Chief,

Wm. DONNISON, Adj. Gen.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY Lots of LAND, in WORTHINGTON and MIDDLEFIELD, may be purchased for Cash, or short credit, on very advantageous terms for the purchaser. Those lying in Worthington, are lots No. 1, 48, 72, 127 and ten acres adjoining of lot number 128, 170, 171, 226, and twenty-nine acres adjoining of lot number 225—Those lying in Middlefield, are lots number 142, 152, 196, 200, 201.

It is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of lands lying in those towns; as their good qualities are already well known.

The owner of these Lands being about to remove from this country, is desirous of selling them in a short time, and very good bargains may undoubtedly be had by any who will purchase the whole or any of the above lots—For particulars apply to the subscriber who is authorized to make sale of the same.

JOHN HOOKER.

Springfield, Aug. 31, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and others, that he carries on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its various branches—at his Shop in WHATELY, where all kinds of business in that line, is performed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms:—All kinds of country produce will be received in payment——Those Persons living in Chesterfield, and its vicinity, having any commands on the subscriber, may have them faithfully executed by leaving them at Mr. King's Store in Chesterfield, he purposes to take the Cloth from there and dress it and return it back again in a fortnight after he takes it away.

OLIVER MILLER.

Whately, September 4, 1792.

THERE was brought to the Subscriber, about six month ago, seven horses to pasture, by a person who called his name Willis or Williston, said he belonged to Springfield, and by the best account from there, it appears as if some unjust way—One of those horses, is fourteen hands high, of a brown colour, with four white feet, white nose and eyes, about seven years old; the other colt the same size, a bay colour, black mane and tail, round kind legs. The Owner of said horses is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS MATHER.

Chester, September 9, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in June last, a red two year old heifer, face and nose all white, white back and belly, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said heifer, or give information where she may be, shall have a reasonable reward, and all necessary charges paid.

PHINEHAS RICE.

Conway, Sept. 6, 1792.

TICKETS,
IN *Enfield Falls* LOTTERY
To be sold, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, August 15, 1792.

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

RAGS.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1792. [NUMB. 317.

HAPPINESS *of an* AMERICAN FARMER.
BY
J. HECTOR ST. JOHN,
A Farmer of PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEN young I entertained some thoughts of following my farm. I thought it afforded but a dull repetition of the same labour and pleasures. I thot the former tedious and heavy, the latter few and insipid; but when I came to consider myself as devested of my farm, I then found the world so wide, and every place so full, that I began to fear lest there would be no room for me. My farm, my house, my lares, presented to my imagination, objects from which I deduced quite new Ideas; they were more forcible than before. Why should I not find myself happy, said I, where my father was before? He left me no good books it is true, he gave me no other education than the art of reading and writing: but he left me a good farm and his experience; he left me free from debts, and no kind of difficulty to struggle with.—I married, and this perfectly reconciled me to my situation; my wife rendered my house all at once chearful and pleasing; it no longer appeared gloomy and solitary as before; when I went to work to my fields I worked with more alacrity and sprightliness; I felt that I did not work for myself alone, and this encouraged me much. My wife would often come with her knitting in her hand, and sit under the shady trees, praising the benignity of my harrows, & the docility of my horses: this swelled my heart, and made every thing high and pleasant, and I regretted that I had not married before. I felt myself happy in my new situation, and where is that station which can confer a more substantial system of felicity than that of an American farmer, possessing freedom of action, freedom of thought, ruled by a mode of government which requires but little from us? I owe nothing but a pepper corn to my country, a small tribute to my King, with loyalty and due respect; I know no other landlord than the Lord of all land, to whom I owe the most sincere gratitude. My father left me three hundred and seventy one acres of land, forty seven of which are good Timothy meadow, an excellent orchard, a good house, and a substantial barn. It is my duty to think how happy I am that he lived to build and pay for all these improvements. What are the labors which I have to undergo, what are my fatigues when compared to his, who had every thing to do, from the first tree he felled to the finishing of his house? Every year I kill from 1500 to 2000 weight of pork, 1200 of beef, half a dozen of good weathers in harvest, of fowls my wife has always a great stock: What can I wish more? My negroes are tolerably faithful and healthy; by a long series of industry and honest dealings my father left behind him the name of a good man; I have but to tread his paths to be happy and a good man like him. I know enough of the law to regulate my little concerns with propriety, nor do I dread its power; these are the grand outlines of my situation, but as I can feel much more than I am able to express, I hardly know how to proceed. When my first sons was born, the whole train of my ideas were suddenly altered; never was there a charm that acted so quickly and powerfully; I ceased to ramble in imagination through the wide world; my excursions since have not exceeded the bounds of my farm, and all my principal pleasures are now centered within its stony limits: But at the same time there is not an operation belonging to it in which I do not find some food for useful reflections. This is the reason, I suppose, that when you was here, you used, in your refined style, to denominate me the farmer of feelings; how rude must those feelings be in him who daily holds the axe or the plough! How much more refined on the contrary those of the European, whose mind is improved by education, example, books, and by every acquired advantage! Those feelings however, I will delineate as well as I can, agreeably to your earnest request. When I contemplate my wife, by my fire side, while she either spins, knits, darns, or fashions our child, I cannot describe the various emotions of love, of gratitude, of conscious pride, which thrill in my heart, and often overflow in involuntary tears. I feel the necessity, the sweet pleasures of acting my part of an husband and father with an attention and propriety which may entitle me to my good fortune. It is true these pleasing images vanish with the smoke of my pipe, but though they disappear from my mind, the impression they have made on my heart is indelible. When I play with the infant, my warm imagination runs forward; and eagerly anticipates his future temper and constitution. I would willingly open the book of fate & know in which page his destiny is delineated; alas, where is the father who in those moments of parental ecstacy can delineate one half of the thoughts which dilate his heart? I am sure I cannot; then again I fear for the health of those who are become so dear to me, and in their sickness I severely pay for the joys I experienced while they were well. Whenever I go abroad it is always involuntary. I never return home without feeling some pleasing emotion, which I often suppress as useless and foolish. The instant I enter on my own land, the bright idea of property, of exclusive right, of independence, exalt my mind. Precious soil, I say to myself, by what singular custom or law is it that thou wast made to constitute the riches of the freeholder? What should we American farmers be without the distinct possession of that soil? It feeds, it clothes; from it we draw even a great exuberancy, our best meat, our richest drink, the very honey of our bees comes from this privileged spot. No wonder we those who therein its possession, no wonder that so many Europeans who have never been able to say that such portion of land was theirs, cross the Atlantick to realize that happiness. This formerly rude soil has been converted by my father into a pleasant farm, and in return it has established all our rights; on it is founded our rank, our freedom, our power as citizens, our importance as inhabitants of such a district. These images I must confess I always behold with pleasure, and extend them as far as my imagination can reach: For this is what may be called the true and the only philosophy of an American farmer. Pray do not laugh at this seeing an artless countryman tracing himself through the simple modifications of his life; remember that you have required it, therefore with candour, with diffidence, I endeavour, to follow the thread of my feelings, but I cannot tell you all. Often when I plough my low ground, I place my little boy on the chair which screws to the beam of the plough—Its motion and that of the horses please him; he is perfectly happy, and begins to chat, as I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mindt I am now doing for him, I say, what my father formerly did for me—may God enable him to live to perform the same operations for the same purposes, when I am worn out and old! I relieve his mother of some trouble while I have him with me; the odoriferous furrows exhilarates his spirits, and seem to do to the child a great deal of good, for he looks more blooming since I have adopted that practice. Can more pleasure, more dignity be added to that primary occupation? The father thus ploughing with his child, and to feed his family, is inferior only to the Emperor of China ploughing as an example to his kingdom."

LONDON, June 27.

LETTER from M. le FAYETTE
TO THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"Entrenched Camp, of Maubeuge, June 16, "1792,—4th year of Liberty.

"GENTLEMEN,

AT the moment, too long delayed perhaps, at which I am going to call your attention to great public interests, and point out, among our dangers, the conduct of a Ministry, which my correspondence has long since accused, I am informed that, unmasked by its divisions, it has sunk under its own intrigues; for, undoubtedly, it is not by sacrificing three colleagues, from their own insignificance, the mere creatures of his power, that the least excusable, the most noted of these Ministers will have cemented in the King's Council, his equivocal and scandalous existence.

"It is not enough, however, that this branch of the Government, should be delivered from a baneful influence. The public weal is in danger; the fate of France depend chiefly on her Representatives; of them the nation, expects her salvation. But, when gave the benefit of a Constitution, the prescribed to them the only course by which they can save her.

"Persuaded, Gentlemen, that as the Rights of Man, are the laws of every Constituting Assembly, a Constitution once formed, becomes the law to the Legislation once appointed under it, it is to you that I am bound to my duty, to renounce the too powerful efforts now making, to carry you beyond the rule which you have promised to follow.

"Nothing shall hinder me from exercising this right of a freeman—from fulfilling this duty of a citizen; neither the momentary errors of opinion—(for what are opinions, when they deviate from principles?) nor my respect for the Representatives of the People; for I respect still more, the People themselves, of whom the Constitution is the supreme will; nor the favor you have constantly shown to me, for that I wish to preserve, as I obtained it, by an inflexible love of liberty.

"Your circumstances are difficult; France is menaced from without, and agitated within. While foreign courts announce the intolerable project of attacking our National Sovereignty, and thus declare themselves the enemies of France, internal foes, intoxicated with fanaticism and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and weary us still more with insolent malignity.

"You ought, gentlemen, to suppress them; and you cannot have the power to do so, without being yourselves constitutional and just.

"You desire to be so, without doubt; but call your eyes on what passes in your own body, and all around you.

"Can you dissemble, that a faction (and to avoid vague denomications) that the *Jacobite* faction has occasioned all the disorders? It is that faction to which I loudly impute them. Organized like a seperate empire in its metropolis and its affiliations, blindly directed by certain ambitious chiefs, this fect forms a distinct corporation in the midst of the French people, whose power it usurps, by subjugating their Representatives and their mandatories.

"It is there, that, in public sittings, love of the Laws is denominated Aristocracy, and their infraction, Patriotism. There the Assassins of *Desilles*, receive triumphs; the crimes of *Jourdan* find panegyrists; there the recital of the assassination that disgraced the city of Mentz, excited infernal acclamations of joy.

"Can it be believed that they will escape reproaches, by sheltering themselves under an Austrian Manifesto, in which these sectaries are named? Are they become sacred, because *Leopold* pronounced their name? And because we have to fight with foreigners, who presume to meddle in our quarrel, are we absolved from the duty of delivering our country from domestic tyranny.

"What has this duty to do, either with the projects of foreigners, or their connivance with counter-revolutionists, or their influence on the lake warm friends of liberty: It is I who denounce this sect; I who, without speaking of my past life, can answer those who feign suspicions of me—Come forth in this critical moment, in which every man's character will soon be known; and let us see which of us, most inflexible in his principles, most firm in his resistance, will best brave the obstacles and the dangers, which traitors wish to hide from their country, and which true citizens know how to rate and to encounter for her sake.

"And how could I longer delay to fulfil this duty, when every day weakens the constituted authorities, & substitutes the spirit of a party for the will of the people; when the audacity of agitators imposes silence on peaceable citizens, and supplants useful men; when devotion to a sect is made the substitute of all public and private virtues, which in a free country ought to be the only means of arriving at the first functions of government?

"It is, after having opposed to all obstacles and all forces the courageous and persevering patriotism of an army, sacrificed perhaps to combinations against its leader, that I can now oppose to this faction the correspondence of a Ministry, the worthy production of its Club—a correspondence, of which all the calculations are false, the promises vain, the information fraudulent or frivolous, the Counsils perfidious or contradictory; where after having pressed me to advance without precaution, and to attack without means, they began to tell me that resistance would soon be impossible, when my indignation repelled the dastardly affection.

"What remarkable conformity of language, Gentlemen, between those factious man who avow their Aristocratic spirit, and those who usurp the name of Patriot! Both with to subvert our laws, rejoice in disorders, rise up against the authority conferred by the people, detest the National Guard, preach indiscipline to the army, and produce sometimes distrust, sometimes depression.

"As for me, Gentlemen, who espoused the American cause at the very moment when its Ambassadors declared to me that it was lost; who thenceforward devoted myself to persevering defence of liberty, and the sovereignty of the people; who, on the 17th of July, 1789, on presenting to my Country a declaration of rights, dared to tell her—*For a nation to be free it is sufficient that she willls it*; I come now, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, of contempt for the coward who deserts it, and of indignation against the traitors who would fully it; I come to declare, that the French Nation, if she is not the most vile in the universe, may and ought to resist the conspiracy of Kings formed against her.

"It is not, undoubtedly, in the midst of my brave army, that sentiments of fear find admission; patriotism, energy, discipline, patience, mutual confidence, all the civil and military virtues, I have found in it. In it the principles of liberty and equality are cherished, the laws respected, property sacred; in it neither calumnies nor factions are known; and when I recollect that France has several millions capable of becoming such soldiers, I asked myself to what pitch of debasement would an immense people be reduced (still stronger in their natural resources than in the defence of arts, opposing to a monstrous Confederation the advantage of uniting in a single object) to let the base ideas of sacrificing their sovereignty, of covenanting for their liberty, of submitting their declaration of Rights to negociation, appear one of the possibilities of the issue that is rapidly advancing upon us?

"But in order that we, soldiers of Liberty, may fight with effect, or die with profit to our cause, it is necessary that the numbers of the defenders of our country be speedily proportioned to that of their adversaries; that stores of all sorts be multiplied, and facilitate all our motions; that the comfort of the troops, their equipage, the pay, the provisions for their health be no longer exposed to fatal delays, or pretended savings, which always turn out the direct reverse of their object. Above all, it is necessary that the citizens rallied around the constitution, be assured that the rights which it guarantees will be respected with a religious fidelity, that all drive its enemies, conceal'd or public, to despair.