MIND superior to BODY.

WHAT is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind, and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the sineſt eye,
To the ſoft ſoothing of a calm reply?
Can comelineſs of form, or ſhape, or air,
With comelineſs of words or deeds compare?
No—thoſe at firſt the unwary heart may gain;
But theſe, theſe only, can the heart retain.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I ſhall be obliged to you to give the following copy of a publiſhment, which I met with in my travels a few years ſince, a place in your paper; it may be of great uſe to thoſe town-clerks, who are now in their buſineſs, as well as have a tendency to produce a good degree of uniformity in ſo important an article of Sunday's entertainment. Yours, Z.

"I *William* ——, of Wilmington, and *Eunice* ——, of Mansfield, called of that God that redeems our ſouls from death by Jeſus Chriſt, and hath made us in humanity, and alſo bound us together, with thoſe cords of love that are called charity—we do hereby publiſh to the world, that we intend marriage; and we alſo deſire the prayers of the brethren in Jeſus. *Amen!*"

ANECDOTE.

A Very avaricious Divine, ſeeing a poor boy of a very promiſing appearance in a deplorable condition, called him to his door, and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, aſked him if he could read; to which he anſwered in the negative: to the queſtions whether he could ſay the Belief and Lord's Prayer, the anſwer was the ſame. Well, ſaid the divine, I will teach you that; ſay after me, "Our Father," ſaid the inſtructor. Our Father? repeated the poor boy; What, your Father as well as mine? Yes, certainly. Then we are brothers! To be ſure we are, was the reply. Why then, rejoined the boy, pulling the cruſt from under his coat, how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

An An in addition to an act, intitled "an act for rendering proceſſes in law leſs expenſive."

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen how far Juſtices of the Peace are authoriſed to continue actions, commenced againſt perſons abſent from the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court Aſſembled, and by the authority of theſame, That when any civil action is commenced before any Juſtice of the Peace, having cognizance of the ſame, if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice by the return of the writ in the ſaid action, or otherwiſe, that the defendant or debtor be abſent from the Commonwealth, at the time of ſerving ſuch writ, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch Juſtice to continue ſuch action for a ſpace of time, not exceeding ſix months, nor leſs than two months, according to the ſuppoſed diſtance of ſuch debtor or defendant, and as to the ſaid Juſtice ſhall ſeem moſt equitable, and there ſhall be the ſame diſtance of time between rendering the ſaid judgment and iſſuing execution thereon as if no continuance were granted; alſo every Juſtice of the Peace in any other caſe, ſhall have power by public proclamation to adjourn the proceſs of any action brought before him for more than four pounds, when equity ſhall appear to require it, not exceeding thirty days.

And whereas no proviſion is made for a plaintiff to proſecute his ſuit commenced before a Juſtice in caſe of the death of ſuch Juſtice during the proceſs:

It is further enacted, That when any Juſtice of the Peace ſhall die or be removed before a judgment given by him is paid and ſatisfied, it ſhall be in the power of any Juſtice of the Peace in the ſame county, to grant a *ſcire facias* upon the ſame judgment for the party againſt whom ſuch judgment was rendered up, to ſhew cauſe if any he hath, why execution ſhould not be iſſued againſt him. And if no ſuch cauſe be known, ſuch Juſtice ſhall cauſe execution to be iſſued on ſuch judgment, in the ſame manner as if the action had been commenced before him.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 26, 1788.

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

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 28, 1788.

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

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved—— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NEW GOODS.

A Good aſſortment of India and European GOODS, now opened and ready for Sale, at LEVI SHEPHARD's Medicinal Store, in Northampton.

April 20, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, a few likely HORSES, for Shipping, from four to ſeven years old—for which European or Weſt-India GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

ONE half of the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of a Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which ſaid buildings ſtand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cyder a year, and lies on the county road, near half a mile weſt of the meeting-houſe.

George Hunt.

Northampton, April 28, 1788.

RUN away from the Subſcriber the 9th inſtant, an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Moger, about 15 years old, dark complection; wore away a check'd ſhirt, ſtriped frock and trowſers, and brown jacket. Whoever will return ſaid boy to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have three pence reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, jun.

Shelburne, April 22, 1788.

THE Subſcribers, Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Jonathan Aſhley, Eſq. late of Deerfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed in Deerfield, from two till ſix o'clock in the afternoon, of the firſt Tueſdays in the three following months, to receive claims againſt ſaid eſtate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Holt,
John Bardwell,
John Williams.

Deerfield, April 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Lands in the town of Windſor, county of Berkſhire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	Town & County.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Joſiah Lawrence,	0 18 2	1 3 11
Noah Nash,	2 5 1	4 8 0
Samuel Watſon's heirs,	1 5 0	
David Parker,	0 6 4	0 8 1
John James,		1 2 8
Benjamin Converſe,	0 3 1	0 4 7
Peter Stevens,	0 7 6	0 15 1
Aſa Kanady,	1 6 2	2 7 0
Jacob Enſign,	0 15 1	1 4 2
Col. Aſa Kimball,	0 7 6	0 8 8
Joſeph Martin,	0 2 11	0 3 4
David Belcher,	0 11 4	0 13 —
Moſes Gleaſon,	0 11 11	0 8 7
Jonathan Ellis,		0 2 0
Ebenezer Lee's heirs,	0 2 6	0 2 11
Elizabet Burnham,		0 16 8
Jeſſe Taft,		0 3 2
Nathan Benjamin's heirs,		0 11 9
Samuel Whitſley,		0 9 1
Joſiah Read,		1 11 8
No. 8, 1d diviſion,	0 7 6	0 5 1
99,	0 7 6	0 5 7
58, 3d diviſion,	0 3 3	0 2 5
52,	0 7 6	0 5 7
70, 2d diviſion,		0 0 9
251,	0 7 6	0 9 8
72,		0 9 6
100,	0 7 6	0 9 4
98,		0 9 7

And unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of June next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. William Clark, innholder in ſaid Windſor, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

RANSFORD MINER, Collector for 1784, 85, & 86.
JOSEPH RIPLEY, Collector for 1786 & 87.
ASA HALL, Collector for 1787.

Windſor, February 20, 1788.

To be Sold,

A FARM, in Aſhfield, containing about 75 acres, a good Houſe and Barn thereon, and a young Orchard, about two miles from the meeting-houſe, lying on the country road. For particulars enquire of RICHARD ALLIS, or Capt. ELISHA AMSDEN, in Conway.

Aſhfield, April 14, 1788.

WANTED,

A Quantity of well dryed

Salts of Eye;

FOR which the higheſt price will be given, one half in Caſh, the other in Weſt-India Goods, at cash prices, by DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, at their Store in Northampton, next door to Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy's tavern.

N. B. CASH given for Old PEWTER at the above Store.

Northampton, April 16, 1788.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE juſt received a large aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms.

Northampton, April 23, 1788.

Sloop INDUSTRY,

For HARTFORD,

ROBERT TAYLOR, of Shelburne, county of Hampſhire, Maſter,

Now lying at Davenport's wharf, in Boſton, and will ſail by the 15th day of May next. For freight apply to the Maſter on board.

April 23, 1788.

To be Sold,

By WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

A little north of Kellogg's tavern, in Hadley,

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, and VARNISH, of the beſt kind.—Likewiſe, WINDSOR CHAIRS; as good and cheap as any where on the continent.

WANTED, a few thouſand of white pine SHINGLES, for which the abovementioned Chairs will be paid.

April 20, 1788.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue, by order of the town of Cheſterfield, in the county of Hampſhire, two Rights of LAND, in and about the center of ſaid town, which will make a number of excellent farms, and is under conſiderable improvements. Said Vendue will be at the houſe of Mr. John Stone, innholder in ſaid Cheſterfield, on the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The purchaſer by giving good ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually, may pay the principal at pleaſure.

By order of the Committee,

BENJ. BATES, Chairman.

April 18, 1788.

ALL Perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Deacon EBENEZER HUNT, late of Northampton, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber for payment—And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, or otherwiſe renew their Obligations.

EBENEZER HUNT, Executor.

Northampton, April 14, 1788.

The PILGRIM,

A Famous bright Bay HORSE, will cover this ſeaſon at the Stable of the ſubſcriber in Amherſt, on reaſonable terms. Said Horſe was lately brought from the State of Connecticut, and is three quarters blooded, of a good ſize, luſty carriage, and is ſaid by thoſe who are good judges, to be as complete a horſe, both for beauty and activity, as can be found in the ſtate. Thoſe gentlemen who may incline to bring their Mares, may depend upon conſtant attendance, from their humble ſervant, SAMUEL BOLTWOOD.

Amherſt, April 25, 1788.

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 of the eſtate of Samuel Barnard, late of Deerfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months from the 7th day of April inſt. being allowed for the creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in and ſupport their claims; We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield on the laſt Wedneſdays in May, July and September next from one to ſix o'clock, P. M.

Jonathan Arms,
John Bardwell,
Samuel Childs.

Deerfield, April 20, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Land in Charlemont, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town & County tax.	Miniſter.	School.
	l. d.	l. d.	l. d.
Land lately owned by Elihu Field,	4 0	3 5	2 6
ditto, by Brewer,	1 3	3 7	0 6
ditto, by Hillhouſe,	2 0	6 0	0 10
David Barr,	0 9	2 5	0 4
Nathan Wheeler,	1 11	7 2	1 3
Samuel Talker,	0 10		
David Newcumb,	0 6		
Eziah Dickinſon,	1 0		

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 2d day of June next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. Othniel Taylor, innholder in Charlemont, at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

George Kenman, Collector.

Charlemont, March 24, 1788.

MAY 1788. THE NUMBER 89.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1788.

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

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A VERY remarkable circumſtance happened in the family of Lord Sudley, who was married ſome few years ago to Miſs Tyrrel. When his lordſhip's firſt wife was on her death bed, ſhe told her lord, who was then Lord Sudley, and is now Earl of Arran in Ireland, that ſhe had remarked in her waiting maid an attachement to her children, which was highly pleaſing to her; ſhe obſerved at the ſame time, that as his Lordſhip was young, he probably would marry again; that it would be a dreadful calamity to her children, if he ſhould make choice of a woman that ſhould diſlike them, and conſequently be an ill-natured ſtep-mother to them: She therefore entreated, that if his lordſhip ſhould ever reſolve to marry again, he would make choice of her waiting maid, who was a prudent young woman, the daughter of a clergyman, but what was a greater recommendation in her eyes, had a ſincere regard for her children, to whom ſhe was ſure, ſhe would be a ſecond mother. Lord Sudley followed his lady's advice; he made her waiting-maid Lady Sudley, and on the death of his father, he and ſhe became Earl and Counteſs of Arran, the Counteſs died ſome few years ago, after having fulfilled the moſt ſanguine expectation of the former Lady Sudley, by the moſt diligent care to diſcharge moſt zealouſly the duties of a mother to the children of her noble benefactreſs.

JANUARY 15.

Short, the fortunate *taylor*, who it ſaid to have a well founded claim on the *eſtate* of Mr. Pulteney, agrees to relinquiſh further proſpects of advantage, and receive ſix thouſand pounds per annum rather than abide the event of a legal determination:—It will certainly be—*the beſt ſuit he ever made up.*

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The Charge of his Honour Chief Juſtice Morris, delivered to the Grand Jury, this day, at the City-Hall.

Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury,

ALL offences committed within this city and county, from treaſons to treſpaſſes, are the objects of your inquiry; and the ſheriff's calender will furniſh you with thoſe offences that are in cuſtody, and their offences.

The late public tumults in this city, require your immediate and vigilant attention: common report aſcribes their riſe to ſome very indecent and impious plunder of dead bodies from their graves in the ſeveral church-yards. If this report is grounded in truth, which undoubtedly it is, you will readily account for the reſentment that has ſeized the minds of the remaining relatives of ſuch deceaſed perſons;——it is an apology for many indiſcretions; but, gentlemen, our laws are competent to puniſh any degree of guilt, and a vigilant and minute enquiry by ſo reſpectable a grand jury, cannot fail to fix the offence upon the real offenders, that they may be brought to juſtice, the laws of our country ſatisfied, and the minds of our good citizens quieted, in the fulleſt confidence, that the aſhes of their relatives ſhall reſt in peace in their graves.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to preſs this buſineſs upon you, and to beg it may be the firſt you attend to, the peace and good order of the city being of the utmoſt importance to every good citizen.

I have the fulleſt confidence, Gentlemen, that when the public are ſatisfied that you have undertaken the buſineſs, and that a careful and attentive examination will by you be made, uneaſineſs will ceaſe, and order will be reſtored.

When this is gone through, it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire into the late riot; and though it cannot be palliied in the firſt ſtages of it, yet, after every ſearch was made to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the people, the attack upon the gaol, and the inſults offered to the magiſtrates, were altogether inexcuſable, and in their tendency threaten the very ſubverſion of the government. You will therefore make it an object of your attention and examination. With theſe obſervations, and a perfect reliance on your vigorous exertions, I diſmiſs you.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York deeply impreſſed with the importance of the above charge, have requeſted permiſſion of his Honour the Chief Juſtice to publiſh the ſame.

And being anxious to diſcover the perpetrators of the offences therein mentioned, do requeſt thoſe perſons who can give any information that may lead to a diſcovery, will acquaint them therewith, during their preſent ſitting, at Symmond's tavern in Wall-Street.

By Order of the Grand Jury,

WILLIAM NELSON, Foreman.

New-York, April 15, 1788.

The following intereſting intelligence is copied from La Gazette de France, *printed at Paris, under the royal ſanction: and received by the* Juno, *from Havre de Grace.*

Letter from *M. Lambert*, Counſellor of State and of the Council royal of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller general of Finance, to *M. Jefferſon*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the Court of Verſailles.

Verſailles, December 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honour, Sir, to ſend you a copy of an Arret paſſed in Council, for encouraging the commerce of the United States in France. I ſhall furniſh you with a number of others as ſoon as they ſhall be printed.

You will therein ſee that ſeveral conſiderable favours, not before promiſed to the American commerce, have been added to thoſe which the King announced to you, in the letter addreſſed to you on the 22d day of October of the laſt year.

If in the mean time any duties have been levied, contrary to the intentions of that letter, they ſhall be repaid on ſight of the vouched.

I have alſo ordered a verification of the facts whereon it was repreſented to you, that the deciſion of the 24th of May, 1786, relative to the commerce of tobacco, had not been fully executed. Be aſſured that if it ſhall appear that engagements have been evaded, which were taken under the ſanction of the King, effectual proviſion ſhall be made for their ſcrupulous fulfilment.

You will alſo learn with pleaſure that the meaſures I have taken to prevent the interruption of the commerce of tobacco, have had full ſucceſs.

This commodity ſhall not be excepted from among thoſe to which the right of intrepot is given. The farmers General ſhall have no preference in the purchaſes; the proprietors ſhall be perfectly maſters of their ſpeculations, and free to export their tobacco by ſea to foreign countries.

Meaſures only muſt be taken to prevent thoſe frauds to which the entrepot might ſerve as a pretext; and the Chamber of Commerce for the ports ſhall be conſulted, in order that the precautions neceſſary for this purpoſe, may not be in a form incompatible with that liberty which commerce ought to enjoy in its operations.

Although the preſent ſtock of the Farmers General amounts to about three years conſumption, I have engaged that company to continue to purchaſe yearly from the firſt day of January 1788, to the end of their leaſe, fourteen thouſand hogſheads of tobacco brought directly into the ports of France, in French or American bottoms, and to ſhew at the end of every four months, that their purchaſes amount to four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix hogſheads.

As to the prices, you have been ſenſible yourſelf of the neceſſity of leaving them free, and this freedom of price was the principal object of the applications of the American and French merchants when they complained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then taken to force the purchaſers of tobacco, though at high prices, inſomuch that the Farmers General now find themſelves poſſeſſed of three years proviſion, ſhews that the intereſts of the planters and merchants of the United States of America have been precious to the King.

The arret of Council herein incloſed, and the other regulations which I have the honour of communicating to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending ſo much to ſtrengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honour to be, with a very ſincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

Signed, LAMBERT.

An ACT of the King's Council of State, for the encouragement of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29th, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE King, deſirous of encouraging the commerce of his ſubjects with the United States of America and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally uſeful: Having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counſellor of State, and of the royal Council of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller-General of Finance, his majeſty being in his Council, has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Whale oils and Spermaceti, the produce of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France directly in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States ſhall continue to be ſubjected to a duty only of ſeven livres ten ſols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale fins ſhall be ſubject to a duty of only ſix livres thirteen ſols four deniers the quintal with the ten ſols per livre on each of the ſaid duties: which ten ſols per livre ſhall ceaſe on the laſt day of December one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf to grant further favours to the produce of the whale fiſheries carried on by the fiſhermen of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, if, on the information which his Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be taken thereon, he ſhall judge it expedient for the intereſt of the two nations.

2d. The other fiſh oils and dried or ſalted fiſh; the produce in like manner of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought alſo directly into France, in their, or in French veſſels, ſhall not pay any other nor greater duties than thoſe to which the oils and fiſh of the ſame kind, the produce of the fiſheries of the Hanſeatick towns, or of other the moſt favoured nations, are or ſhall be ſubject in the ſame caſe.

3d. The manufacture of candles and tapers of Spermaceti ſhall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

4. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peaſe, beans, lentiles, flax-ſeed and other ſeeds, flour, trees and ſhrubs, pot-aſh and pearl-aſh, ſkins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall not be ſubject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

5. Veſſels built in the United States and ſold in France, or purchaſed by Frenchmen, ſhall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

6. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United State, ſhall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, ſhall be exempt from all additions of ſous per livre.

7. The exportation of arms of all ſorts, and of gunpowder for the United States of America, ſhall be always permitted in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value, and gunpowder in that caſe ſhall be exempt from all duty on giving a cautionary bond.

8. Papers of all ſorts, even paper hangings and coloured papers, paſte-board and books, ſhall be exempt from all duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, and ſhall be entitled in that caſe to a reſtitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paſte-board.

9. The admiralty duties on the veſſels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, ſhall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June laſt in the caſes therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the 10th of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, for the objects for which no proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid edict; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the ſaid duties ſhall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſels or otherwiſe, as alſo to ſimplify the ſaid duties of the Admiralty, and to regulate them as far as ſhall be poſſible on the principle of reciprocity, as ſoon as the orders ſhall be compleated which were given by his Majeſty according to the twenty ſixth article of the ſaid edict of the month of June laſt.