POETRY.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE GENERAL GUNN, *Senator from Georgia &c. the following Sublime Ode is humbly inscribed by his Honour's most devoted.*

SIMON SPUNKY.

IMMORTAL GUNN, I sing thy prowess,
No greater hero sun, or now is,
Nadog nun mad, no Indian drunk,
Could ever rival thee in *spunk*:
It is the truth, don't by no man,
Thou hast the courage of a *Bunn*;
Thy noble claims a civick crown,
Indicative of great renown:
Not *pale*, not lazed, but, good lack,
It shall be made of *laksnazed*!
Thy temper's mild as water gruel,
But *bounce* bade thee fight a duel,
Big with the fate of GUNN and BALDWIN;
But soon the latter's horns were hauled in,
With this excuse for what he had done, Sir,
" *A pig's entiling is a* GUNN, Sir!"
Give GEN. GUNN, myself I flatter,
That this will never end the matter,
In some fit orgasm, could you grab him,
Your *bottar* fit would bid you *lab him*;
And thus your mighty vengeance wreaking,
No *foul of spunk* would think of *freaking*.
Honour in Gothick bosom resident,
Tis fold depends somewhat on precedent,
And you've authority quite ample—
Dread Sir, you have your own example,
For something, which has some relation
To something call'd *affiskation!!!*
Is my opinion, Sir, this taskin,
Your name, and your fashion fash a practice,
For rubbing one man* with impunity,
Will *smile* give you this immunity,
When you're offended with a noddle,
To slightly thrill him through the body!
GREAT GUNN, I think it quite a scandal,
Since thou art *purely* as a *Vandal*,
No bard, to *thee*, strains his lays,
Not even a *Tom's harp* trills thy praise!
Since other poets are such *gumps*,
'Tis time for me to tie my *thumps*,
And would you give me something clever,
I'd praise you, Sir, much more than ever.
Take gentle SIMON into pay,
And he will last thee, night and day.
Tell how the *General*, mad redoubted,
To bounce's field was never routed—
Now even ATTILA the *Hun*,
Was but a fool to Gen. Gunn—
Till *Fame*, a stiff lying trumpet,
Shall rival to SIMON her brass instrument,
Then GUNN's *report shall shake louder*,
Than gritty gunnder fill'd with powder!!!

* *Mr. Dunn.*

FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE.
SIMON *our journeyman to the firm of* SIMON SPUNKY, *greeting.*

SHALL verse to praise great GUNN be call'd in?
And not one line from ARRA'N BALDWIN
BALDWIN inform who Patriots like,
Knows how to pay, and how to fight
When did our boul with mother Britain,
Did finest deeds than Gordon writ on—
Where drums and guns, at Lexington,
As a bold, plain brigade chaplain,
Dispiling *cursed*, martial merit,
Proudly drew forth the *sword of spirit*;
And *fervently* bid to forever place,
To spread before the Lord our case.
Brave Anthem for fing saiteries,
In presence of the House and Galleries,
Dwell tell *them all*, in valliant trim,
'That gouging GUNN *had challenged him!*
Expecting doubtfs in his rage,
The House, like kings, in feudal age,
Would order thefe brave knights to try,
Their might in lifs of chivalry;
Where Hight Sir GUNN, by trumpet call'd in,
Should fight the Knight, yclep'd Sir BALDWIN!
The lifs their Marshal had carry,
And speaker go to fee fair play.
O ossia SIMON, be for thame!
Forsear your big mo GUNN name!
Tell not how offer he been charged,
How often in the air *disbarged*;
How often in the air *disbarged*;
How often friend, how often rammd,
And how much offner *fizzd in pan*,
Your boasting GUNN for all your fuss
Is not up to *one* BLUNDERBUSS.
Cafe cousin SPUNKY, cease tatell,
How GUNN gives Jackin, hemp and h—ll,
Bids in Britain's arms, than h—ll and hemp,
BATTE ARRA'N BALDWIN *BRAVES contemp!*

LONDON.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

FRANCE.

The fall of the gallant Charette, is expected to
fulpend, if not to terminate, the war in La Ven-
dee; but opposition to the Constituted Authorities
appears in other quarters to grow with the times.
The Executive Directory say, " your fate, O
Frenchmen! is they entirely in your hands; for
the laws relative to Territorial Mandates be rath-
fully observed, and France will come out from
the revolution happy and triumphant; if the law
be disobeyed, a profound abyss will be immediately
dug under all our feet." But neither this exercoa-
tion, nor the consequence predicted by not attend-
ing to it; neither the hope of reward, nor the
fear of punishment, has prevented a depreciation
of the Mandats; and yet the law decrees the
heaviest penalties to those who shall refuse to re-
ceive them as specie, or who shall charge them at
less than the direct value, they have already
fallen, in some places, 20 per cent, and in others
proportionably; and particularly in the American
and other foreign merchants who have first sent
their ships, shall be paid in specie. The pub-
lic prints in Paris announce the existence of La-
conings, and the increase of dissolution. The
Bulletin Politique declares, "the prisons are
crowded with unfortunate men, who have, for
them no other, in vain demanded trial!" and con-
cludes by stating, "Massacre in the South! Mas-
der in La Vendee! Pillage in Normandy! Calam-
ity at Paris! Are we not full in a state of Revolu-
tion?"

HOLLAND.

To re-establish public credit, and the once fa-
mous Bank of Amsledam, negociates a loan of
7 millions of florins, at 4 per cent, to be formed
by the revenue of the city, but few are found to
approve the proposal. Zealand has at length sent
Deputies to the National Assembly, which have
nominated a Committee to frame a new Constit-
tution.

DUSSELDORF,

Is the scene of principal preparation for opening
the campaign, which both parties protract, not,
we fear, in the hope of averting the calamities
attendant on its commencement, but conscious
that destruction to their ranks would be the con-
fequence of miscarriage. The French are fixed
between their armies of the Sambre and Meuse
the Rhine, and Moselle, to muster half a million
of men. The statement is doubtless exaggerated;
but their force is immense, and that is not fo
much to be apprehended from their inactivity,
nearly, if not quite, equalled by the Imperialists,
is admitted by accounts, and confirmed by cir-
cumstances. Dreadful must be the result, when
bodies of such strength and cunning come in con-
flict.

SPAIN,

We apprehend feels entrenched attachment to her
new Allies, who have delayed, or prevented her
offered promise of disarming. She is stated to
have 15 fail of the line at Carthagena, and the
same number at Cadiz ready ready for fea, and
to have again dispatched fevenal ships of war with
troops to the Weft-Indies.

SARDINIA

Has broken off the treaty, probably entered into
with France for the purpose of gaining time for
preparation, which is general and active. The
Auftrian troops have been considerably increased
in Italy, where the brave veteran Beaulieu has
been appointed to the chief command.

NAPLES,

Principally governed by the Councils of Auftria
is yet not to redouble its exertions in fupport of the
confederacy.

RUSSIA,

Occupied in the acquirement of power, has lately
exchanged that part of Lithuania which is fouth
of Grodno, to the King of Prussia.

PRUSSIA,

Which has given in exchange the considerable
maraime town of Mezuel and the extensive
country north of Nemeow.

SWEDEN.

Unceasingly feeks to obtain that force which the
fees effential to her independence; her wisdom,
whilst it is possible, will preserve her peace.

DENMARK.

Has received the Ambassador of France, which
the states is a proof of her neutrality.—Fear of
the consequence of breaking it, we believe, is our
best security for its continuance.

IF I WAS HE.

AH! What if you was? Why I would do fo
and fo. No, fir, under the fame circum-
ftances, you would do just like him, or worse.

"If I was a minister," fays a well meaning par-
ishioner, "and had as little to do as moft mini-
sters have, I would daily my feemons better.
would not come into the pulpit without a fermon,
and have no occasion to go along; nay would I
preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer," fays a farmer, "I fhould
not have the face to ask three dollars for a word of
advice. But fuppofe, fir, you had fpent few hun-
dred pounds in qualifying yourfelf to give that
advice?

"If I was Mr. fach a one, I would not be
plagued with law fuits as he is. I am fure he
might avoid it."

"Neighbor fach a one has a large farm—he
owns a large flock of cattle—but he lives wretch-
edly in his houfe. His wife is a drozzle, his
floors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables and
chairs are covered with grease—*If I were he*, I
would put things to better order—*I'd know the
reason why.*"

Alas, poor man, wait, till you have a flot
for a houfe keeper, and then change your tone.

"If I was fuch a one," fays a young man, I
would not marry fuch a lady, for depend on it,
she will be a Xantippe. *If I was he*, I am fure I
could not love her.

"If I was a married man," fays an old bachel-
or, "I would govern my children, or I'd know
the reafon why. Their is neighbor fuch a one
who fuffers his children to do all manner of mis-
chief, and if a word of reproof is uttered the lit-
tle fellows laugh in his teeth."—Bachelor's chil-
dren are always well governed.

When a man, that fuiee the world is fo bad, this
Mr. I, who is fo wife as to have a houfe clean, cannot turn
into *every body*, and correct every body's vices
and follies—then change from every body in-
to I again, and correct I's own vices and foli-
ties.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THE manner in which Earl Stanhope has acted
to wards an amiable and deferving daughter,
gives an instructive lesson to paternal pride. A
young man the fon of a fafhionable Apothecary, at
Sevenoaks, in Kent, gained the affections of the
young lady. She was educated to the love and
reverence of truth—She made the noble lord her
confidant in the affair of her heart. "My lord, I
cannot live happy without Mr. Taylor," was her
lady fhip's frank communication; "Can you be
happy with him?" was the noble earl's reply; "he
is an industrious, honest, and intelligent young
man, and I approve your choice." The match
was accordingly made, and conceiving that a li-
cence from the Doctor's Commons has not the pub-
licity which the spiritual right requires, the bans
were called last Sunday, and the young couple
will be united in a few days according, to the old
and regular forms of the church.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE.
Between you and I.

HOW I came by the power of jerking myself
unperceived into every private company,
and, concealed by the cloak of invisibility, of no-
thing the moft private conversation, shan't tell
you. But I heard

Gen. St. Clair whisper Gen. Hamtfer, "Many
a brave foldier has been facrificed to lavage bar-
barity—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Mrs. Limberham whisper her husband,
after their divorce, "That was a very little af-
fair, which made fo much mifchief—*Between
you and I.*"

I heard Mr. GALLATIN whifper Mr. LIV-
INGSTON, "That was a for Jacobin speech on
the treaty papers—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Miss Frisk whifper Mr. Brisk, "Last
evening I was hugely tickled—*Between you
and I.*"

I heard Ben Burgler whisper Capias, the depu-
ty sheriff, "That was a cuckold treaty between you
and I, *and the pofl.*"

I heard Abraham Baldwin whifper General
Gunn, "That *challenge* was a ridiculous farce—
Between you and I."

I heard Miss Robinfon, whifper Mr. Burr,
"Why will he do—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Hiram Smith whifper to a *male*, "Mr
dear coufin, there is a very clofe refemblance—
Between you and I."

I heard President WASHINGTON whifper Gov.
JAY, "the falvation of the United States was fe-
cured from democratical rage—*Between you
and I.*"

ANECDOTE

IN the beginning of the late *nasty fever*, an hon-
eft-hearted bluff, carefefs fellow was met by
an old man, who in a folemn tone exclaimed, "is
it poffible?" and ftiff ftalking his grey locks, faid,
"they do fay General Washington is going to
fill his country.—Well and who has a better
right, returned the wag, "It is a country of his own
making—he has *fackled and nurfed and rocked* and
fanned it till faith I am not afraid to truft him with
it in any market under heaven."

As cheap as the cheapeft!

White and Burr,

HAVE this day received from the laft arri-
vals, a general aftortment of

GOODS,

which they offer for fale, on reafonable terms, and
as liberal a credit as is practiled by any merchant
in the State.—The following articles compofe a
part—

Broadcloths, Cafimeres, Kerfeys, Plain Velvets,
Thicafafts, Cotton Demins, Fuftians, Jeans,
Moleskins, Wedgeteet, Satinets, Everlastings,
Shalloons, Chintzes, Calicoes, Sha-
loons, Durants, Tam-
mys, Roffell, Nankeens
of every defcription,
Cheaw & Calicoe, from
3/to to 6/. per yard,
Shawls, Dimity, Mer-
feilles, White Cord, Pi-
qués, Hofe, Hand-
kerchiefs, Neckcloths,
HARD WARE.
Mill, Cofkscrew, Hand &
other Saws, Brafs Key-
ftaves, Brafs & Steel
Window Glafs, Blitter-
ed Steel, Knives and
Forks, Stirrup Irons,
Bridle Bits, Buckles &
Tips, Staples & Plates,
Thumblattches & Ketch-
es H and H. Hinges,
Chifels, Gauges, Plain
Bank, Tambored and
Striped Muslins, Book
Jeconet, Bordered and
Tambored Handker-
chiefs, Book Muslins
Lawns with Borders
the latefl fafhion, Plain
Lawn, Spotted, Da-
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Tambored do. Aprons,
Linfeftings, Satins,
Modes, Sarfnet, Lin-
ens, Hommum, Dow-
las, Bandanna Handker-
chiefs, Pallicat, do.
Barcelona, do.
WARE.
Iron, Efcutcheons,
Handles and Rofes,
Candle Sticks, Door
Knobs, Chest Locks,
Cophoard, do. Gun,
do. Stirrock, Hammers,
Gimblets, Table and
Tea Spoons, Weighing
Tins and Needles,
Brass Knobbs, &c. &c.

Together with a general aftortment of Groce-
ries, Crockery and Glass Ware—among which we
will mention the articles of Teas and Tobacco,
that can be recommended to be of a fuperior qual-
ity—Alfo, in daily expectation of a handfome
collection of BOOKS, confifting of about 250
different Volumes, which will be a Confiderable
and will poftively be offered at a fmall advance
from the New York price,—particulars in our next.

Worthington, Mar. 1796.

NEW GOODS,
Just come to hand, at

Joseph Clap, jun'rs

Store in Euftampton, a large aftortment of Euro-
pean and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Lutestrings, Plumb
Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious
figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies
Hats, Cloaths, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nan-
keens, India Sheetings, &c.

Alfo expected in a few days—
a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glass
Ware, Pewter, Brass, Iron mongery, Cutlery,
Nails, Glass, Powder, Shot, Crofcut Saws, Iron
Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Well-India GOODS as ufual.

May 18. 1796.

Hutchens and Hanchet,

VERY refpectfully inform their friends and
the public, that they have just received and
now opening for fale, at their fhop in Worthing-
ton, a very general aftortment of European and
India

GOODS,

Crockery, Groceries and Hard-Ware, which they
offer on the lifteft terms, for any kind of ready
pay, or approved credit.

May 2, 1796.

For Sale,

A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap
by ORANGE WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 2, 1796.

The Printer hereof, requefts

all perfons indebted to him for Papers &
Advertifements, to make payment.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COT-
TON AND LINEN RAGS.

Notice is hereby given, to

the Non-resident Proprietors of Land, lying in
Plainfield, in the State of Hampshire, that their
Lands are taxed in State, County, Town, Minis-
terial and Highway Taxes, for the year 1793, 1794
and 1795, as follows: For the year 1793

	No of Lots.	s.	d.	qu.
Second Division.	22	7	0	
	32	6	0	0
	21	7	1	0
Third Division.	16	2	6	3
	19	6	7	3
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent.	12	4	2	3
	36	0	10	0
For 1794, Second Division.	32	8	8	0
	41	6	10	3
	22	8	8	0
	29	8	8	0
Third Division.	15	5	5	2
	19	8	8	0
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent.	6	1	11	0
	12	5	2	1
	36	1	1	3
	40	3	5	2

	No of Lots.	Dols.	C.	M.
For 1795, Second Division.	22	1	20	7
	24	0	46	2
	29	1	20	7
Third Division.	32	1	20	7
	16	0	46	7
	19	0	5	5
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent.	6	0	49	5
	12	0	71	0
	14	1	25	8
	34	0	39	6
	36	0	16	3
	40	0	43	5

Unless said Taxes are paid on, or before the 1st
Monday in June next, at 9 o'clock A. M. so much
of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue,
at the house of SAMUEL STREETER, Innholder
in said Plainfield, as will be necessary to pay said
Taxes, with all intervening charges.

SAMUEL STREETER, Collector
for 1793.
EBENEZER COLSON, jun. Collector
for 1794 and 1795.

Plainfield, March 26 1796.

Dr. George Rogers,

ADDRESSES himself to the public, informing
them that he effectually cures venereal dis-
eases, without the use of mercury, & wishes to be con-
sulted by those in the practice of physic & surgery—
he cures & hereby testing if the distinction is ne-
cessary and indeed any chimerical operation—
But totally averse to boastful pretensions and
self-commendation; he therefore only wishes for
their commands, and should they find their expec-
tations unfurfeited, it might now be unfortunate to
them, and much oblige their most obedient,

G. R.

Northampton, Mar 11th, 1796.

Taken up by the fubfcriber,

on the 5th of May, inft. a black HORSE, fuppo-
fed to be twenty-fivel, natural nutter, with a fter in
the forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is
defired to prove property, pay charges and take
him away.

LUTHER ALVORD.

Euftampton, Mar 11, 1796.

To be fold, two FARMS in

the town of Hawley, one about two miles from
the centre, containing 120 acres—the other with
in one mile of the centre, containing 52 acres—
For further particulars, Enquire of

HENRY LOOK,
Living in Hawley.

May 4, 1796

JESSE OLDS,

VERY refpectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he continues his School at Ath-
herst. He inftructs his pupils in the English, La-
tin, and Greek Languages; together with writing,
arithmetic, oratory, logic and geography. Tu-
tion only two dollars per quarter. Good board-
ing may be had for young Gentlemen and Ladies
in refpectable families, and on as reasonable terms
as at any town in the county. The fecond quar-
ter begins April 25th.

Amherst, April 25, 1796

JAMES INGOLS,

Wiggs-Maker & Hair-Dresser,

MOST refpectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he continues to carry on his bu-
finefs nearly opposite to the Court House, where
he has for fale imported Windsor Soap, peculiar
for fhaving and softening the skin. Cream do.
Wash Balls, Shaving Boxes, Raizors, Pocket
Combs, Round do. Dressing do. Role Pomatum,
Pot do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Lip Salve,
Hair Powder, Swan's down Puffs, Powder Bags,
Curling Tongs, Essence of different Odours, Hair
Rolers, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alfo Ha-
dies Spreads which are a complete fubftitute for a
head of hair that falls off by fickness or otherwise,
likewise Ladies Braids of various lengths and fed-
ours, alfo gentlemen's fcalps fo light and natural
as not to be observed by the nicest eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

THE public are hereby informed, that the fub-
scriber has obtained a patent from Congress
for a Machine, for the purpose of cleaning a
fmall kind of grain, growth or fitch of any kind, free
all force of grain.

Any perfon that fhall make application, fha
be furnished with the aforesaid Machine in ex-
fection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.

Claremont, (*New-Hampshire*) May 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Seth Wright,
A good fecond hand CHAISE.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

For Sale,

A SECOND hand CHAISE—Enquire of
the PRINTER.

May 4, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1796. [—No. 509.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, April 15.

On the motion for making provision for carrying
into effect the treaty with Great Britain.

MR. Goodhue.—Much noife has been made
and every art has been practiled to preju-
dice the people against the treaty now under con-
fideration. I mean to look at it and fee if it be
the horrid thing it is represented to be, and par-
ticularly examine the commercial part, to know
whether we have made a good bargain or not. I
will take notice of fome objections that have been
made, and then touch on the great evils that may
fafely be apprehended if we refufe to carry it into
effect. And here let me obferve, the fubject is
the moft momentous that ever came before this
houfe, and I mean to put no falfe colours on it, or
to paint any evils that will follow a rejection, be-
yond what in fuch an event, I moft confcientiof-
ly believe will be realized. I will now ftate what
new fources of commerce are opened to us by the
treaty that we had not before, and then fee what
we have given for them. 1ft. We have got by
the treaty a perfectly free trade across the land,
and by means of the lakes with Canada, that we
had not before, and on the fame terms with British
fubjects, which I eftimate as a great advantage to
this country; for it is evident, that we can intro-
duce into Canada, up the North River, and across
the lakes, almoft any kind of goods, at leafs ex-
pence, and on better terms, than the British can
up the river St. Lawrence, which is very lengthy,
and frozen up five or feven months in the year.
Having this advantage, can it be doubted that we
have not induftry and enterprife to improve it?
No, Sir, the enterprife of our people is fuch that
we fhall unquestionably carry on almoft all the
trade of Upper Canada and that great weftern
country, which will be cleared to us; by which
means we fhall have at leafs an equal fhare in their
trade alfo with them, which we have fo long
wanted. But it is faid, the portages of carrying
places being common to both, they will run away
with the greater part of the trade. Why fo? I
am not afraid but the citizens of the United States,
if they are put on an equal footing with others,
will make their way equal with any people on
earth. But it is faid, by way of leffening the ad-
vantages of this trade, that goods imported into
Canada pay little or no duty, and the goods that
we import are by our laws fubject to high duty,
and that no drawback of the duty can be eftab-
lifhed upon their being fent into Canada, and,
therefore, we cannot fupply them on equal terms.
To this I reply, that I do not know what duty
any people on goods when imported into Canada,
but I believe it is confiderable paid. I do not
believe that it is poffible to devife a plan for a
drawback of the duty which may have been made
on our goods when they are fent into Canada, and
that at any rate, the cafe by which we can fend
them there up the North River, compared with
their being introduced by the St. Lawrence, will
more than compenfate for any difference of duty,
in cafe a drawback fhould not be admitted.

2. We have eft eftablifhed by the treaty a right
to trade with all their fettlements in India on the
fame terms with their own fubjects, and thus we
have laid open to us a free trade with thofe vaft
poffeffions of theirs in that quarter of the globe,
which is to faid, contains twenty or thirty millions
of inhabitants. Let me inform the committee,
that our trade to India is already very great and
profitable! In the town of Salem only, in which
I live, we have 30 fail of Indiamen, and doubtlefs,
in the United States, the whole amount muft be
nearly an hundred; and the number will increa-
fe fuch a manner as by our fuperior enterprize,
induftry and economy, that we fhall not only fup-
ply our own wants but thofe of the Weft Indies
and Europe, in a great meafure, with India arti-
cles; for though, by the treaty which gives us this
freedom, we are not permitted to carry India
goods from their fettlements directly to Europe,
yet there is no doubt in my mind, but we can ex-
port from hence thither cheaper than they can any
other way, for this obvious reafon, becaufe their
trade to India is carried on by their companies, in
which difpatch and economy is by no means fo
much attended to, as it is when managed by an
individual. But it is faid, we had this trade be-
fore the treaty; I anfwer it is true we had, but it
was only by way of indulgence, fubject to be de-
prived of it whenever they thought fit; and let
me ask, is it not vaftly better to have it fecured as
a right, than to have it reft on the precarious remote
of indulgence? Here, Mr. Chairman, let me ex-
ort, that they have granted to us this free trade
to India, which their own fubjects (except the Eaft
India Company) are entirely fhut out from. What
muft be the feelings of Britifh fubjects, when they
fee their government has given to ftrangers a pref-
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