For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

AMPHITRITE's answer to NEPTUNE's letter in Gazette No. 44, by a late speedy arrival.

My dear NEPTUNE,

I THANK you for your letter of intelligence, and for your precaution in sending duplicates, otherwise the intelligence might have failed. Your messengers were faithful, came by the shortest rout and found me where they expected; they were indeed delayed half an hour by poor Verus's misfortune, as he can inform you.---I own I was somewhat surprized at the contents of your letter, and at first a little nonplus'd. I did not expect to hear such tidings concerning my dear Americans. But when I had a little recovered myself, and enquired of Verus and Doris some particulars for more full information, and weighed matters well, I thought proper to return the compliment by the same messengers with like precaution.---You may rally me, dear Neptune, as much as you please on the conduct of my Americans; But let them laugh who win. As thunder is necessary to cleanse the air of noxious vapours, so such risings are sometimes necessary, in free states, to preserve freedom, and my Americans know it. 'Tis true indeed there was no need of it at that time; but they thought it best to bestir themselves seasonably---you know men are influenced by various motives, they will pretend one thing and intend another, the Leaders, you know, always keep their views out of sight, and amuse the ignorant herd with fine stories. The merchants you know, to effect the late revolution cried out against the duty on tea, as what would enslave us; but they did not tell the people that if the Britishers sent tea to America, the American merchants would loose that valuable branch of trade. So others, some who had been in the war before and wanted the emoluments of commissions; others who wanted places in the civil department, which, as the government then was, they could not obtain, joined in the cry, and the herd followed, they carried their point.---So now the cry was set up by designing men, and *grex asinaria sequitur*. Some missed of their object in the revolution, and thought they would take another pull for it; others acted from similar motives. 'Tis true they all met with disappointment now; But it will do them good, it will make them look before they leap next time. Most who ever arrive to wisdom, gain it by their own follies. These people are now sensible of their mistakes, conviction now flows in upon them from every quarter, they now see that county conventions produce nothing but tumults and disorders; they see that it is in vain to stop Courts, for they must and will be set up again; and they see that the way to pay debts is not to try to stop their creditors from legal processes, but to compound with them; they see that they have spent ten times as much to get rid of paying taxes, as it would have cost them to have paid them honestly; and that they must pay them after all; they see that most of their leaders, and many of their dupes have lost most of their estates by this short flurry; they see government must be maintained; they see that a rabble without leaders, or where there are too many leaders is not an army; they had sensitive conviction at Springfield, and powerful conviction at Petersham; and they see it to their own cost: they now see that the last year's General Court did all they could to relieve them, and that they have got such a court this year as suits them; and they have suffered so many hardships of cold, hunger and nakedness, that they will be glad to come home, mind their business and live peaceably for the future. 'Tis true it has cost the good honest peaceable citizens something to convince their deluded brethren of their infatuation and mistake; but when they consider the woful case they would have been in had the insurgents prevailed, they will not grudge what they have expended to preserve so excellent a constitution and form of government. Things will presently and gently settle and get back into their proper channel——what I have written, dear Neptune respects one commonwealth.

——The prospect respecting the nation in general is not so bad as you seem ironically to represent. They have certainly a wise convention, what hinders them from coming to wise resolutions and laying a wise plan for the good of the whole, and what hinders all the states from adopting wise measures, when properly laid before them with the reasons of them? suppose a little footy state should act like crazy people for a season, if the rest are united, they will soon come to their senses.---You know, dear Neptune, I was always disposed in the whole of the last war to view the bright side; I never meet troubles half way, they come fast enough, and when they do come, I get over them or through them as well as I can. My Americans can and will be a happy people.

Hope to meet at time and place agreed ——affairs in this quarter of the globe go on in the usual channel.

AMPHITRITE.

Pleasant Grotto, near Macao,
June 30, 1787.

Supplement to the Debates of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

PAPER MONEY BILL.

Mr. Gillet of Sharon obtained leave of the house to bring in a bill for an emission of paper money; the day before Mr. Peter Bulkley introduced his tendry-bill. Mr. Gillet promised the house, that he would bring in his bill the next morning. When the next morning came, the tendry-bill was introduced into the house not without many a sarcastic sneer, and its twin-brother the paper-money-bill was called for. Mr. Gillet perceiving, from the spirit of the house, that his offspring if introduced, instead of being fostered and nursed up, would be doomed to an untimely grave, told the house, he had not finished it. And whatever the cause may be, whether he fancied that honesty, like a great red dragon, stood before him ready to destroy the paper brat, as soon as it should be born; or whether the atmosphere of the state be unfriendly to such a fungous birth; although symptoms of pain and travel appeared, yet no delivery was effected, during the sessions of the legislature. The disdain of honest men struck the spirit of paper money with terror and dismay; but it is apprehended, that nothing will so effectually lay both this infernal intruder, and the rebellious spirit of Shayism, as the solid, dark, silent, solemn walls of Litchfield gaol.

RUN away from the subscriber, one *John Darro*, a very notorious rascal; who was sentenced to close prison for a high handed crime—he is the same person who was apprehended for passing counterfeit money a few years since. Whoever will apprehend said villain, shall be entitled to a handsome reward.

ZADOK KING, Constable.

Conway, June 29, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The First, Second and Third Part of

Webster's Institute.

Watt's Psalms---Primers---Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

China, Glass & Crockery-Ware STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening for Sale, at his new brick Store, a few rods south of the Court-House in Hartford; a large and extensive assortment Articles, the most useful and necessary;—among which is a very great proportion of *Mugs, Bowls, Tea-Pots and Cups and Saucers*, of all kinds and sizes, imported directly from the manufactories, and will be sold *wholesale* and *retail*, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York.

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box.

A few hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon.

2,500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6d per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 9d. per doz.

Various kinds of Wines, Spices, and many articles in the Grocery way, very cheap for Cash.

The highest price will be given, at said Store, for Pot-Ash, Salts of Lye, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and all kinds of Connecticut State Securities—by the Public's most humble Servant.

ASHBEL WELLS, Jun.

Hartford, June 9, 1787. 4t

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *James Oliver*, late of Conway, deceased, either by book, note or bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, to

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Administrator.
(tor—*de bonis non.*

Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1784 and 1785, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County Tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Joseph Brooks,	3	2	2	3	3	1
William Taylor,	3	5	3	2	6	2
William Watson,	2	2	2			
Edmond Damon, Esq.				0	10	3
Levy Smith,	2	6	0	0	6	0
Rev. S. C. ok's heirs,	3	2	3	1	11	3
Rice,				0	4	2
Bayley,				0	4	2
Warham Smith,	2	5	2	2	6	0
John Hamlin,				0	5	0

Which said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of August next, so much of said Land will be first sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

SIMEON MOODY, Constable.

Granby, June 25, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. formerly of Boston, deceased. The sale to be on the 6th day of July next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to said estate

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 5th, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Wednesday the first of August next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of Heath, belonging to the Estate of Jonathan Thayer, late of said Heath, deceased.

ASAHEL THAYER, Administrator.

Heath, June 21, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the tenth instant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newton, about twenty years of age, dark complection, is a heavy youth. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him.—Whoever will take up said Boy and returned him to the subscriber's shall receive Two Dollars and necessary charges. per me.

REUBEN SMITH.

Northfield, June 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lands, lying in the town of Charlemont, belonging to non-resident proprietors, are taxed in the year 1785, as follows, viz.

Jonathan Carter of Sudbury, guardian for Lucy Caron Wilder, Conn. estate tax, No. 1, 56l. No. 2, 55l. Town tax, 55l. ditto 2l. ditto 12l.—Capt. Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, guardian for Relief Wilder, Continental tax, No. 1, 95l. No. 2, 95l. Town tax, 36l. ditto 2l.—The heirs of David Baldwin of Sudbury, Continental tax, No. 1, 2l. 5l. 4d. No. 2, 1l. 14l. 10d. Town tax, 25l. ditto 2l. Jonathan Dickinson, ditto, No. 1, 14l. ditto No. 2, 12l. Town tax, 56l. ditto 2l.—David Hillhouse, Continental tax, No. 1, 18l. No. 2, 14l. Town tax, 65l. ditto 2l.——Brewer, Continental tax, No. 1, 9l. No. 2, 7l. Town tax, 36l. ditto 2l.—Joseph Baker, Continental tax, No. 2, 95l. Town tax, 45l. Unless said taxes are discharged on or before the 25th of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. on said day, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

Benjamin Maxwell, Collector.

Charlemont, June 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Lands lying in Granby, that they are taxed in 1784, in a State tax, as follows, viz.

Col. Isaac Royal, 16l. 3s. Rev. Samuel Cook, 25s. William Taylor, 3l. Elisha Church's heirs, 6d. 2q. Stephen Whitmcher, 2s. Jedediah Ingraham, 15s.—John Seeley, 2s. Charles Chapin, 15s. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 2d day of August next, so much of said land will then be sold by Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in said Granby, at 3 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

NATHAN SMITH, jun. Collector.

Granby, June 27, 1787.

JULY 1787. THE NUMB. 162.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1787.

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

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In SENATE, June 25th, 1787.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the General Court of the 13th day of this present month, the clemency of government is extended to all who have been concerned in the present rebellion, except some of the principal offenders, and those who stood convicted of being concerned in the rebellion aforesaid by due course of law; which act of benignity and mercy ought to induce those unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country and again enjoy the blessings of a free government; but should they still continue their delusion, infatuation and crimes, the whole force of the commonwealth must if necessary, be exerted, to reduce them, and protect the well affected to constitutional government:

And whereas, by the constitution, it is out of the power of the governor, to transport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court:

And whereas, also, it may become necessary to obtain the consent of the states, where any of the rebels have taken refuge, to march the troops of this state, within the limits of such states, respectively, in order to prevent an accumulation of force from thieves, and other fugitives joining the rebels, which might render them formidable to other states, as well as this:

Resolved, That his Excellency the governor be, and he hereby is requested to make known, to the states, which have adopted measures for rendering efficacious the exertions of this government for the suppression of the rebellion, the just sense of the legislature entertain of their friendly disposition, and to request of them, and all other states, where any of the rebels may lurk for the purpose of making inroads into this state, that the troops of this state, if necessary, may be permitted, under such restrictions and limitations, as may be by them adopted, to preserve the tranquility of the respective states, and the security of the citizens thereof, to march the troops of this government into the limits of the states where any of the rebels may have taken residence for rebellious purposes, or with an intention of plundering, captivating, or annoying any of the citizens of this commonwealth, and having obtained such permission his excellency the governor is hereby authorised and empowered to march the forces of government, our of the limits of the commonwealth, and to encounter, resist and pursue, by force of arms, as well without as within the limits of this commonwealth; and also to kill, slay and destroy if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprises and means whatsoever, all and every of the rebels aforesaid, and all who may join, aid, abet, and support them, and who in a hostile manner shall attempt, or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth.

And whereas, it may become necessary, should the lenient measures, which have been adopted, not produce the effect thereby designed to make further provision to enable the supreme executive totally to suppress the the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the governor be and he hereby is, requested, agreeably to the constitution, should the safety and protection of the well-affected to government in his opinion require it, to raise, by voluntary enlistment or draft from the militia, such a force as in his opinion shall be necessary wholly and effectually to subdue all persons, who may at any time be in arms against the government of this commonwealth; and the whole expense arising thereby shall be defrayed out of the first monies which may come into the treasury for the use of government, from any taxes or duties already laid, or which may be hereafter granted, and which have not yet been appropriated.

And whereas, some of the persons to whom offers of mercy have been repeatedly made, may be encouraged, from a mistaken idea of the lenity of government, to persist in their wicked and destructive courses, in expectation that the legislature will renew their acts of grace after a commission of new offences:

Resolved, As the determination of the General Court, that no further act of grace and clemency, consistent with the dignity of government, and that safety and protection which ought to be extended to the peaceable and well-affected citizens of the commonwealth can be made to the persons aforesaid.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1787. Read and concurred.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

AN ESSAY on HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot possibly be any situation, in which the collective members of a community can be so placed, but some will complain of *hard times*. The superior industry, frugality and abilities of some will ever produce wealth and respect, while the idleness and dissipation of others must beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable distinction will take place, not from the design of individuals, but is the consequence naturally resulting from the pursuit of different plans in life; and hence, in some measure, every individual is answerable for his want of respect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, general speaking, is not so much the fault of the soil and government, as of custom and education: Where the youth were taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not so much consist in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in those countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtue*, want and wretchedness will finally close the period of their political existence.

As the riches of the United States must ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happiness that our soil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture; and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the sterility of labour than of the soil.—He who has the happiness to possess land, is in possession of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as useless as hidden ore, and that person who has the free use of his limbs, is in possession of an independent treasure; but if, like the miser with his wealth, he is sparing in the use of them he must expect to meet insult and want.

Could a just comparison be drawn between the ease with which those support themselves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and those who follow a hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumstances, for the most provident are incapable of displaying their frugality; they are always in want of some of the necessaries of life, and soon become constitutionally habituated to idleness, and nothing but the dire fire of supporting a miserable existence, can stimulate them to action; the government of such a people will always want energy, and they will ever have *hard times*.—It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an industrious man, is a life of ease; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardship and want.

A wise and superintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happiness of man; we have all the requisites for happiness; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we possess one of the finest countries in the world; and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*.

LONDON.

The captain of a ship, whose wife died abroad, brought home a coffin, in which were supposed to be the remains of his once beloved wife. It was suffered to be taken on shore without searching, and the *lady* lay in state several days before she was interred; however at last, a hearse was prepared, and two mourning coaches attended with the relations of the deceased, and the procession moved on slowly towards Stepney, where the coffin was deposited. About 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Tankard and his men coming by the church-yard, observed some men a digging, and a cart hard by, they watched the motion of those *resurrection*-men, and presently saw them open the coffin and take out the *body*, which consisted of upwards of five hundred pieces of muslin, and various other contraband articles.—Mr. Taskard suffered them to proceed with their *corpse* till they came to Ratcliffe-cross, where he got assistance, and seized the whole.

A letter lately received from the continent, mentions amongst the extraordinary instances of longevity we sometimes meet with, that of a man now living at Paris, who for a criminal offence was sentenced to imprisonment for a hundred years. This term has actually expired about three months since, and he compleated it in the same prison, where at his own particular request, he still remains, and intends to stay in his old and familiar residence during the remainder of his existence.

The subject and advantages of toleration are very little understood by the orators of England. The late King of Prussia was the only Prince of modern times, who could avail himself by all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Petit Pierre, a Calvanistick Clergyman, hast doubts on the eternity of hell-torments, and never alluded to them in his sermons. The Orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Petit Pierre was suspended.—The Ministers, who in all regions are fond of prosecution, obtained a memorial to the King, to oblige Mr. Petit Pierre to preach on hell-torments, or to punish him. The King wrote at the bottom of the memorial, "If the people of Neufchatel choose to be eternally damned, so be it; but the King requires, that the conscience of the minister be not molested."

The late *Jonas Hanway* having hired a coachman, telling him the duty he required, concluding, "you will attend with the rest of my family every evening at prayers."—"Prayers, Sir!" says the descendent of Jehu. "Why, did you never say your prayers?" asked Mr. Hanway. "I have never lived in a praying family."—But have you any objection to say your prayers?"—"No, Sir; I have no objection, *but I hope you will excuse it in my wages.*"

After the business of the session was finished, Samuel Burt, convicted of forgery, was put to the bar, and informed, that his Majesty, in his royal clemency, had been pleased to extend his mercy to him, upon condition that he should be transported during his natural life. The prisoner bowed respectfully to the court, and immediately addressed the recorder with his "most humble and unfeigned thanks for the kindness and humanity of the recorder, the sheriffs, and the other gentlemen who had interested themselves in his favour, and had so effectually represented his unhappy case to the throne; that his Majesty, whose humanity could only be equalled by his love of virtue, had extended his mercy; but however flattering the prospect of preserving life might be to a man in a different situation; yet that he, now that he was sunk and degraded in society, was totally insensible of the blessing. Life was no longer an object with him as it was utterly impossible that he could be joined in union with the person that was dearer to him than life itself. Under such circumstances, although he was truly sensible of his Majesty's goodness and clemency, yet he must positively decline the terms offered to him: preferring death to the prolongation of a life which could not be otherwise than truly miserable." The whole court was astonished at this address; and after consultation, Mr. Recorder remanded the prisoner back to the gaol, to be brought up again the first day of next session.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

By the ship George, Capt. Hunter, in 6 weeks from Glasgow, we are favoured with the following intelligence.

LONDON, April 17.

By authentic letter from Vienna we are informed, that on the 29th day of March the Russian troops, supposed to be assistants at a coronation person, compleatly invested the very important forrress Oczakoff, which, it is generally supposed, must surrender very speedily; as the Turks are by no means prepared with provisions, stores, or ammunition.—Nothing but a decisive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, may save the place, in which there are now upwards of twenty thousand Spahis.

On Thursday night a paper was read before the royal society, giving an account of a new COMET which was seen the 10th instant at Paris; and also another paper proving that the wolf, the jackall and the dog, are of the same species.