

Sailing on so southern climes they ride,  
In social chat, how will the rabish fare,  
Each rustic with his mouth expanded wide  
To see the gilded coach (a sight so rare),  
And that tip-writer, who so fondly boud'd within,  
Plac'd check by jewel with Caesar on the frst,  
(Hoping, perchance some government to win),  
Full many a placid fiy doth repeat;  
Smiles as he smiles, to all things answers, Yet,  
Carries bacon-ham or pem the wain addresses.

More likely is he who takes his jaunt on foot,  
Hence he will not drogg'd as others choose,  
At eve repose in some humble hut,  
Relates his own, and hears the village news,  
No female friends attend him on his way,  
No fuisse, praises sound his modest ear,  
Those manly-foolish things that fools and say  
Yet true Republican should fand to hear,  
His penes for raven fees refer'd in store,  
Nor yet profite, nor yet no mean to spend,  
Sale heavier, where the arr'd before,  
A little later, to his journey's end.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A CORRESPONDENT who has made a tour of the trees in Cumberland, informs us there is growing in the vicinity of Cockermouth, a large yew tree, whose branches, though exceeding bushy, and in a circular form, cover 559 square yards of ground; from the trunk or stem proceed fourteen or fifteen branches, every one of which is in the size of a corpulent man's body; the farmers, from motives of prudence, have cut away the small branches, to prevent cattle from being poisoned by eating the young sprouts; had these branches been suffered to grow, it probably might have covered upwards of a thousand yards.

The country people there have an imaginary idea, that these kind of trees are 500 years in growing to perfection, remain 500 years in that state, and that they are 500 years in decaying; as this tree has not been discerned either to increase or diminish in size, by the oldest man there it may, from the above supposition, be fixt to nine hundred years old. A few years ago, the present proprietor had 700l. bid for it by a cabinet maker, who proposed furnishing from this tree, the whole lumber necessary for a nobleman's country seat. One of his ancestors had 120l. bid for it by a lumber merchant, when wood was not a quarter of its present value. In the year 1769, the late Duke of Portland, struck with the vastness of its appearance, sent two surveyors to take a drawing of it.

INTEPIDITY OF A NEGRO WOMAN.  
Extract from a late publication, translated from the French.

Some hundred of negroes were spread upon the deck, all of whom had their feet ironed. Their hands were disengaged, because it was the hour in which their miserable nourishment was distributed to them. There did I see grief express itself in all its varied forms; some deluded the planks with their tears, others fiercely demanded vengeance from Heaven; and others, with motionless eyes, looked towards their native land, which they could no longer perceive. On one side a husband sustained his fainting wife, whose weeping infant in vain suckled the breasts, which were dried up with sufferings; on another a son driven to raging madness, tore out his teeth with gnawing the chains which crushed his father's limbs. Around us were planted armed murderers, with smiles on their lips and audacity on their fronts.

Nothing was wanting to complete this scene but an instance of that dound ferocity, that last courage of despair, of which man is capable, when his soul has become steeled beneath the torments of injustice. A female negro gave us this example. She was pregnant, and the pains of labour seized her; by a gesture she gave intimation of it to our guards; they removed her from the crowd, and placed her on a sail on the after part of the vessel, without uttering a single cry, without

a moan, without shedding a tear, she delivered herself. Scarcely did she perceive her infant when she seized it, gazed on it with a fierce eye, looked around her, saw her friends observe? crawled to the edge of the ship; gave her for the first and last kiss, and precipitated herself with him into the waves. Then the alarm of disappointed avarice took the place of humanity. Urban swore, stormed, threatened the guards. They flattered her, Soothe their souls, into the sea. Useless efforts! the irons of the poor negro woman had plunged her beyond their reach; they took up the infant, but it was dead."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1791.

**RESOLVED**, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, on issuing the precepts on Tax, No. 9, shall furnish each plantation

Lynam, was executed. Captain Laramie Silver of New Ephraim Chayen's Co., in Reg'tl. II. Brigade, charged with disobedience of orders, in not appearing on the parade with the Company, on the 2nd of September, 1790, according to Maj. Gen. Shepherd's Col. Barr, & his Captain's orders, was tried.

The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced in support of the charge, and the prisoners defence, found him guilty, & adjudged that he be removed from class, and rendered incapable of holding a commission in the Militia of this Commonwealth, for the term of three years. — The Maj. General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs, that it take place immediately. Col. Barr, will cause the vacancy to be filled agreeably to the Militia Law, as soon as possible. — The Court Martial wherein Col. Lyman is President, is dissolved.

The Commanding officers of Regiments, will direct their Captains to make out an accurate statement of their several companies, agreeable to the form, given them last year by the Deputy Inspector—this return will be sent to the Adjutant General, at the inspection next September. — The independent Companies will likewise govern themselves by this order—

By order of the Major General,  
**JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, D.A.C.  
Wethersfield, May 30, 1791.

Massachusetts semi-annual STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS Second.

SCHEMES of the 2d draft of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 1st of October next.

**NOT TWO REAMS TO A PRIZE.**

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 12500 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of service and an half per cent, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prize.	Dollars	Dollars
1 of	100000	100
2	30000	3000
3	2000	6000
4	1000	6000
5d	100	1000
10	100	6000
20	100	8000
50	100	8000
100	100	8000
.50	50	4000
.100	40	4000
.120	30	2000
.161	20	2100
.200	10	2000
.525	8	6000
		12000
5-88 Tickets.		
1612 Blanks		

5-88 Tickets.

For the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes undemand, — or of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun. Manager.  
DAVID COBB,  
SAMUEL COOPER,  
GEORGE R. MINOT,  
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Junk received from London and Bristol, by

**Reuben Smith, & Co.**

and to be sold either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

A very large and general assortment of

**Drugs & Medicines,**

and various kinds of Surgical Instruments, which the gentlemen Druggists, Surgeons, Physicians, and others dealing in the following article, may be assured will be sold, at low rates, as obtained from any of the States, and almost every species of country produce received in payment.

**Patent Medicine,**

Not adulterated as has been much practised of late, but genuine from the original Ware-House in England.

**Painter's Colours.**

Beth English white and red lead,

Spanish Earth in Powder,

Do. White.

Spence Vell. & Yellow Oaker,

A general assortment of the most nice Oil and Water

Paints in large or small quantities.

Reeve's genuine patent Water Paint in Boxes.

Various kinds of Leaf Gold and Silver per 1000 leats.

**Dye-Stuff.**

Rsd. Wood, Log Wood chipped, Narwhal, per ton

Woods, Indian, Corras, &c. per cwt.

Oil of Willow, many quantities different kinds of India.

Black Lead, Egg Crucibles, Spelter, and a great variety

of articles in the Painting line.

A number of articles in the Grocery way.

A good assortment of Books.

Drab, paper of different qualities per pound or less,

East English Parchment,

Scale-Bacon and many scales of different kinds and sizes

By Wholesale only.

10 b. 5. qd. 7. 8. by 6 belt English brown Window Glass, — 4. 4. 3. 5. 3. Bell London Glass.

Bell Brsh Knives.

Show-Leads an excellent quality.

Hartford, Mar. 1791.

# HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Printed at HANFORD.

THE earthquake which was felt in the evening of the 22d ult. by the best observation I could make, and the exact information I have been able to collect, happened about 16 minutes after 6 o'clock, in the place where I was, about 30 miles North of Hartford, its course was from S. W. to N. E. in progress, by a compass of ten pieces, observed in different places, was about five miles in a minute, its duration about 2 seconds.

Earthquakes, as well as other phenomena, procured from natural causes. They are not however, on this account, to be despised, or viewed as less providential; for all natural creatures are created by the power, and directed by the wisdom of God.

Sudden noise, heard, excited by the commotion and fermentation of different sublunary elements, supposed to be the causes of earthquakes. These agents rarely, and expand the air, which beat in the bosom of the earth. The air, thus raised and laboring for vent, subsided with violence and impetuosity, hearing, as it progresses, the surface of the ground, till it finds an outlet, or aperture, through which to discharge itself into the atmosphere; or till by an extensive diffusion, its power is spent, and its terrible effects cease.

The effect of earthquakes, in some instances, are awfully calamitous; there is reason to suppose the general degree of them is kind and benevolent. They have their uses, in the economy of nature, as well as lightning, winds and storms. The same effects, which produce them, may probably maintain that interminable motion and warmth, which prevent the earth below the influence of the sun, from congealing into frost, and the springs and streams from hardening into ice. If there were in the earth no lightning heat and fermentation, what would hinder all its moisture from becoming, and remaining fixed, where the influence of the sun cannot penetrate? if this safe, the earth, might be doomed to perpetual sterility, and rendered everywhere uninhabitable. The dreadful effects of earthquakes at particular times and places, are no more than arguments against their usefulness, than partial inundations, or destruction by lightning, an equally violent thunder, rocks and rains are sent only to afflict. Floods, which overwhelm a country, and submerge towns, are, in those instances, calamitous. But from thence to conclude, that all winds, tempests and floods, are tokens of the anger of heaven, every bad event, would be absurd. The same may be said of earthquakes. When cities are shaken into ruins, and the inhabitants buried in their falling houses, or mangled in the gaping earth, we are to consider such events as the judgments of God: not indeed as tokens that the immediate sufferers are sinners above all men; but rather as general warnings and calls to repentance.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity lately assured me, that he went into the country, having some time fore patients under his care, and he told me to sit at certain hours and he treated them, though absent, and they experienced nearly the same effects, as when he was present with them. Distance is nothing to the mind, since thoughts in many instances have great influence, & why may they not have power over the disorders of abject persons, as well as those that are present?

In order to treat absent persons, retire, and let down by yourself for a little time; reflect your thoughts, and be as much subdued as possible. Reflect on the inconceivable powers with which GOD has endowed you, and on the benefit you will do to your absent friend, or acquaintance. Let the idea of him be strongly fixed in your mind. After quieting him mentally for some time, begin at his head, and in your mind proceed downward to his feet; till by sympathy, & ~~as~~ will powerfully deny the fact. I have already observed, that the wind is the great agent in producing those surprising effects, which frequently attend the treatment. And the thoughts can as strongly affect an absent friend.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity lately assured me, that he went into the country, having some time fore patients under his care, and he told me to sit at certain hours and he treated them, though absent, and they experienced nearly the same effects, as when he was present with them.

Distance is nothing to the mind, since thoughts in many instances have great influence, & why may they not have power over the disorders of abject persons, as well as those that are present?

In order to treat absent persons, retire, and let down by yourself for a little time; reflect your thoughts, and be as much subdued as possible. Reflect on the inconceivable powers with which GOD has endowed you, and on the benefit you will do to your absent friend, or acquaintance. Let the idea of him be strongly fixed in your mind. After quieting him mentally for some time, begin at his head, and in your mind proceed downward to his feet; till by sympathy, & ~~as~~ will powerfully deny the fact. I have already observed, that the wind is the great agent in producing those surprising effects, which frequently attend the treatment.

The patient will be affected by the touch of the hand, or by the hand of another; and this will be perceived as the power of the wind. The wind, as it is a common name, will be understood to be the power of the wind, & the common name of the wind. By the hand, or by another, the hand will be understood to be the hand of another person.

Probably one mortal end of all grand and unusual appearances in the natural world, was to draw the lumbering attention of the Almighty Being, who made and governs the universe. The creation and preservation of the world are indeed higher maxims of divine power and government, than any particular changes that take place. To form a world, give it a place and motion in the system; and preserve it from dissolution and from wandering. So it is far more important, than, than to make and to restrain.

Should what has been here mentioned seem but an idle tale, or a phantom of the brain, to any, let such not be too hasty in denying what they have not proved; but let them fairly and impartially try the power of this wonderful science, for their own satisfaction; and then do it, if it cannot do harm in any case; and may be productive of very great good.

I have laid down the matter in so plain and clear a style, that any person may be capable of profiting with success, by the reading of GOD.

What has brought the science into great disrepute, has been the almost universal practice of making it a subordinate of teaching, and practising it, which it is the great intention of this parthenope to put a stop to, by laying the whole science, so far as respect practice, open to all, and thereby putting it into their power, to treat their respective parades, at least by 9 o'clock, in the morning.

Removing obstructions of all kinds appears to me its principal use; and when it is considered that such disorders proceed from the want of a due circulation, it will easily appear, that it will be beneficial to the health of the body.

Should what has brought the science into great disrepute, be removed, it will easily appear, that it will be beneficial to the health of the body.