

Virginia, July 11th, 1787. My dear brother, I MUST inform you of the glorious work which has lately been done in this State, as I know it will afford you great joy.

The first Sunday 6, the next 21, and the fourth Sunday about 35. I believe no person ever saw such a work in any one circuit; it is not in one or two places, but quite around. It seems it continues, there will be very few accepted.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK. True copy. Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 24. Particulars of the loss of the Schooner Unity, Capt. Williams Warner, of this port.

ON the morning of the 25d of August last, lying in the harbour of Gaudaloupe, the weather squally, attended with heavy rains and gusts of wind by intermissions, and so continuing till one o'clock P. M. when a heavy gale set in at E. N. E.

Petersburgh, July 25, 1787. Dear brother,

THE Lord is carrying on the greatest work through Brunswick, Mecklenburgh and Suffolk, which perhaps, was ever known in any day. Three or four thousand souls attend the preaching in country places on the Sabbath day.

This is a most extraordinary work of GOD, considering that it was all wrought by his grace in the space of but a few weeks. It looks like the dawn of some glorious period. How ought all the pious to unite their prayers, that the Lord may also say, to the north, "give up."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1787.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed to cause,

all such acts, resolves; and other doings of the Legislature, which respect the Commonwealth in general, or the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire in particular, or either of them, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston newspapers, to be also published in the papers printed at Springfield, and at Northampton, in the said county of Hampshire.

And it is further resolved, that all such advertisements for the sale of non-resident lands for payment of taxes, as by law are directed to be inserted in any Boston newspaper, shall in future, be also published in the papers printed at Springfield and Northampton, where the lands to be sold lie in either the counties of Hampshire or Berkshire: any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Read and concurred, SAMUEL ADAMS, President. Approved, JOHN HANCOCK. True copy. Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 24. Particulars of the loss of the Schooner Unity, Capt. Williams Warner, of this port.

Arrived in this city the night before last from a very disastrous and unfortunate voyage at sea. As a number of your customers may be anxious to know the particulars, should be obliged to you to insert the following information in your useful paper.

ON the morning of the 25d of August last, lying in the harbour of Gaudaloupe, the weather squally, attended with heavy rains and gusts of wind by intermissions, and so continuing till one o'clock P. M. when a heavy gale set in at E. N. E.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1787.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed to cause,

Demarara, dismasted, commanded by the Capt. Armstrong, belonging to Piscataqua (New-Hampshire) which Capt. M'Lellan took in tow, and carried into St. Eustacia.

In the unfortunate event were lost in the schooner Unity from this place, Messrs. Joseph and John Henshaw, merchants, and Samuel Cunningham, jun. of Middletown; together with Noah R. Smith, John Norton, and Jonathan Lambert, of Chatham.

The people taken from the wreck, are myself, Mr. Loudon Bailey, mate, John Creemer, Joseph Sharp and Curtis Cumbrock.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Bailey, my mate, and to the rest of the people, for their exertions in endeavouring to save the people and vessel, and their patience and fortitude in their suffering on the wreck.

Your humble servant, Wm. WARNER. Middletown, Sept. 22d, 1787.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Sept. 6. By a gentleman from Green Brier, we learn, that a number of the inhabitants of that county, headed by one Matthews, have lately attempted to stop the court from proceeding to business, and had nearly effected their purpose; but in consequence of the interference of civil authority, Matthews thought proper to retire, and the rest dispersed. It is said Matthews has since been apprehended, and is now in close confinement.

Hudson and Goodwin, Have for Sale near the Bridge, HASTINGS, CLOTHIER'S Press-Papers of the best kind, by the gross or dozen.

Webster's Institute, all parts, by the thousand, groce, dozen or single. Dillworth's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single.

Flax-Seed, TAKEN by SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their house in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods.

WHEREAS John Chester Williams, Esq. of Madley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. Eleazar Miller, jun. John Brown, and Daniel Phoenix, of New-York, his certain, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts, and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a Sowd MARE, two or three years old, a black in her face, one hind foot white, a scar on her off-ham, paces and trots, is not thoroughly broke. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

ALL persons that have any demands on the Estate of A. THOMAS COCHRAN, late of Colrain, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement to the subscriber, as soon as may be. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

AMAZIAH COLLE, Chebasset, Sept. 11, 1787.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1787. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. POLITICAL and MORAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NUMBER XI.

THE liberality to the poor, which commonly bears the name of charity, is so important in the character of a gentleman and a christian, as to merit some attention to learn what it is and when people practise it.

What honest mind does not detest the conduct of the high-worshiper; who violently takes from the rich, in pretence of giving to the poor? If goods or money be taken or detained from their owner, by abuse of law, the action is no more commendable for its charitable intention, than if they be stolen or robbed with the same design.

Events sometimes take place that very much affect the condition of particular persons. Some are made suddenly rich, others as suddenly are made poor, and become special objects of charity.

ble laws, to the same be not imprudent or contrary to the Constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth.

This power of enacting laws is limited, in the declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts by such expressions as these: "Government is instituted for the common good; and not for the profit, honour or private interest of any one man, family or class of men."

To me it would be a new policy, or rather an abuse of words, for men to plead that gifts may be demanded of the rich for the poor, or otherwise than they choose to grant them. I know of no principle of righteousness that will do so.

It is not needless to my present design to say whether I suppose it to be possible that any event should so effect the Commonwealth as to make it a part of justice for the legislature to interfere for the prevention of wrong between debtors and creditors.

Every member of the general court being required to declare his belief of the christian religion, and from obligation of the truth, it is the more evidently proper to apply to the bible which contains that religion for principles and maxims of legislation.

To suspend any laws in favour of any class of men, occasioning a delay of judgment, amounts to the same in respect of its being an act of government, as if the judges were ordered to suspend their judgments, in favour of such description of persons.

I shall allow that the act in question is only a nominal suspension of the laws for collecting debts, except in regard to the payment of them in specie. For it supposes that any creditor that shall be disposed for it may sue and take out execution as formerly; only he is liable to a tender of their specific articles.

During the troubles of last winter the General Court passed an act for suspending the laws for the collection of private debts, under certain limitations. This act was to be in force for eight months. Before that term expired the continu-