

TOBACCO.

IN the 16th volume of Rymer's *Federal*, there is the following record of an order of King James I. A. D. 1624.

"Whereas tobacco, being a drug of late years found out, and brought from foreign parts in small quantities, was taken and used by the better sort, both now and then only as physic to preferre health; but it is now at this day, thro' evill custom and the ruler ion thereof, excessively taken by a number of rioters & disorderly persons of mean and base condition, who do spend most of their time in that idle vanity, to the evil example and corrupting of others, and also to confine the wages which many of them get by their labor, not caring at what price they buy that drug—By which immoderate taking of tobacco the health of a great number of our people is impaired, and their bodies weakened and made unfit for labor—Be it therefore that also a great part of the treasure of our land is lost and exhausted by this only drug licentiously abus'd by the mercantors—all which enormous inconveniences we do well perswice to proceed principally from the great quantity of tobacco daily brought into this our realm, which excess might, in great part, be restrained by some good imposition to be laid upon it—Wherefore we command our treasurer to order all custumers, foreyers, &c. to demand and take five shillings and eight pence on every pound weight of tobacco brought into it."

Dont laugh at King James's far conjuring up to many trifling effects of the use of tobacco; yet at our ancestors who, when they first arrived in America, ascribed all manner of vices and evils to the custom of drinking *whisky*, and proffered it as a dangerous practice. We have recent instances of more *disorderly* *impositions*. Mr. Genet has been as much alarmed about some medallions of Kings in the President's drawing room, as ever King James was at the use of tobacco. This tobacco, this monstrous drug! said James, used by *common people*; Why our people's health will be ruined, their bodies will be weakened that they can't work, our treasure will be exhausted; riots, licentiousness, corruption! A world of horrid consequences follow this despicable, this alarming use of tobacco!—*Disorderly*, cries Mr. Genet, *disfractory*! Echoes the democratic Society: A figure of that monster, that devil incarnate, a King in the President's house! Why is France this a signal for rallying? Such a house would be down in ten minutes, and its own *et alia laudem*. Monarchy, conspiracy, treason! A medallion of a King, in a free country! Where there's a plot, liberty can exist a twelve months down with this giant of tyranny!—This medallion, no bigger than a goose egg, is a giant, a colossus of monarchy and aristocracy, that will prostrate liberty, and bind you all in fetters.

And to see frenzies also instigating courts and monarchs and nobles, is a most frightful thing!—What! A frenzied spirit like his money like a nobleman's? A slave! it is a most pitiful thing to see a levi in a free country, where people are dressed in rags and powdered up as white as snow. How can such people prefer their liberty? Besides, the people in America make bows, some of them very handsome bows, just as they do in envoys. Blew me, how dangerous, how fatal to liberty!—Why in a free country, men ought not to do as they please; if they are ever so industrious and get money, they ought not to spend it, because aristocrats do the same in Europe. If they are ever so able, they ought not to wear rags, like aristocrats, but *true cloth*. They ought not to have courtly manners and etiquette. They ought not to address each other with mincing and scraping and fow words; but walk up to a friend, as friend and friend as a crow-bar, flap him on the shoulder, and say "how fat you, old honks." This is true plain democratical simplicity, and not at all hostile to liberty. In short white-leystones, kings, and aristocrats walk on their feet, republicans ought to go on their heads.—Every thing in Europe ought in America to be turned *topsy turvy* before liberty can be safe.

Dont laugh at King James for his *terrors* about Tobacco.—Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.

RIOT at BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.) October 23.—It being within one week of the time when the present *Confidables* go out of office, and there remaining between six and seven hundred pounds uncollected of the full payment towards the damage done by the rioters in July 1791, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Barrs, one of the *Confidables*, went with proper afflatus, to the house of one Wood, in *Litfield* street. Wood refused to pay the sum he had been assessed, and behaved very impudently; a considerable concourse of people instantly appeared at the door, and became so disorderly, that the officers were obliged to desist and retire.

BENJAMIN CORBIN,

Priatfield, Feb. 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all non-

resident Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Wefhampton; that their Lands are taxed in the year 1793.—Duley said taxes are paid by the 1st day of April next, or they may expect, I shall collect, at the law offices of Joseph KINGSLEY, Junr. Col. Wefhampton, February 6, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, immediately,

a quantity of BOARDS, and SHINGLES,—also a quantity of SLIT-

WORK.—Enquire of the Printer.

Nottingham, Feb. 12, 1794.

West-Boston Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this new and spacious avenue into the town of Boston, is now completed, and ready for their accommodation. Travellers and *Tenants* from the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, and Berks, the State of Vermont, and adjoining parts of New-Hampshire, may now have nearly two miles in their distance, pass over a Causeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through streets the most central, direct and commodious, to the Town-House, MARKET, od LONG-WALK.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors
of said Bridge.

BOSTON, JAK. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the same as at Charlestown Bridge, are the Rates of Toll: viz.

Each Post-Paſſenger two-thirds of a penny.

One-Person and Horse two-pence and two-thirds of a penny.

Each Wheel Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.

Each Single-Horse and Chair or Sleigh, eight pence.

Each Coach, Chariot, Phæton, and Curricle, one-shilling.

All other Wheel Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horse, six pence each.

Neat Cattle or Horses, exclusive of those rode, or in carriages or teams one penny and one-third of a penny each.

Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.

To each Team one person and no more to be allowed as driver, and to pass toll free.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. J. and N. E. RUM, by the hhd. or bbl.

Big Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.

Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Cafe.

Sacred and Big Liqueur Wine in qt. Cask,

and excellent.

Big London Porter, by the groce or doz.

Liverd and Liver Oil, by the bbl.

Big Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or less.

East India Sago, of an excellent quality,

the bag or less.

Leaf and Lamp Sugars, by the cwt. or less.

Big Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.

Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.

Alfalfa by the cwt. or doz.

Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Fray.

Lot No. 7, laid to Samuel Hindale.

Lot No. 45, laid to William Arms.

Lot No. 89, laid to Major Williams.

Part of Lot No. 47, laid to Conifer Arms.

Land originally in Sheldene.

Part of Lot No. 40, laid to Samuel Barnard.

Lot No. 78, laid to Eben Hindale.

Part of Lot No. 58, laid to Major Williams.

Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hindale.

Land in what is called Sheldene.

Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard.

And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of April next, no sale of said lands, will then be held at public vendor, at the house of Mr. Peter Clark in said Conway, at 1 o'clock, P. M. will be sufficient to discharge the fine with intervening charges.

JUDAH CLARK, Collector.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues

the business of BOOK BINDING

nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Rent Books, Merchant's Account Books, &c. to any patter, may be had on the front notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES, &c.

Davie's Sermons, &c.

Pike's Arithmetick, &c.

Harrington's Biblical

Holy Bible, &c.

Youngman's Companion.

Interleaving Memoirs.

Life of Gardner, &c.

Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.

Friend of Youth, &c.

Stroud's Manual Exercise.

Horsey's Meditations.

Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints.

Divine Songs, &c.

Copper Plates, &c.

Primers, &c.

Ink Powder, &c.

Sealing Wax, &c.

Wafer, Gold Leaf, &c.

Gloves, &c.

Palm Books, &c.

Spelling Books, &c.

Blank Books, &c.

Whol. & Red.

Mercerized Cotton.

A Collection of Songs.

A variety of Children's Books.

Alphabets, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 13, 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations, I have the honour

to assure you that

the conduct of your commissioners

has been perfectly regular,

and that they have been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 14, 1791.

Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 15, 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 16, 1791.

Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 17, 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 18, 1791.

Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information

on my part respecting the

conduct of your commissioners,

and that they had not been

authorized to make any

negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 19, 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging

the receipt of your letter of yesterday,

relative to the non-execution of the

treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have been induced to believe

that the cause of this non-execution

arose from a want of information