Hall, mighty Rum f and by the general name I call each frecies—Wilf, Sin, or Brand; [The kinds are various—but the effect the fame, And fo I chuse a name that a short and handy: For reader, know, it takes a deal of time, To make a crooked word lie imports in rhyme.]

Hall, mighty Rose! thy fony is spiring merit. Is known to many a bird in these our days! Apollo's drink, they find so foil of spirite—Mere chicken broth—dopidax their lays. And pleas'd, they'd give thy let—aye, a fra Of tuneful water for one puter of thee!

Hall, mighty Ran ! how would rons is thy power!

Unwarm'd by thee, how would dur spirits fail!
When dark December comes with aspect our, And, there as razor, blows the northern gale!
And yet thou ir gateful in that fultry day,
When raging Sirius darts his fervid say.

Hail, mighty Rum I to thee the wretched by, And find a fweet oblivion of their woes: Lock'd in thy arms, as in the grave they lie
Forget their kindred—and torgive their foes:
And Lethe's thream [fo much extulled by fonse
In motient timber] I farewelly guess was Ram.

Hail, mighty Run I what can thy power withfland I Een bordly Reafon flies thy dreadful face; And health and joy, and all the bovely band Of focial virtues, thun thy dwelling place; For in whatever breaft it rears its throne; Like Tervish monarchs, Ram must rule alone.

When our bold fathers croft'd the Atlantic wave,
And here arrived—a weak defenceles band,
Pray what became of all the tribe fo brave—
The favage owners of this happy land ?
Were they tent headlong to the realms below,
"By doom of battle?" friend, I answer no.

Our Fathers were too wife to think of war : They knew the woodlands were not quickly past. They might have mer with many an ugly sear— Left many a fore-top-and been beat at lail.

But Rum, aififted by his fon Difease,

Perform d the business with surprising ease.

And would our western breihren be less proud, or, and would our weitern neturen be leis prood, or, In other words, throw by the gun and drum— For ducks and fquarrels fave their lead and powder, And fend the tawny rogues fonce piece of Rum— I dare predict they all would jiably fack it, And every mother's fon foon lick the backet.

But, lo! the ingratitude of Adam's race! But, 10: the ingrainate of visuals late:

Tho all thefe eleverthing to Rus we owe—
Gallons of ink are fquirted in his face:

And his bruis d back is bared with many a blow;
Some hounds of our lave rung his funeral knell, And every puppy joins the general yell.

So have I feen (the fimile is fine, So have I feen (the fimile is fine,
And wonderfully par, the 'rather old)
When riting Place us that his tays benign,
A flock of fiver come filipping from the fold:
Some refiles theep cries bas—and all hypothrong,
Ewes, rams, lambs, weathers, bellowing pour along.

But fear not, Ram, the fiercely they affail, And none but I, the bard, thy cause defend,
Think not thy foes, tho num'rous, shall prevail,
Thy power diminish, or thy being end:
The spurn'd from table, and the public eye, In the foug closet fafely thalt thou lie.

And oft when Sol's proud chariot quits the fky, And off when Soi's proud chariot quits the first.

And humbler Cynthia mounts her one harte chair,

To that fang clofet thall thy out of first.

And wract in darkness, keep his orgies there—

Lift the full bottle juyou to his head.

Then, great as Cafar, refitablims to bed.

Burlington, Dec. 1785.

THE OBSERVER.

Excifes and duties on trate, imbofed by individual States, inconfifent with the rights of the Federal Confliction. An extract from an enquiry into the excise laws of

An extract from an enquiry into the excite task of Connecticut.

IT is questioned by nany good and femilible men, whether the Excise of a particular State is configurion. I will endeavor to examine the subject, with all the candor its magni-

tude requires.

The clause of the Constitution, on which doubt have arifen, is in the tenth Section of the first Article, in these word, "No Stare shall, without the consent

nominations; Datier, Impolt, Cuffun, Excife. Duties in a word of general import, comprehending every species of Tax charged by the public upon any goods whatever. All Impolts, Cutious, and Excifes, are Duties. Impolt is through speaking a word of the fame comprehensive figuification. It is from the Latin impone, to lay upon or impole; any thing Inid appear or impoled upon goods, and sening or payable by all we go overment. This will be more fully proved afterwards.—Cuffun is derived from the French cutum to compl. from whence we derive our word est. or conft, from whence we derive our word coft. It or compt, from whence we derive our word coll. It fignishes originally price, charge, toll or ribute; but according to the practice of commercial mations, its proper fent in Dartie of Imagin upon goods imported from foreign countries, payable by law to government, by the importing merchan; at the port of entry or delivery. Excipe, from action to cut off; is "an inflored "imposition, paid formitines upon the confumption of the commedity, or from the testified. "imposition, paid fomitines upon the confumption of the commodity, or frequently upon the retail fale, which is able is flage before the confumption." Blacktone (Com.vol. 1, ch. 8. It was originally included to be a Duty or Tax tilined from commodities the property of the upon been computed area. In general this difficult of the upon been computed area. In general this difficult of the profession of the upon articles manifactured. In a few inflance, dottes are laid lupon imported articles, as upon feveral kinds of fpirits, ten, fugar, coffee, which duties are called excites; they do not consider the safe improperty for denominated, being fonce of their are improved or the safe improperty for denominated, being fugar, coffee, which duties are called excites; the fome of the are improperly to denominated, being collected by the officers of the cultoms, upon the articles in bulk. This is the cafe with liquers imported. See Postlethwaite Dick of Commerce vol. 1. article

The general diffication however observed in England, where we are tore ur for the true meaning of these words, is this; dities on imports, payable at the thele words, is this, dities on imports, payable at the port of entry or debiever at exalled exchan; duties on home manufactures which are usually paid at the manufactory, are called excitent. This diffinction is made, where duties at laid on the fame articles; and by the fame and of Parliment. Thus a duty on conducting the fame and of Parliment. Thus a duty on conducting the fame that is called an Excite. The fame that is called an Excite. The diffinition includes. The diffinition then between customs and excites, when the fame that we have been customs and excites, when the fame that is called an Excite. The diffinition then between customs and excites, we all enablither the between customs and excites, when and excites, we have a support of the familiant of the property of the familiant of t

cifes is well effablished See l'efflethwaite, vol. I. articles, expiren and excep.

What them to the difficient between Impol and Excife or is there any diffinction? The diffinction ferm to be this: Impol is a generical ten, comprending every kind of max, Daty or impolished upon goods, whether imported or home-manufacitied. Excife is one species of this tax, viz. a dury of one manufactures, and in three or four inflances, has seen extended to the retail fale of facters commodish.

of fareign commodian.

As the foregoing efficient of Imposite different from the common ideas it in this flue, it in necessary to those the grounds quite it in the fareign.

to have the grounds q which it flands:

That Impef comprisends every frecies of tax or duty whether on import exports, or manufactures, is deducible first, from their vation of the word; the o-

ducible first, from the envarion of the word; the original denoting anyluty, charge or burden upon fome person or thing. Secondly, the word has been generally used in this maprehensive fense by the best lengths writers. If s, then Except is one species of Ing. 18, and it is to end-retood in England.

The best compiles of distinguished with an Ing. 18 to be any rax, tollor travec. A land 18x is an Ing. 18 upon land, in the trustenes of the word; and the dupon land, in the trustenes of the word; and the dupon land, in the trustenes of electron, upon chimacy-abackney coaches, if strictly speaking an Ing. 28 or backney coaches, if strictly speaking an Ing. 28 or Parliament, and that which is so impered in an Ing. 28 or an inspession of the world in our language. But not to difinitions of the world in our language. But not to reft on etymology, let us attend to common practice, or the popular feele of the world.

izet on etymology, let us attend to common practice, or the popular feele of the word.

Pofflethwaite, who treats expressly of commerce, defines impost to be, "a tax or dwy haid by the fove"reign authority, upon such merchandizes are as "brought from foreign coharries; it is sometimes 
"applied to a tax imposed upon domestic productions 
and manufactures." It sies not appear by this definition, that a particular mode of levying, and collecling a tax is necessary thought the right of the collection of the land, it seems that any tax or day may be denominated an Impst. To come nearer to the point 
the Excise itself it seelled an Impst, in an retinance 
of the Commons, deel 16.93; the Impst of Excise; for the calls it "anyland impstition," imposition here 
ignifying the thing land, in preselfely equivalent to Lejest. So that the best writers on the fullyest of duties 
use Imposit in the extensive sense a distinction between an 
In this state we have made a distinction between an

In this flare we have made a diffinction between an In this tare we have made a diffinition between an Inspirad and n-kerje, making one to be a duty patable on the first importation; the other a duty payable by the retailer. But the diffinition is, in a great measure, a creature of our own; and it ratifes from our mittaking largest for explain. We not largest as the English do Captons whereas both Excise and Captons requality. ly Impofit. Thus the word Impofidoes not make a dif-tinct head of duties in Enlith writers, for it compre-hends all. Positer waite, Blackstone, the Parliamentary in thele word, "Ao Nate hair, witnout in e content of "of Congrefs, lay any limpolis or duties on imports or "of Congrefs, lay any limpolis or duties on imports or "exports, except what may be abfoliotely necessary for "executing its infection—laws," "The question that of the property of the head of Costum—and the duties paid on the retail

any State is an Injeft or Day upon imports according to the letter and finite of the Conditation. To determine the question, let us first discover the true meaning on which the whole depends.

The taxes had by government or goods, wares, merchandize or mandactures fall under the following demoninations; Dutier, Import, comprehending even to confecte of the word in the conditution.

But if the word I need the configuration of the word in the conditution.

the Confliction.

But if the wird Impos did not comprehend Impose for so to refrainthe States from Inving the day; yet the word Impose states from Inving the day; yet the word Impose states the problem of every possible method of levying money on imports. This word is universal to in fignification, ind the Convention, in wording that for the Continuation, feen to have been a wase of form mileonship time of the word Impose, and therefore used to the AD Invited is of an equivocal mention. They after a words of general import; "Impose, to Daties." They could not see thesh in different tone, the all Impose are to Daties. They could not see thesh in different tone, the all Impose and the seed of th Daties. They could not the therh in different tenie, for all I supplied to Esting; but they field Daties as an explenatory freim more generally endershood. The far we meet, with little difficulty. But an explanation of the subsequent part of the clear is not easily. The question depends on the true meaning of the world of the country is not an explanation of the subsequent part of the clear is not easily. the words imports and exports.

(The remainder of this number in surnext.)

Eleazer & Wm. Porter, Have just recorrei a fresh supply of English and West

GOODS.

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Bar-Iron and Seel, and affortment of Hollow and Creekery WArie—Pohen and Southong Tea,—all of which will be fold reasonable for Cash, or hertered for moff kinds of country Produce.
All those who are indebted to faid Fogrags, either

by Book or kote, are defired to make immediate par than fix months.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be fied without further nance, this adventile. ment must be considered as a sufficient apology. Hadley, Jeb. 17, 1790.

## Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICE IS and SOLDIERS who are entirled to n advantageous fale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE,

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations and long flanding on which any things is due to the fast feriber, it not feetled before the first day of Aprill art will be lodged to 185 creditors or forme attoring hand to be collected. Between this time and that hand to be collected. Ecrowat this time and tan he will receive in payment, Pot and Pearl Afhes, Sah of Lye, Afhes, Botter, Flax, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce that will realize cash. After the timely warning, he expects that no one will take any exceptions to any trouble he may be obtiged to thight ions to any trouble he may be obliged to fulled
—ALL persons to whom he is indebted are dehem — ALL perions to fired to call on him for payment.

EDWARD BILLINGS

(8.1)

Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790.

The Subscribers Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the creditors of the efface of JOSHUA WINSLOW, late of Earre, decasted, herby give notice, that the time of their Os-million is lengthened by the Hon. Judge of Probus, from the fifth day of January laft, three months, and that they full attend at the house of Capt. John Au-wood, of Barre, innholder, on the lail Mooday of the and the two following mouths from four to fix o'clock EZRA IONES.

Earre, Jan. 6, 1790.

## NOTICE

Is hereby gives, that a for of land lying in the tow of Wendell, No. 56, is taxed in my tax bills for the year 1788, as follows, viz. State tax, 15, 44. Town tax, 85, 10d. 1g. Mini-terial inv.

Unless faid taxes are paid on or before the feed

Unless tall taxes are paid, on or before the feeder Monday in March next, fo much of faid land will it fold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling hoofe of De-con Jonathan Ofgo od, innholder at faid 'Wendell, ai will be fufficient to discharge faid taxes, with nextilry charges.
Said Lot taxed to Ethan Wetherhee.

DAVID WHITAKER, Conflable. Wendell, Feb. 3, 1790.

Thomas's Collection Sacred Musick,

Pol SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and Beers's

## ALMANACKS

By the groce dozen, or fingle, for fale at this office.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 17, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Publified by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. IV.

A Sit is a matter of importance that possifiments found be infirited equally and impartially, according on the nature and aggravation of offences, i.e. that no man's wealth fipuld keren him from the infiny julk-due on the one hand, and no man's possity or want of frends explote him to a punishment partial or unit, on the other-foitis, at leaf, equally important to guard/againf an unwarranuble feverity in the execution of peal laws. That the criminal laws of many entire of frence and their execution hardhoet's or guardiaghing an anwarrangame revents in the excritical penal layer. That the criminal laws of many
places are over fewer, and their execution hardmen's &
injectics, "calculated to nominit the feeds of cruelty,
which are left too natural to the human hard, rather
than answer the hencrelinent purpose of society, is a
truth which, in this enlightened age and country, will
hardly be disputed. This is not only the case in all
places where the enjoyment of life and property derends on a tyrants' breath, but even where the efcentials of civil liberty are enjoyed. The fewer laws
of England with regard to their, forgery, and other
intructions upon property are undoubted inflament
of this. The unury capital panishments which rake
places in strike of that manner, of inclumes for trivial
ender, are differning to the fealings of humanity.—
From the view of this over feverity, some have perford dicarding capital punishments wholly from feelety, errain cales of murder. This, if funishes not, is
an epinion advanced by the Marquin of Becaria, and is
abpeat from a late publication of his upon the subappear from a late publication of his upon the subappear from a late publication of his upon the subshoped by the celebrated Dr. Ruth, of Philadelphia, an appears from a late publication of his upon the fubjoff. But I leave the defence of this to foch logenious gentlemen as fee canfe to efpoufe it. I final neverthelis heard the defence of this proposition, vizthis no attack upon property what ower, however
flagrantly unjust, can, (accheding to the law of nature,
say the eternal rute of right, which either is, or ought
to be the foundation of all civil infitutions, in every
cumunity incer the forefeiture of life. To fet life
in compenition with property is undeabtedly to fet the
lister too high a and I prefume no benervolent man case,
in the cilm moment of dispatienates reflection, with to later too high; and I prefame no beneroten man can, in the calm moment of dispationate rediction, with to have hir interell fectured as to great expense. That liw of the author of our holy religion, which is the finduit of time benevolence, will I think be found, if applied, explicitly to condemn fuch a defire, viz. to do nothers as we would have others do to us. There is no man in the proper exercise of reason, but is could not be a set of the second before the higher than he does his property. Skin for kin, all that a man hath will he give for his life, is a proposition on left true, hecause sport to highly as he does his was life must fine and climates his property to highly as he does his was life until if in this case he in edges according to the sature of things, then, by the rule above, an ann ought to chimate his property to high as he does the life of another. Laws then founded upon principles of benovelies than the property of another: Upon this pine rules that the property of another: Upon this pine. a thecalm moment of dispattionate reflection, with to we emmate he property to high as he does the life idfanather. Law then founded upon principles of benceolesce, must confider the life of one fubject as of more
relae than the property of mother. Upon this principle is a Libink evident, that the crime of theft, tho
highly injuriour in fociety, and undoubneally deferving
prolibment, according to in dement, yet cannot inny case in judice incur the forfeiture of life, whether
the rities folish be great or finall, or whether it be a
final fecond, thind, or any fature instance of theft.

The thief higher so man in any thing which he confiden as in any respect of equal-value, with his life, and
to does may justly forfeit his own—for the reparation
cognition be according to the runner of the injury. For
this we have the fanction of the divine law giver. Not
is the case foolier of as to make death a justly deferved
penalty, tho locks, bolts or have be broken through no
come at the hing folier. It is hat their fill, and these
bolts and hars are only-property. Exem the crime of
borlary which is the higheft species of lates, and hyour laws capital, yet I think lought not to be punished
with death. For the house bonds and his for
lead the bonds, and all the wealth it crantaics, without
injuring the inhabitants, it would be but their fill.

If it be faid that bonde breaking is not only theft, but
implies intentional injury even to the lives of the inhabitants, I answer, that the intent of the civil law is
to possible actions and not intentions. Intended addrons
which never have been brought into effect, until be
referred for a higher tribunal. How then is troofficnaturally deferve, because there are form grounds to
furget; that the criminal might intend to confider
on justily deferve, because there are form grounds to
furget; that the criminal might intend to make the
form of the criminal might intended one
intilly deferve, because there are form grounds to
furget; that the criminal might intended one
intilly deferve, because there are form grounds to
furget; tha

purpose, the law meddles not with his intention purpose, the law meddles not with his intention. So, if a man breats open a bonder in the night, and fleat but arresper nothing further; let him intend or not introd any thing against the life of the occupant, the action is only an action of their, and the criminal sam only be-punished as a thief—nishfe is therefore not forfested. poninged as under married the state of the strength of the str of illulary, which is an evidence that the terror of death deters from it. But in my opinion, the danger of an immediate differency and convidion deters ren times more. If a house should be broken up and tubbed with the same facility, and without any more danger of an immediate discovery that articles without dury can be feerencied, the threatened positionment of death would not stop the treatened positionment of death would not stop the treatened of the The facer danger undoubtedly make a just elimantion of the value of property, but there no where fet it in a ballance with life—but it a man steal be this restore four fold, and if he high networker with to make validation, let him fold to the them.

if he hish not wherewith to make refinition, fer aim be fold for his theft. Nothing faid about haging, whisping, impriforment, or paying cots of court, as part of his fortence.

Nor is it I apprehend a clear cafe, that high way robbery ought, a very inflance of it, to be punished with dash. This is full how an attack upon property. with daith. This is fill but an attack upon property. Tit doubtlefs attended with many aggravating circumsfances, fish as actual violence offered, and even life, threatened—and probably it could fonctime be wron attended with murder in case of refinance. But fopposing one man threatens the life of another, yet makes no attempt upon his property, he is not paintable with death—and supposing he takes away his property in a clandedline manner, without violence, it is not capital. But will it aut he difficult to fey by what rule of tight two crimes, mither of which taken separately, are capital offences, yet should deferre capital paintlement when joised—in the same action. That fuch villains as well as many other pets of society, for set their liberry more can dispute—but whether life is actually forseited is another manner. If a robber not only threaten life but admuly its is away, then the actually torreited is another matter. It a robor noe only threaten life but affully take is away, then the nature of his offeres is alter d—its no longer for robery but for moder that fuch amont it called in question—then it is life ballanced with life, which must be many a of his offered is after d—wises longer for robbary but for murder that fuch an one is called in queffian—then it is life ballmaned with life, which small be
viewed much more agreable to the principles of judrice. But doubtlefs are with be full a mistee the point
hare; for shough felonous encroschments-apon properity are fomedines punished with death; yet this does not
anceffarily for life in the hillance with proparty, but
with the welfare of fociety, which is dee thing principally intraded by the law—and though there hean preportion between the value of one max a property,
and asnother man's life; yet this foceity and welfare of
a commutaity is of infantly more worth than the lives
of numbers of corrept members, who are nuifances to
the fame, and that therefore arrempts upon property,
which don antital injury to fociety, may and coght to
be punished with death. But although this principle
much be admired as jud, yet it is desbulled judde to be
mifrapplied, as I am fully perfused it is in this take.
If in it this evident, that fuch inflances of feveral
treated ant to promote the interth of fociety, but the reverfer. For in the full glace, fund fevers have to defend property operate unregally, by punishing with
from four forth of each federate, and letting others
pals with impanty. Sangy which are taken by
the starty and designing, to domin the property offered
fumple, unwary, and perhaps of the succession, are
doubtlefs in themselves as really criminal as metally in the starty and designing, to domin the property offered
fumple, unwary, and perhaps of the succession, are
donabled in themselves as really criminal as forceitmen
in some maxime, impelled by the prefing calls of nocessity. Naw though thet has you to be enoughly and
one of the public, yet carefed and praifed for their
ingenity; and fome of the others, pointfact with
death; conviction inflantly raths upon the mind, that
a has which operant of one meanally is not founded upon fast and, pasion, hat spon the principles of self-

dangling in the sir, a fimilar crime to that for which he fuffers has been committed under the gallows. The frequency of executions makes them familiar, takes afrequency of executions makes them familiar, inkes a-way their terror, and to deftroys their use. Such is the confiltution of our natures, that a frequent cor-respondence with fobjects of terror takes away the ter-trop of them. The foldier grows familiar with wounds and blood, and the phylinan grows familiar with dis-cide and death. The frequency of executions make them be confidered as things of course, little better than mer matters of amafement—the repetition of foch spectacles, has a direct tendency to defauch the metals, viriate the trife, and delivey the femilibility of the human leart. The way therefore to have expiral punishments finite ferror, is to have them as feldom as possible, and never but in case of crimes the mid agpunithment first terror, is to have them as feldom as possible, and never but in case of crimes the most aggrerated. For should an attempt to made by capinal punishments to extripate the whole, race of villates, they will be found like so many Themax's, others would indicately spring up out of their assessments of the publick. So that living spectacles of tetror, while they are more profitable as a community; and more agreeable to a sprint of benevoleance, would be more effectual to present crimes, as well as leave the suprementable to a sprint of benevoleance, would be more as a sprint of the second of the community of the second of the community of the second of t arbitat of the universe, the fole Lord of life, except it, flock eafes where the that given express termonal edotace its saway. Let furth crimicals them live to be a warning to other, let them live during the time the sall-wife disposer of evens fres meet to continue them in the place of repentance, and let them live to make founder restriction to an ionized community for the enormity, of their crime in the continue that the same of their crime is the same of the continue that the

Thefe abferrations are not mere natten of speculation, but verified by succorroverable fields. In communities where the laws are mod fanguinary, and executions mod frequent, strended with all the borns of this gibber, rack, wheel, borning, and impaling alive—there the morals are modifically deprayed, sertimes modification of the modification of the modification of the modification of the modification within one hand, and on the other the modification within a modification of the frem crimes, are treated with a modification of the frem crimes, are treated with a modification of the frem crimes, are treated with a modification of the frem crimes, are treated with a modification of the free crimes and other callern nations; are influences of this. We may also feel a exemplified in communities, concerning which we may obtain more regular informathis. We may allo fee is exemplated in communities, concerning which we may obtain more regular information. In South and North Britain, the laws refuglating riolent increachments upon property are different. In Southand theft is rarely, possible with death—in England sways, if the article follow exerced a small fperified value—yet flezling has been, and fill continuous to be much more frequent in England than in Scotland. In the flats of New York the laws bays been land. In the first of New York the lawe baye been much more fanguinary, and executions much more frequent for trainage upon moperty than in New England. Yet there finch crimes have been more frequent. Capital punishments, if I am rightly information red, risely also place in Sweden-And the late Emperifs Enfabeth, of Ruffa; entirely abolithed capital punishments, out of her dominants yet it has not been from to need to the control of the red to the control of the cont been found to increase estimes. These inflances are, it think similare to how, that multiplying capital punishments does not answer the end proposed, via. to promote the welfare of fociery, but rather truch to the hardening of offsmeer, depraving of morals, and increasing of crimer. Rather, if we will promote the self-interest of fociery, let the principles of benevolence have their full forpe, and then every law with the penalty amenced with earry conviction home to the conticence which is a people's greatest fective. Happy for us we are in a land where the law are as little language are self-under the self-under rion, is the opinion of

IMPARTIALIS.

THE OBSERVER

No. XV.

(Concluded from our left.)
Encifes and duties as trade, imposed by microtical States, incapiles; entit the rights of the Federal Confitution.
An extract from an enquiry into the excise laws of

An extractron in enquiry into the Connection in commerce is in article of goods broader in a foreign country, either by land or water, chiefly by water. An expert is an article of home produce or manufacture may be exported;—but till not confidered as an expert, unleft schally time abroad. Duties on export an export and put of the roots.

thisment of the goods.
Now it will be admitted that every article of mark