ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

YOUNG ladies in town, and those that live round,
Let a friend at this season advise you,
Since money's so scarce and times growing worse
Strange things may soon hap and surprise you.

First then throw aside your high-top knots of pride,
Wear none but your own country linen;
Of economy boast, let your pride be the most,
To shew cloathes of your own make and spinning.

What if homespun they say, is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion,
For when once it is known, this is much worn in town,
One and all will cry out 'tis the fashion!

No more ribbands wear, nor in rich dress appear,
Love your country much better than fine things:
Begin without passion, it will soon be the fashion
To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.

These do without fear, and to all you'll appear,
Fair, charming, true, lovely and clever;
Tho' the times remain darkish, young men may be sparkish
And love you much stronger than ever.

(The following is a copy of a Petition drawn up by the late Convention at Hatfield, and proposed to be sent to the General Court the next session.)

To the Hon. SENATE and the Hon. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court assembled.

The PETITION of the Convention in the County of Hampshire, consisting of Delegates from twenty-four Towns, *humbly sheweth*——

THAT your Petitioners being chosen Delegates from the several towns to meet in Convention, to collect the sentiments of our constituents respecting their grievances, and to petition the General Court for redress;—after mature deliberation, find, by the collective sense of our constituents, that they wish relief from the following articles of grievance, which wish is more fully made manifest by their concurrence to this Petition, viz.

1st. The sitting of the General Court in town of Boston.

2d. The want of a circulating medium.

3d. The present mode of appropriating the revenue arising from impost and excise, which revenue we pray may be reposited in the public chest.

4th. The present mode of taxation, as we conceive too great a proportion is laid upon the polls, and likewise it operates very unequally between the landed and mercantile interest.

5th. The present method of paying governmental securities.

6th. We conceive that some of the grants made to some of the officers of government, are not agreeable to that '*moderation and temperance*' required by the constitution.

7th. The supplementary aid.

8th. The Fee-Table as it now stands.

9th. The suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and likewise the late Riot Act.

Furthermore, we pray your honours, that the minds of the freemen of this Commonwealth might be taken with respect to a revision of the Constitution, as we conceive some relief may be gained from that quarter: Furthermore we do acknowledge our gratitude to the Hon. Court, for granting us much relief in their last session, and further pray that your attention may be turned particularly to the above grievances, and grant that they may be speedily redressed, and your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Published by order of Convention.
JOHN BILLINGS, Chairman.

Hatfield, January 4, 1787.

[The above Petition is to be sent to the several towns, for their concurrence, before it is presented to the General Court.]

Mr. PRINTER.

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige a customer.

To Mr. THOMAS GROVER,

SIR,

BY reading your piece, in Gazette No. 17, could not help making some few remarks on the same. You say *it has some how or other fallen to* your *lot to step forth in defence of the rights and privileges of the people, especially the county of Hampshire,* to shew forth a list of grievances. It appears by the words you express a little strange to you, that you are in that place, but perhaps more strange to some others; however so it is. You say you *stept forth in defence of the rights of the people*; but I would take the liberty to ask you, whether you did not mean in defiance instead of *defence*? I must suppose you mistook in spelling the word, or did not properly understand its true meaning; unless you suppose it to be *in defence of the rights of the people* to rally all nature to arms to meet in no other way, as I can conceive, but to sit in Convention, or at least to choose a committee from that body then under arms to draw up a list of grievances, which I think nothing differs from a convention. If this is *in defence of the rights of the people*, I could wish that my right might not be defended.

From yours, K. N.

LONDON.

October 7. Messages of a disagreeable nature have passed, within these few days, between Lord George Gordon, and Comte Luci, the Prussian Ambassador. Lord George Gordon seeing his friends in Holland in difficulties, determined to have an equivocal answer from Comte Luci, whether the new King of Prussia would or would not take the part of his friends in Holland?---On Wednesday his Lordship sent the following note by his servant.

"Lord George Gordon presents his compliments to Comte Luci---he had called twice upon his excellency as Ambassador from Prussia, within these two days; and requests to know if he can have the honour of speaking to him, this evening, on the affairs of Holland. The bearer will wait his excellency's answer. *Welbeck street Wednesday 3 o'clock.*"

Comte Luci, after perusing the note, sent back a verbal answer to Lord George "that he could not write in English." Lord George sent back his servant with a verbal message to tell Comte Luci, he might write in any language he pleased. To this Comte Luci replied, that "he would not send any answer."

Lord George's servant still persisted to press the necessity of the Comte's answer to his master, the ambassador's servants threatened to use him very ill, if he did not go out of the house directly.---Lord George Gordon called on Thursday at the Ambassador's, and desired the servants to tell Comte Luci, that his first answer was a shuffling one; his second an ill judged one for an ambassador, and a very impertinent one from Comte Luci to the son of a Duke.

DUBLIN, September 4.

We are very happy in giving the following copy of an original letter from that illustrious character, General WASHINGTON, to a gentleman in this city—

Mount Vernon, Virginia, March 10, 1785.

"SIR,

"FOR the honour you have done me in calling your only child by my name, and that too, you add, when the issue of the American struggle stood suspended, I pray you to accept my best acknowledgments. My thanks are also due for your politeness in sending me a piece of some of your staple manufacture; and I am particularly indebted to you for the favourable wishes and flattering expressions of your letter to me, of the 4th of August last.

"*Your country has my best wishes, for the fullest fruition of every thing that is interesting to the rights of mankind*; and you, sir, that you may be a principal sharer of them.

---Being your most obedient
and very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

To H. H. Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

A correspondent observes that every true patriot must be pleased with the very respectable Delegation appointed by the State of Virginia, to meet in Convention, for federal purposes, in this city in May next. The names of WASHINGTON, WYTHE, and RANDOLPH, will ever be held in the highest veneration, by every lover of American liberty.

It is to be hoped, continues our correspondent, that the Assembly of Pensylvania, will appoint some of her first political characters to meet those illustrious statesmen, and friends to their country, before the present session expires. The following gentlemen, respectable for their age, abilities, integrity and experience have been taken off, as suitable persons to meet General Washington and his associates, viz. His Excellency Dr. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, and John Armstrong, junior, Esquires. A convention composed of such and similar characters, will undoubtedly be able to remove the defects of the confederation, produce a vigorous and energetic continental government, which will crush and destroy faction, subdue insurrections, revive public and private credit, disappoint our transatlantic enemies and their lurking Emissaries among us, and finally (to use an Indian Phrase) endure "while the sun shines, and the rivers flow."

Excise-Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have been licenced to sell Spiritous Liquors, or that have been permitted to sell other duties articles, in the county of Hampshire, are desired to take an account of the quantity of all such articles, which they have now on hand, as the new system of Excise this day takes place. They are also desired to keep an accurate account, in writing, of all the duties articles that shall in any way come into their hands after this day, agreeably to the late excise act. They are also further desired, as soon as may be, to settle their said accounts up to the present time.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire.

A Subscription School.

I. CURSON,

TEACHER of the Proprietors School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield, the first day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars, Gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin of Hatfield.

December 16, 1786.

JANUARY 1787. THE NUMB. 22.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

An ACT to raise a Public Revenue by Excise.

(Concluded from our last.)

AND in order that government may at any time know the quantity of excised articles, imported and exported, and the quantity consumed in each individual county:

Be it enacted, That the Collectors of excise and their Deputies, shall keep such books, in order to ascertain the same, as the Comptroller-General shall direct; and they shall make such returns, copies and extracts, as he shall from time to time require.

Be it enacted, That the first day of May, and the first day of November, annually, shall be the times all licenced and permitted persons shall render their accounts, exhibit their certificates, and pay their excise unto the Collectors, agreeably to this act; and the said collectors shall begin their circuits on the first of said months, and shall attend at some convenient place in each town in their respective counties, in order to receive and settle all accounts relating to the said excise, first giving seasonable and public notice of the time and place where the business is to be transacted. And the Collectors shall immediately pay the monies they shall so receive for excise, and for all fines and forfeitures incurred for a breach of this act, to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which they shall lodge with the Comptroller-General; and they shall, on the last day of May annually, settle and balance their accounts, under oath, with the Comptroller-General.

And whereas the requirement of an excise duty on articles exported, will operate to the injury of trade and commerce:

Be it therefore enacted, That all excised articles exported out of this state, shall be free of excise; provided the exporter shall give bond to the Collector or his Deputy, with sufficient surety, being within the state, that he will produce and deliver to the Collector or his Deputy, at the time limited in the bond, a certificate from under the hand of the Naval-Officer, Collector or other officer of the customs, in the state to which the goods are exported, purporting that he has appeared before him, and made oath that the goods so owned for exportation (naming them) have been bona fide brought into that state; and if such certificate is produced within the time limited, it shall cancel the bond, and not otherwise.

Provided nevertheless, That when any excised articles shall be exported to a state where there are no such officers, then such certificate from under the hand and seal of a Justice of the Peace in such state, shall cancel the bond; and when the Collector shall receive such bond, he shall give a certificate discharging the person of whom the articles so bonded were purchased, from the excise thereon.

And whereas the trade of some persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, leads them to frequent exportations of articles on which an excise is laid, and the giving bonds for each article so exported, as required in the aforegoing clause, would be to them inconvenient and expensive:

Be it enacted, That when any such citizen shall apply to a Collector of excise or his Deputy, living in the same district, for permission to export out of this Commonwealth, excised articles, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or his Deputy, as aforesaid, to take a bond of the said citizen, with sufficient sureties, inhabitants of this Commonwealth, in a sum not less than two hundred pounds, or more than one thousand pounds, as in the opinion of the officer will be necessary to secure the revenue from fraud; conditioned, that once in three months (to which time his bond shall extend) he the said citizen will produce and render a true and just account of all and every excised article (naming them) which he has exported, or sold for exportation out of this Commonwealth, and that he will produce certificates of their having been so exported, agreeably to the requisition of the foregoing clause; and upon his producing such certificates, his said bond shall be cancelled as aforesaid, and no other bond shall be required of him by virtue of the aforesaid clause, during the time to which his general bond, given as herein required, shall extend: And the Collector who shall take such a general bond, shall transmit a certificate thereof to each Deputy within his district; or if taken by a Deputy, a certificate that he by him transmitted to the Collector, who shall certify the same to the other Deputies in his district to the intent that no bond shall be required of the said citizen, for any particular article to be exported during the time the said general bond is extended to.

Be it enacted, That every person hereafter licenced to be a taverner, innholder, or retailer of any spirituous liquor, than, on such licence being granted, become bound by way of recognizance, in a sufficient sum, to be ordered by the Court that grants the licence, that they shall keep and render such accounts, and pay such duties as are and shall be required by law during their licence; and no taverner, innholder or retailer, shall hereafter be licenced by any Court, unless he produces in Court, a certificate or receipt from the Collector of the county, or his Deputy, that he has accounted and paid his excise at the several periods herein assigned, or within thirty days thereof: And if any taverner, innholder or retailer, shall not obtain licence at the next ensuing time of granting licence in his county, and shall neglect to render his account and pay his excise, as the law directs, he shall forfeit and pay a fine, not less than fifty pounds, nor more than two hundred pounds, and costs of prosecution, to be sued for and recovered by the Collector, in any court proper to try the same, to be for the use of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted, That every person taking out licence as an innholder, shall pay twenty-four shillings; and every person taking out licence as a retailer of spirituous liquors shall pay twelve shillings, and the Clerk of the Court shall demand and receive the same, and shall pay it to the Collector of the county, who shall pay said Clerk one per cent. out of his commission: and the said Clerk shall give to the Collector a list of the names of all the innholders, and of all the retailers that are so licenced.

Be it enacted, That every owner or possessor of any of the carriages before enumerated, shall pay to the Collector in May, yearly, the duty affixed to them respectively in this act.

Be it enacted, That the assessors in the several towns and plantations in this state, he, and they are hereby required and directed to return in writing under oath to the Collector of excise in their county, some time in the month of April yearly, a list of all the dutied carriages within their respective towns and plantations, with the names of the owners or possessors of the same: and if the Assessors of any town or plantation aforesaid shall neglect the due performance of their duty as required of them in this act, they shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty pounds, nor more than three hundred pounds, for the use of this Commonwealth, to be recovered by action or complaint of the Collector, in any court proper to try the same.

Be it enacted, That if the duty on carriages, after due notice given thereof in the public prints, is not paid within thirty days after it has become due, the Collector shall make out an exact list of the delinquent persons names, and the sums due from each of them, with ten per cent. added thereto, and shall deliver it, together with a warrant of distress, to some constable in the town where such delinquent persons dwell; and the said constable shall proceed in the same manner as he is by law directed, in case of non-payment of taxes; and the said constable shall pay the monies so by him collected, to the Collector, except the ten per cent; and if he neglects to return the warrant, and to pay the money collected, for the space of twenty days after the same is demanded of him by warrant, for the return thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the sum committed to him to collect, to be sued for and recovered by the Collector, in any court proper to try the same, to be for the use of the Commonwealth.

Provided nevertheless, That no duty shall be demanded from the settled Ministers of the gospel, the President, Professors, or Tutors of Harvard-College, or Grammar-School Masters, for any chaise or riding chairs, nor shall any duty on any carriage aforesaid, be demanded from any person who shall make the same for sale only, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it enacted, That those Collectors of impost, who shall be appointed in each and every county in this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby declared to be Collectors of excise in their several counties or districts, agreeably to this act; and the oath they shall take, and the bond they shall give to the Comptroller-General, shall obligate them to do the duties required by law of a Collector of impost, and of a Collector of excise; and the same commission shall be allowed on the excise duty which shall be collected, as shall be determined to be allowed on the impost previously to the appointment of the Collectors of impost.

Be it enacted, That the Collector of excise shall receive for a bond and permit for excised articles, one shilling, for a bond and certificate nine pence, and for a bond only, eight pence.

Be it enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred by a breach of this act, shall be recovered by the Collector for the use of this Commonwealth, by action, bill, plaint, or information, in any Court proper to try the same.

Be it enacted, That all acts heretofore made laying duties of excise, shall from and after the last day of December next, become null and void:

Provided nevertheless, That the said acts laying duties of excise, shall continue and be in force, in far as to empower the Collectors to prosecute all past breaches of said act, to settle the excise accounts of all persons, up to the said last day of December next inclusive, to receive the excises due, and also to receive the duty on carriages, and to take such process for the recovery of all duties, as though the said acts had not been repealed. Provided also, That an act, intitled, "an act for repealing a law of this commonwealth, entitled "an act imposing duties on licenced vellum, parchment and paper, and for imposing other duties on certain papers, commissions, instruments and processes," and another act in addition thereto, shall remain in full force and virtue.

Be it enacted, That when any seizures are made by any Naval Officer, Collector of impost or of excise, or either of their Deputies, if it shall so happen, that any witnesses in the case, are bound to sea, or out of the county where the seizure is made, before the sitting of the Court, who are to try the cause, in any such case the deposition of any witness so willing taken before any two Justices of the Peace, upon oath, and sealed up and delivered to Court, the adverse party if known, and living within the limits of the place of deposition, being notified thereof, shall be as firm and conclusive as law, as though such witness had been present in Court, at the time of trial, and had given his deposition viva voce; and when any person shall be summoned to give evidence before two justices of the Peace in manner aforesaid, and shall neglect or refuse to appear, the said Justices are hereby empowered and directed, to commit such person to refuse, in the common gaol of the county, there to remain till the sitting of the Court, before whom such delinquent is to be tried, or until such person shall give his deposition before such justices as aforesaid.

Be it enacted, That the excise of half a penny on brown sugars, shall be remitted to all chocolate-boilers, or refiners of sugar, upon such brown sugars as shall be by them refined and manufactured into loaf-sugar, within this State, and the sugar-refiners shall make oath to the quantity of brown sugars so manufactured and refined by them, when they settle their excise accounts, with the Collector of excise.

And be it enacted, That this act shall take place & operate, on and after the first day of January next.