RETIREMENT.

NOT him I praise, who from the world retir'd,
By no enlivening gen'rous passion fir'd,
On slow'ry couches slumbers life away,
And gently bids his active powers decay;
Who fears bright glory's awful face to see,
And shuns renown as much as infamy.
But blest is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leisure public virtue bears;
Who, tranquil, ends the race he nobly ran,
And decks repose with trophies labor won;
Him honor, follows to the sacred shade,
And crowns, propriety, his declined head;
In his retreats their harps the Muses string,
For him, in lays undought, spontaneous sing;
Friendship and truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with state;
And round the bower, wherein wisely great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, and verdant laurels rise.

EDUCATION.

THE importance of manners, or graceful deportment in instructors of youth, has been little attended to. The acquisition of scientific knowledge is an object of unspeakable consequence—but Manners from the man—and the future happiness and success of children are more intimately connected with a just, an easy, and dignified mode of address than they are with the bare attainments of a common school education. The WORCESTER SPECULATOR, No. 47, contains among many others, the following judicious remarks.

"I was pleased with an observation which a sensible "farmer made some time ago, when a number were "conversing on the qualifications of school masters. He "lived in a town that was noted for the neglect of "schools, and for endeavoring to evade the law re"specting grammar schools. It was his opinion, he "said, tho' a common man might be found capable "of teaching children to spell, read, write, and cipher "with exactness, a *gentleman* (as he expressed himself) "tho' not more capable in these respects, was greatly "to be preferred, because of the influence and skill "he would have in establishing decency and order in "the school, and in forming the manners of the chil"dren, and in preventing or curing any awkwardness "in their way of speaking or behaving. An obser"vation this worthy of the consideration of those "whose business it is to provide for schoolmasters, or "to employ them."

NAIL ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for regulating the Manufacture of Nails, made for Sale or Exportation within this Commonwealth, and repealing all Laws heretofore made for that Purpose.

BE it *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of September next, all nails exposed for sale or exportation in any town or place within this Commonwealth, shall be of the assize following, that is to say:

Every thousand of two penny nails shall weigh one pound and fourteen ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than three quarters of an inch.

Every thousand of three penny nails shall weigh two pounds and eight ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than seven eights of an inch.

Every thousand of four penny nails shall weigh three pounds and twelve ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than one inch and a quarter.

Every thousand of six penny nails shall weigh seven pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than one inch and three quarters.

Every thousand of eight penny nails shall weigh ten pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than two inches and one eighth.

Every thousand of ten penny nails to weigh thirteen pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than two inches and one half.

Every thousand of twenty penny nails to weigh twenty pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than three inches and one quarter.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen of each town, where nails shall be made for sale as aforesaid, are hereby authorised and required, some time in the month of March or April annually, to appoint some suitable person or persons to be Inspector or Inspectors of nails within such town, who shall be sworn by the Clerk of such town, or by some Justice of the Peace in the same county, to the faithful performance of his or their duty, and shall receive as fees from the owner of such nails, eight pence for every cask of nails so inspected; and it shall be the duty of every Inspector of nails appointed in manner aforesaid, carefully to inspect every cask of nails made for sale or exportation, in such town or place; and if he shall find that the same are made conformably to the assize and quality herein before directed, he shall brand the same with the letters A. P. and the name of the town or place where he inspects the said nails, and the Inspectors name shall be at large on one head of the cask containing the same.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Inspector of nails, appointed and sworn as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any neglect or fraud in inspecting nails contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act—or shall mark with their respective brands or stamps, any cask containing nails made for sale, which they have not actually and thoroughly inspected, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of FOUR POUNDS for every cask of nails so falsely marked, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of record proper to try the same, by any person who will sue and prosecute therefor—and every cask of nails that may be offered for sale or exportation on and after the said first day of September, which shall not be branded and stamped in manner herein before directed, shall be forfeited; one half of such forfeiture to accrue to the person who shall seize the same by virtue of a warrant to be issued by some Justice of the Peace, on proper information for that purpose, and the other half to the poor of the town where such nails may be found.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall knowingly put into any cask, after the same has been branded and inspected as aforesaid, any nails which have not been examined and approved of by the Inspector of the town where said nails were manufactured, and shall expose the same for sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall for every cask exposed for sale, forfeit and pay the sum of TWENTY POUNDS, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every thousand of nails shall be computed, not less than five score to the hundred, and all nails which may be manufactured for sale or exportation as aforesaid, shall be made of Iron of a suitable quality, tough, well wrought and rose-headed.

And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer of nails shall presume to sell any nails of either of the denominations aforementioned, not being of the quality and assize required by this act, shall for every thousand of nails so sold, forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE SHILLINGS, and in the same proportion for a lesser quantity; to be sued for and recovered to the use of the prosecutor, in any Court proper to try the same.

Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be considered as controuling the manufacture and sale of nails cut and made from cold Iron, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding: And all laws heretofore made regulating the making nails are hereby repealed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 20, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 20, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

THOMAS DAWES, President, pro tem.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Managers of the *Massachusetts* STATE LOTTERY, cannot but express the satisfaction they feel at the encouragement which has been given by the public to the first class—this has been so complete, notwithstanding the short period fixed for the drawing, as not only to enable them to conform to the hour assigned for that purpose, but to observe this punctuality without returning a single ticket into the public Treasury. During the operation of the Lottery thus far, they have endeavoured to ascertain the opinion of every class of people, as to the principles of another Scheme, and have conformed to what appeared to them to be the general interest and wishes of the majority. To throw the chance in favour of the adventurer's saving himself, by making the number of prizes greater than the number of blanks; and in addition to this, to leave to his fortune, the large proportion of *rich Prizes*, which the following Scheme exhibits, the Managers thought would be a favourable plan for the *less wealthy*, and not unworthy the attention of others. The small deduction of TEN per cent. (which is two & a half per cent. less than any heretofore published) must be acceptable to every one who wishes to be concerned: They therefore offer this *second Class* to the publick, in hopes of the continuance of that rapid sale of tickets which they have hitherto experienced—and assure them that they shall always attend to what may appear to be the general sentiment, as to the mode of circulating a Lottery, which is designed for the general good, by lessening the taxes of the people.

The Managers again pledge themselves for that punctuality as to the time of drawing this class, and as to the publishing and payment of the prizes, which has been observed in the first.

☞ More PRIZES than BLANKS.

SCHEME
OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE
STATE LOTTERY,

POSITIVELY to commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 15th of MAY next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, and a list of the prizes to be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at FOUR DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
10	of	100	are	1000
2	of	80	are	160
2	of	70	are	140
18	of	50	are	900
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
35	of	20	are	700
40	of	10	are	400
50	of	8	are	400
100	of	6	are	600
2690	of	4	are	10760
3008 Prizes,				21360
2992 Blanks.		Deduction,		2400
		Premiums,		240
6000 Tickets,				24,000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.
20 To the first Number drawn Blank.
25 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
30 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
35 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
40 do. On the 5th day drawing.
50 Last number drawn Blank.
30 The number next regularly preceding the highest prize.
30 The number next regularly following do.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 6, 1790.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

TO BE SOLD BY

TEMPERANCE GIBBS,

NEAR CLARK'S FERRY

Northampton, April 9th, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, *(on easy terms)*

THE whole, or part of the Estate on which AARON WHITNEY, Esq. now resides, situate in Northfield, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premises.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 191.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I'm all out of breath
And near swelter'd to death
By running to get my self here:
That before the Court's sitting
This sequel to get in,
That *perfect* my work may appear.

IMPARTIALIS.

THERE is a great fitness and propriety, both in the nature of things, and from immemorial usage, that publick addresses should terminate with a particular application of the subject—a custom which I have ever scrupulously attended to, and which I should not now have omitted, but from an accidental cast that the main body of my address might appear before the next session of the Supreme Judicial Court in this County—as you see it is calculated chiefly (and I confess my design in it was) to impress on the minds of those who read it, just ideas of the *management* of that Court at their last session in this County, which I think every one of you must *reprobate* in your own minds, if decency should cause you to refrain from so open an avowal of it as I have done. But lest I should exhaust your patience, I will proceed—and first, then, I think my subject a matter of caution to *all men*, that you universally and invariably pursue such courses as tend to the prevention of all evil; as thereby the frequency and partiality of punishments will be nearly or finally done away. As first, the frequency will be done away, because it is evidently owing to the frequency of offences that it exists; as every one who with the least candour attends to the history of the proceedings of our courts of justice, will readily perceive. Secondly, as to the partiality of them, who that reads what I have hinted about the proceedings of said Court can have a doubt remaining.

Thus having finished what I meant to observe, on the first general head, I will now with your indulgence, pass to the second general head—which is, that our subject affords great matter of consolation to all rogues, even the chief of them. And here again I shall divide my second general head into two branches. And first further to address young rogues, you whose minds feel a remorse at the commission of crimes, who from the force of good education, still feel some yearnings towards virtue—let me exhort you to strive, ardently strive, to cherish those inclinations to return to courses of virtue. But if you find that the temptation to the commission of crimes, like a torrent bears down all your resolutions to oppose it; for great indulgence must be made on account of the forces of temptation, especially with youth—and I am likewise sensible that in this stage, you will be assaulted and perhaps treat with discordant opinions—one class of men will tell you there is an implied contract between you and the society you live in, or a kind of natural allegiance due from you to government—or that you have laid yourselves under the particular obligation of an oath, to aid in the support of government—and that in the first place, the implied contract or natural allegiance as they term it, supposes that you, in consideration of the protection you receive from the public, do on your part, agree not, to violate the laws of society, and that you will by all *lawful* ways in your power, assist government in the detection and prevention of crimes, in their natural tendency, calculated to destroy the peace and good order of society. And further me to observe to you, that these persons do not appear to me to be seekers of the good of others, but *self-seekers, forsooth*: & further, that if you, as an individual, form one part of the contracting parties, and the whole body of society forms the other—you are clearly in this case equal to the whole body of society, and may dissolve the contract when you please.

With regard to the second case stated, that is, where you have actually sworn allegiance to the government, I am happy in agreeing in sentiment with one of the greatest sages of antiquity, for wisdom, on that head, viz. that

He that imposes an oath breaks it,
Not he who for convenience takes it.

If, I say, you find your good resolutions thus overborne by temptation, let me inform you that your feet now stand on slippery places—for your character at present is such, that you are according to my plan, admissible as witnesses against others—and should you be called upon and testify truly, that might provoke others to testify against you, and thereby a great *sin* might be brought to light, *to the depravity of human nature*. Your only safety now consists in immediately fixing the burdens of virtue and fixing such stain in your own characters, as to disqualify you from being witnesses—and associating only with those of the same debasement, then according to my plan you are rendered secure against conviction—and that security once well established, a course of *virtue* must be as agreeable as a course of *virtue*. I now come to the application of my subject to the second branch of the division of my second general head, viz. by way of observation to prodigate abandoned villains. To you little need be said, as it cannot have escaped your sagacious observation, that if my plan succeeds, whatever fate may attend small offenders, you are entirely secure—especially if you adhere to the old Proverb,—that "Birds of a feather flock together." But now I am upon Proverbs spare me one observation, which is, that if my plan succeeds, that one which has immemorially been received as true, and which has reflected such great scandal on villains, "that when rogues fall out honest men come by their right," will forever hereafter prove false.

Methinks I hear some of you object, that I have dwelt so much in my address on a reformation of manners. Now a little consideration will, I think, settle that matter in a clear light. My main object being, you see, to get you exempted from being witnesses against each other, and this being a practice admitted ever since the existence of human laws, it became necessary that there should be some important consideration to induce government to vary this mode of practice:—I have therefore, you see, promised a universal reformation of manners, in consequence of it, which you know is no more likely to take place, than that the Ethiopian should be able to change his skin or the Leopard his spots. You may observe that I have interlarded and dwelt much on subjects not connected with the principal object—but this was merely to mask my main design. And now, lest some of you should be under apprehension that you may be tricked by the Lawyers, (for they are a trickish set of men) and thereby be left in the lurch, and brought to conviction, the Legislature having lately made provision that any person may appear to advocate causes in the courts of law—I hereby engage to you, that on proper application I will appear for any of you, provided only that your characters are bad enough to come within the scope of my design. Finally, let me again exhort all mankind, diligently to attend to this plan of general reformation—and to conclude, let me exhort rogues old and young, to lay fast hold on this new horn of salvation, this hitherto unheard of guard and security to them. And that thus doing they may all finally escape conviction, may &c.

IMPARTIALIS.

EXCISE ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to raise a Publick Revenue by EXCISE, and to regulate the Collection thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That on and after the first day of May next, there shall be paid on the following articles, the excise duty to them respectively herein affixed, viz.—

On Madeira Wine, per gallon, one shilling and four pence.
On all other Wines, per gallon, six pence.
On foreign Rum, per gallon, six pence.
On all other foreign distilled Spirits, per gallon, six pence.
On New-England Rum, and distilled Spirits, per gallon, three pence.
On Bohea Tea, per pound, three pence.
On all other India Teas, per pound, one shilling.
On Coffee, per pound, one penny.
On Chocolate, per pound, one penny.
On foreign Loaf Sugar, per pound, two pence.
On all other Loaf-Sugar, per pound, one penny.
On all other Sugar, imported, per pound, half penny.
On Raisins, per hundred weight, three shillings.
On Snuff, per pound, four pence.
On every gallon of foreign Beer, Ale or Porter, in casks three pence.
On all foreign Beer, Ale or Porter, in bottles, per dozen, one shilling.
On all foreign Cheese, per pound, one penny.
On every Coach, Chariot and Post-Chaise, yearly six pounds.
On every Phaeton, and four wheel Chaise, yearly, three pounds.
On every fall-back Chaise, yearly ten shillings.
On every other Chaise, yearly, six shillings.
On every Sulkey and riding Chair, yearly, four shillings.
On every licence granted to an Innholder, twenty-four shillings.
On every licence granted to a Retailer, twelve shillings.

And be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the duties of excise, which by this act are imposed there shall be appointed one Comptroller-General, and one Collector of Excise, in each and every county within this Commonwealth, only in the county of Essex, two Collectors shall be appointed, one in each district thereof, as heretofore divided. And the said Comptroller, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond with sufficient securities, in a sum not less than ten thousand pounds, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, conditioned that he will truly and impartially, according to his best skill and judgment, execute the business by law assigned him, and shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and the Treasurer is hereby empowered to administer the said oath.

And every Collector shall before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond with sufficient sureties to the Comptroller-General payable to him or his successor in office, for the use of the Commonwealth, in a sum not less than the amount of the collections in the county or district for which he shall be chosen the year next preceding his election, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to answer for the default of his Deputies and Inspectors; and shall make oath before some Magistrate, that he will diligently, faithfully, and agreeably to law, perform all the duties of his office: And he shall deliver to the Comptroller, a certificate of his having taken such oath, from the Magistrate, who shall administer the same. And there shall be one or more Inspectors in every port where there is a Continental Revenue Officer; and in each town which is adjoining to another State, to be appointed by the Collector of the county in which such port or town is; and said Inspector shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall be removable from office at the will of the Collector who appointed him.

And be it further enacted, That the said Comptroller General, and the said Collectors shall be appointed by both Houses in their present session, to continue in office until the month of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and afterwards to be chosen in the month of June annually; the choice to originate in either House, and to be sent to the other for concurrence.

Be it enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be as follows, viz.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller-General, to superintend the conduct of all the Collectors throughout this Commonwealth; to demand of them a settlement of all their public accounts agreeably to law; and in case of failure, or neglect of duty in either of them, the Comptroller shall prosecute the delinquent; to point to them a system of official book-keeping, and in general, to give them such instructions relative to their official papers, and conduct conformably to law, as he shall deem necessary, in order to establish an uniformity of proceeding in several offices, and to enable him to render to government, at any time, an accurate statement of the said collections, and of the expence of collecting the same:—That on a settlement of accounts with the Collectors, the Comptroller-General shall make them a reasonable allowance for all official accounts-books; and he shall keep each Collector's accounts seperately, and shall adjust and settle his accounts with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the month of August annually.

It shall be the duty of the Collectors in the several counties or districts, respectively, to appoint in the different ports and towns, assigned in this act, Inspectors and to make returns immediately to the Comptroller General, of the names of the persons, and of the places for which they are so appointed. It shall also be the duty of the Collectors, to obey all such orders as they shall receive from the Comptroller agreeably to law: And they shall settle their accounts with the Comptroller, in the following manner, that is to say,—The Collector of the county of Suffolk, shall settle his accounts on or before the twentieth day of June and December; the Collectors of the several counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth and Bristol, on or before the 1st day of January and July.—And each and every of the other Collectors on or before the fifteenth day of January and July.—And every Collector shall, upon the settlement of his accounts with the Comptroller, make oath, that the accounts exhibited by him are just and true in all parts—and that the oath had been faithfully administered to every licenced and permitted person, agreeably to law, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the Comptroller is hereby empowered and required to administer the same accordingly. And each Collector shall keep constantly hanging up in some conspicuous place in his office, a catalogue of all the persons licenced