

Mr. PINTER, Please to give the following a place in your Gazette.

The Young Man's SOLOQUY the evening before he married.

THOU'LT soon exchange this single life, & plunge into the state of wedlock, where thou'lt range Pleas'd or unpleas'd thy station thou can't change.

And when bright Plebeus brings th' auspicious day, That thou must march this untry'd dubious way, Then thy condition chang'd will be, and thou wilt be thou know'lt not what, nor where, nor how.

Trembling perhaps—what would'it thou wilt do?

Now while I muse, my anxious heart doth beat With joy, to march, from whence there's no retreat:

Th' idea of Marriage, and my lovely spark, Drives to me a great pleasure in the dark. Some married man this secret, pray reveal? Tell me what you have felt, and I must feel? 'Tis said great pleasure's in a married life, Pray tell me then, what 'tis to have a wife? How can you (once ye know) stand still and view

Young kiddy mortals, poking after you, And not inform them, what 'tis bell to do. But, since I see that love, her point will carry, I ev'n conclude 'tis best for me to marry: And after some short pause come anxious joy I'm half amaz'd—(between a man and boy) With love, and fear, and hope, and warm submission. But still resolv'd to try this strange condition.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A friendly ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of this Commonwealth—particularly those of the counties of Warrchester, Hampshire and Berkshire.

GENTLEMEN, SUFFER me to congratulate you upon the happy circumstance of your being again re-noved to the arms of your country, and re-ferred to all the liberties and privileges of free citizens of so respectable a community.

But let any of you should, after so glorious and extensive an act of clemency, still remain obstinately hardened, and persist in your wicked insubordinate practices, I think it my duty, as I with the peace and happiness of this State; to warn you of the inevitable, ill consequences that must attend your rebellious conduct. The force of government will again be exerted against you, your estates confiscated to the support of it, and your bodies sentenced to grace the halter; these and their concomitant disasters will attend your proceedings.

On the other hand, if you now return to your former allegiance, peaceable good subjects, render due obedience to the laws, pay your debts honestly, and your taxes cheerfully, and the remainder of your property willingly deposit in our hands (so that we shall be under the necessity of taking it by force, for the reparation of damages by thefts, robberies, &c. committed by our party and charged to your account) deliver up your leaders, that they may be brought to condign punishment, and finally do all in your power to support government on its present system, we will then receive you to favour, and esteem you as servicable members of society, and endeavour to render you as happy as your indigent circumstances will admit of. It is possible that some of you may possess an idea, that your cause is just, and therefore cannot give up the object; but pray who is the best judge of the right or wrong of a cause, he that hath money or he that hath none, and who amongst you would dare to bring a cause into a titular court of justice to be plead by a practitioner of the law without cash sufficient to render it just? Is it not cash that makes a cause between individuals just, and the want of it that renders it unjust. National and State quarrels are rendered just by the same rule, and on the same principal by which they are supported, viz. Strength, arms, and money, what but this could justify our rebelling against the King of England, and was it not this that supported us through a long and tedious war, by which we gained our independence, and thereby gained a great life. We will allow that your cause would have been just, could you have supported it; we will likewise allow that your numbers, could you have been paid and victualled, would have been ten to one; but the sinews of war you could not command; therefore your cause hath proved very unjust—O Money! thou great earthly god, it is by thee that Kings reign and Princes decree justice; by thee it is that High Mightiness and Congresses lay claim to jurisdictions and oblige them: by thee it is that Governor's, Senator's, and Representatives exercise authority over the people whom they serve; thou art he that suiteth the circumstances of all people; thou art changeable God, sometimes hard and sometimes soft; thy council is public

faith, thy judge advocate rebellion: by thee the wicked are justified, and without thee the righteous are condemned. Therefore I would now recommend that you immediately present the legislature with your thank offering, in that they have been graciously pleas'd to grant an act of Indemnity whereby you may be again restored to your families by surrendering your property to us to be appropriated to the use above mentioned, and to support the dignity of government, and solemnly engage by oath of allegiance to the State to quit your treasonable practices against the same, until by your industry and frugal economy your circumstances will render it just.

A FRIEND to GOVERNMENT. July 8th, 1787.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

RESOLVED, That each and every Collector of Impost and Excise, within this Commonwealth shall on his presenting any orders drawn on the revenue of Impost and Excise, before he is credited for the same, take the following oath before the treasurer of this Commonwealth, or before some Justice of the Peace, who shall administer the same without any fee.

I A. B. do swear, that all the orders now offered by me in payment of Impost and Excise, committed to me to collect, to the amount of _____ were actually received from the several persons indebted for Impost and Excise, or otherwise, without any discount or premium, either directly or indirectly, or any promise or hope of reward.

So help me God. And it is further Resolved, That each Collector of Impost and Excise shall require the same oath of each of their deputies, previous to their giving them credit for any orders drawn as aforesaid, a certificate of which oath shall be forwarded to the Treasurer with such orders.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

In the House of Representatives July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred, and Ordered, That the Secretary cause the foregoing resolve, together with the resolve of this day, respecting the collection of taxes, to be published in the Independent Chronicle.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In SENATE, July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

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 of 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 manufacturers, 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 hogheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, at 2/8 per gallon. 2500 wt. choice Bar Soap, at 6d. per pound, and Shaving Soap in boxes, at 6s. 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.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c. given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

THE Collector of Impost and Excise for the county of Hampshire, gives notice, that all persons in said county, who took out licence in August 1785, and have not since renewed it, and have neglected to settle their Excise accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all such delinquents will be put in suit in August next, unless prevented by a speedy settlement. Also all persons that are indebted to the said Collector, by bond, are requested to settle and discharge the same before August court, as they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost (& Excise for the county of Hampshire. Northampton, July 16, 1787.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceased, referred to us, and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their accounts. Hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the third Monday, August, second Monday in September, and fifth Monday in October next, at the dwelling-house of the deceased.

James Stewart, Joseph Babcock, & J. Babcock, Collectors, July 17, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, referred to us, and eight months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alford, inholder in said Greenfield, on the third Monday of August, December, and January next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alford, Major Arms, & Lemuel Sneed, Collectors, June 25, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to, Reuben Wells, Administrator. Greenfield; June 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1786, 1785, and 1786, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: State tax, Town & county tax. Lists names like Edward Walker, Daniel Wood, Capt. Samuel Ward, Timothy Lettles, David Crow, Joseph Gorham, Ebenezer Pelton, Samuel Smith, George Green, Edward Walker, Capt. Samuel Ward, Benjamin Cole, David Crow, Timothy Lettles, Ebenezer Pelton, Daniel Wood.

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 24th day of August next, to most of said land will then be sold in public vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas J. Douglass, inholder in Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHNATHAN LOVELL, Collector for 1785 & 1786. JOHN GRESTOLD, Collector for 1784 & 1787. Northwich, July 9, 1787.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th Instant, a fine roan HORSE, rather small, a natural pacer, but made his change on the next day, four white spots under the saddle, carries his head low. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded by, NATHANIEL PHELPS, Jun. Northampton, July 24, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 15th inst. an apprentice Boy, named JAMES STEWART, about 17 years of age, dark complexion. All persons who are charged against harbouring or assisting him on my account, whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings in hard cash, or Four Shillings in the paper currency of Rhode-Island. TIMOTHY LYMAN. Chester, July 27, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Barnard, late of Deerfield, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustment, to Joseph Barnard, Seneca Barnard, Jun. Deerfield, July 23, 1787.

FOR SALE, At the Printing-Office in Northampton, The First, Second and Third Part of Webster's Institute. Watt's Palms—Printers—Blanks of most kinds, Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1787

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

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. POLITICAL and MORAL ENTERTAINMENT. NUMBER III.

MY wish is to benefit as well as entertain the public. To this end I shall make use not only of the writings, but of the conversation of others. Thus by borrowing from others, I shall improve and enlarge my own stock, and I hope my countrymen will be the gainers. I am a great traveller, and mingle in all companies; I say but little, and by that means I retain the more from the observation of others. My study is to learn the views of people from their manners and conversation, and turn this knowledge to my general objection of making out new numbers for the advantage of the public. Being the other day upon an excursion into a remote county, I put up at an inn celebrated for the resort of news-mongers and politicians. I called for entertainment and ordered my horse, and having refreshed myself with a glass of spirit, I teased myself near a couple of zealous politicians, who were hired with some recent transactions of a public nature, with which they were very differently affected. As I was a stranger and appeared attentive, their warmth increased, and after some smart observations, they would turn themselves to me with a significant smile, as if they had a friend in it. I shrank from hearing myself of a party in hopes to draw out their sentiments the more freely, and to procure matter for another paper, which is my great object. I soon discovered the gentlemen to be possessed of good abilities and as much candour as is common between disputants. The one was a warm rickler for a royal government; the other was as zealous for a democratical form. What pleased me most of all was, that though they would grow warm, yet they generally kept within the bounds of decency; which I flatter myself was partly owing to the respect they had for me. When I was well rested, they seemed by consent to renew the dispute in which they had been some time engaged, and by repeated appeals, would fain make me a judge, which I declined. I shall not confine myself to their exact method, nor wholly to their language; for I was more intent to remember sentiments than words. Our combatants I shall name Appius and Brutus. Appius began the charge to this effect: Appius. Well Brutus, what think you of our democracy now? You have buffed these twenty years for the advantages of a free government. By the officious interposition of France, you have gained your wishes. Your republican flates have enjoyed their independence these ten years. They have had no king, and with equal truth I may add, they have had neither law nor equity in their administration. What are the glorious fruits of your republicanism? Truly you have defrauded your public creditors, and the government have lost the confidence of the people. The common people have too much liberty, and have governed too badly to trust the administration in the hands of those who understand it. Men of integrity and property have been too much abused by the envy and hatred of the knaves, that they will never trust the public again. And with all your wisdom you have got more sense to think that a government can hold together without confidence and energy. Whenever you and other men of virtue have endeavoured to fix a system of regular administration, you have always been disappointed by the turbulence and faction of your high fons. The country has been in continual tumult from mobs and insurrections, and you have scarcely the form of government remaining. For my part, I am pleased with these combustions, as they will soon bring us to the end of the people's power and establish a prince, whose authority will pervade the state and controul the madness of these rioters, and secure to people their property. I cannot help smiling to you, because I know where it will be inflicted; I shall soon be in a situation not to be indebted to any hot-brained fellow who now considers himself as the fountain of power, and by his caprice is disturbing the peace and spoiling the interests of his neighbours. Are you not tired of these rables, routs and interpositions of justice, and attempts to divide property? Having shared the government, these

mobbish genry mean in the end to share the property of the state among themselves. Here the end, and therefore for the present, but I for mobs and rebellions, they will fix themselves soon as meddling with government; and lie as quiet as their fathers who have been in their graves these fifty years. I have no veneration for these popular governments, which promise much and bring nothing to pass. I do not wish to have my property, reputation and authority, tested and kicked about by our sovereign lords, the people. I have no notion of their popular elections, and frequent recurring to first principles, as you say. I want a settled government that I may know what to depend on. I believe I can easier please one ruler than a thousand, and I had rather serve one tyrant than an hundred. Therefore I begin for giving them rope to the present, and they shall soon hang themselves. My business shall be to make interest with the government, which will grow out of this anarchy. I believe you are satisfied by this time, that the principles of republicanism, which look so prettily upon paper, can never be reduced to practice. If you are not, the mob will soon convince you. I always told you when you broke off from Britain, that this would be a scale, that you would be destroyed by faction, and that the people would never submit to government until they were forced into it. You see how matters turn, you can have no peace under these popular governments. I am not pleased with the miseries which flow from these tumults, but I comfort myself with looking forward to a period not very distant, when these king-killers, the government-destroyers and government-makers, will give themselves a master and unite up all under some more rigid government, under some king, whom we can please better than please the fickle multitude. The wheel is in motion, and time, which matures all things, ripens events beyond my most sanguine expectations. It would amuse my pleasure could you be persuaded into my views. What say you, Brutus, will you not give up your republicanism, and settle down in some energetic and decisive form of government? If you and I must continue travelling in two paths, it will allow the pleasure which I anticipate as near at hand.

Brutus. Appius, your frankness is the only thing which induces me to keep terms with you. Were it not for the folly and madness and intemperance, I know that we must have a regular system of administration and a decided system of justice before we can be free; but we are now beginning, and if wicked men would cease their villainous arts, these good ends would soon be accomplished. Envy, faction and opposition to law would be discouraged by due punishment, and we might all enjoy our birth right in tranquility. But, Appius, if you will travel in a path which by uproar and confusion and the tyranny of the laws is to lead the people to submit to the yoke of an imperious master, you shall never have my company or friendship. I am for no British or despotic sovereignty, and I pray God to open the people's eyes before designing persons have riveted the chains of such an infamous submision. I know you despise them, their complaints and their measures, and I had nearly said, I as much despise you for tampering with them to gain their purposes. I know that we must have it not for the instability of justice and the weakness of our civil administration, you would not dare with all your frankness, to triumph in such mischievous purposes.

Appius. Hold, Brutus, you are warm; you push me with rudeness. You are always flaring upon your favourite topic. If we cannot talk upon better terms we had better drop the discourse. Brutus. Drop the discourse as soon as you please. You made a base confession of a criminal design which has not been concealed from my watchful eyes. You confessed, that you intended to make these mobs the means of establishing your favourite monarchy upon the ruins of our free government.

Appius. Free government, Brutus. Where men live in peace and privileges, their reputation and interests are daily sacrificed by the want of energy and system in the administration. What better use can be made of these mobs and tumults, as of regard to our common friendship. I am as forever to finish these riffs of the peo-