12. The interest (or fraing) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States, shall be permitted for six months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her Colonies; and the said interest shall be subject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

11. To favour the exportation of arms, hard ware, jewellery, bonnetry*, of wool and of cotton, coarse woollens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and other merchandise of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America in French vessels, or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements, which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandises.

12. As to other merchandises not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States in French vessels, or in those of the United States; and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever, his Majesty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges, and exemptions with the subjects of his Majesty, saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

13 His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the advantages which are enjoyed or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the most favoured nations in his Colonies of America; and moreover his Majesty assures to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy or shall enjoy in Asia, and in the ports leading thereto: provided always that their vessels shall have been fitted out and dispatched in some port of the United States.

His Majesty commands and others M. le duc de Penthievre, Admiral of France; the Intendant Commissaries de parti in the provinces; the Commissaries de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the Admiralties; the officers of the Admiralties, Masters of the Ports, Judges des traites, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of said Admiralties, read, published and posted wherever it shall be necessary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty present, held at Versailles the 29th of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Signed, LE CTE. DE LA LUZERNE.

* This term includes bonnets, stockings, socks, under waistcoats, drawers, gloves, and mittens, as said by bonnetiers.

"COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
April 28th, 1788.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL from a sense of duty to the Public, and a desire to accomodate those of his fellow-citizens who are licenced to sell spiritous liquors—begs leave to remind them, That a renewal of their *licences* cannot be obtained, unless they settle, and *pay* their Excise accounts, before the *first* day of June next:—and those, who are permitted to sell excised articles, will please also to remember, That if they do not settle their accounts before that period, their bonds will be put in suit, and judgment recovered equal to double the amount of the duties on all excised articles, they had on hand at the last settlement, and have received since.

By the late *alteration* in the *excise law*, all importers are to make up their accounts to the first days of May, August, November and February, and settle the same within *thirty* days of those periods; and as this will be much more convenient to them, than to account every three months from the date of their respective bonds, the COMPTROLLER flatters himself, that the Collectors will not be under the necessity of taking steps to procure a settlement, which cannot fail of being disagreeable to them, as well as the importers.——But, as it is absolutely necessary, that regular settlements should be had, the several Collectors of Excise in the Commonwealth, are hereby called upon to execute the Laws against every Delinquent, without exception.

When the Comptroller considers, that no part of the revenue of this Commonwealth is collected with less expence to the subject, than the duties of import and excise, and that those duties are appropriated to pay the *interest* on the *public debt*—and to *support a government*, the *choice of the people*, He cannot but flatter himself, they will be chearfully paid—especially when he reflects, that, in countries where the *revenue is swallowed up* by the Collectors, or appropriated to provide the *trappings* of *royalty*, the person who defrauds the same is deemed infamous.——But, if there should be any, who, by evading the revenue-laws, would *enrich* themselves, to the *ruin* of the fair trader, and public creditor, and the *injury* of the poorest citizens, whose burthens will be increased in proportion as the revenue is defrauded, He hopes, that information will be given to the Collectors of all such offences, that the Perpetrators may be dealt with as the law provides. LEONARD JARVIS,
COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Major-General SHEPARD's Orders to the fourth division of Militia—April 29, 1788.

THE General is astonished at the great deficiency of arms, accoutrements, and equipments, as appears by the division returns, and is much surprised at the delinquencies of the officers commanding companies, otherwise so great a deficiency would not have been. He now pointedly directs Captains and officers commanding companies to see that their companies (both train band and alarm-list) are properly equipt as the law directs; and such persons as are unable to equip themselves, are furnished by the town—he calls on the Colonels or officers commanding regiments, to see that the Captains or officers commanding companies in their respective regiments pay particular attention to this order—He calls on the Brigadiers to see that the Colonels or officers commanding regiments in their respective brigades, attend to their duty in this respect. He expects the militia of this division are called together by companies and by regiments or battallions, as often in a year as the law directs, for the purpose of reviewing their arms, and perfecting themselves in military discipline; at which time he wishes to have the brigade Inspectors attend and make report to their Brigadiers, what situation the men's arms are in, and also the regularity of the men when under arms—he directs the Sub-Inspector not only to inspect and report, but to enter his complaint to the Major-General against such officers as he finds delinquent and inattentive to their duty.

He is informed that the men are very inattentive and do not attend on the parade when warned for the purpose of military exercise—He takes this method to inform the Clerks of the several companies, that they are under oath to the right discharge of their duty, part of which is to take an account of the men who do not appear, and the men so offending are to be prosecuted, unless the Captain or officer commanding the company certify to the Clerk, that they have given sufficient reasons for their non-appearance: they are not to wait till the Captain or officer commanding the company directs them to prosecute, but they are to prosecute all without exception, who have thus offended, except such as are excused as before mentioned. The General expects that the brigade return will be handed to the Deputy Ajutant-General by the last of May, that he may be able to make the division return by the first of June—He directs the Brigadiers to issue their orders (if not already done) for the above purpose.

The General finds by the return a large number of vacancies, both of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, which he directs to be filled up—Colonels or officers commanding regiments, will see that the vacancies in their respective regiments are filled accordingly.

As ignorance is *very* often offered as an excuse for the breach of orders, Captains or officers commanding companies are directed to see that these orders are read to their respective companies, the two first days their companies are called together for military exercise.

R. OLIVER, D. A. G.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The following is the substance of Mr. Burke's introductory speech in the Common Council on Friday last, to his motion respecting the Slave Trade.

He lamented that the subject was far beyond his powers or speech to elucidate, but it was not above his principles to abhor.

He stated that this odious traffic consigned 100,000 of the human species annually to perpetual slavery, and half that number to a preferable alternative—the grave.

That much had been said upon the great and absolute necessity there was that the slaves should be employed in the cultivation of our islands; if that fact should at last be admitted, which he very much doubted, yet it was well known, that on plantations where common humanity was exercised, so swift was the propagation that they were frequently overstocked, and consequently there was no necessity for a fresh supply. The poor wretches, as it were, began to forget their captivity, became adopted children of their respective colonies, and were ready to join in its defence.

He said, sufficiently wretched were the common evils of their existence, without the additional exercise of such severities as seemed only calculated to discover to what extent human misery might be tortured.

If the plea of interest was to be urged with success, *in GOD'S name* let us no more be told of the humanity, tenderness or even justice of the British nation.

He said the wealth of nations exactly resembled the wealth of individuals, and was honourable or disgraceful according to the mode by which it was obtained. What think we of the property of a man, which we know or even suspect to have been acquired by injustice, by oppression, by cruelty, by murder? Do we not execrate it?

He exhorted them to regard the subject before them with the same parity of reasoning. And is it not the same, with this difference only, that they have followed a multitude in the commission of a crime which viewed in a single individual arrested your abhorrence? And could they say that the crime was not the same, tho' committed by a million?

He said, let the time past suffice, that part of our wealth has flowed from the lacerated sides, with the life blood perhaps, of the afflicted Indian. Let humanity take her turn, and interest give way. May the glorious period be at length arrived that we shall set the example of extending that freedom to others which we so much prize and as the only testimony of gratitude we can give for the valuable privileges we enjoy.

After all that can be said, and all that shall be obtained, he said it would amount to no more than this, and he wished it might kindle the heart of every one present, *That England should cease to be cruel, and Commerce condescend to be just.*

By the last mail, we learn, that on the 24th ult. in the evening, all on a sudden, the superior mouth of mount Vesuvius emitted an immense column of black smoke in the form of a pine-tree, at the branches of which were seen enflamed stones, which were thrown a great height, and sometimes they appeared like sheaves of fire, during which the noise in the earth, and the violent repeated shocks of earthquakes, caused the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 26th the volcano having opened a mouth at the foot of the superiour mountain opposite Somma, the lava flowed out in abundance into the valley, where it has already formed a lake of fire one mile and a half in circumference.

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend here, dated February 17, 1788.

"I hear a bill is to be brought into parliament for a commercial treaty with America. By what I can learn, it is to give the United States the privilege of trading to the British West-India islands with lumber, salt fish, flour, beef and pork, and of bringing back the proceeds in the produce of the islands. I always foresaw the islands could not do without the produce of the States—They now find it absolutely necessary that a commercial treaty should be made between this government and Congress."

PHILADELPHIA, (May 1.

The accounts from Maryland and South-Carolina, says a correspondent, are so favourable to the adoption of the proposed federal constitution, that the question now only is, which member of the old confederacy will put the key-stone to the arch of the new. There seems little or no reason to apprehend a rejection by any State, Rhode-Island excepted; for every day adds more solid reasons in favour of the measure. A curious instance now exists in Georgia. They have paper money *a legal tender*, though at four or five for one; and yet the shame that would attend the wicked conduct of cancelling a debt on such terms, prevents any tenders from being made. How happy would it be where a government is so remiss as not to repeal a law tempting the people to fraud, if the existence of the new constitution had been early enough to prevent the emission. We learn, however, that paper money has deeply injured their commerce, both foreign and internal.

It is hoped, says a correspondent, that one of the first measures of the federal government will be to lay a large general impost or excise on spirituous liquors, to preserve morals, to prevent disorders, to introduce as substitutes the native American beer and cyder, and to ease the landed interest and farmers of part of their present taxes. By pursuing the English method of home-brewed beer, our farmers might save all their taxes. County malt-houses, within the reach of a morning's carting with barley, and from which a farmer might return with his malt the same day, would greatly conduce to the public benefit and convenience.

The following is copied from the Kentucky Gazette of April 4.

It is with the most sensible concern we announce to the public the capture of three boats on the Ohio, near the big Miami, by the savages; familiarized as we have been for several weeks past, to murder and robbery at almost every point of our frontiers, the sympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting catastrophe. Among the passengers in these boats it is with great regret we mention S. Purviance, Esq. of Baltimore Town, Mr. Ripont of Maryland, Monf. Ragatt, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineralist, the other a botanist, destined to explore the natural products of this country; a Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, and a Mr. Furguson, a trader; besides these gentlemen there were Messrs. Gray, Garland and Simmonds, five other men and a negro woman.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

We hear from Bennington, that the following extraordinary event is well authenticated. A man belonging to Sussex, in Connecticut, having for a long time been perfectly delirious, insisted upon jumping down his well, not long since, and was with difficulty restrained from executing his design, for some time. Watching his opportunity, he eluded the vigilance of his friends, ran to the well and threw himself in head foremost. The well is thirty feet or more in depth, and the bucket being down in it, the force of the man's fall was so great, as to dash it to pieces. Notwithstanding this, to the great astonishment of his friends, who, to the great astonishment of his friends, he was taken out alive, perfectly possessed of his reason, and has been quite well, as to his senses, ever since. The man passed through that town a short time since; his head was not quite healed of the wound received by the bucket: our correspondent conversed with him, and with his mother, who accompanied him, from the latter of whom he received the account.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 23.

A short time since a Mrs. Mary Martin, of Pembroke, in this State, was bit in the hand by a dog——the dog discovering evident signs of madness, was immediately killed. No uncommon symptoms were noticed by the woman until the evening of the 10th inst. when she complained of her hand being very painful, and of her being otherwise indisposed. From this period, the Hydrophobia came upon her apace; and after lingering until the 12th instant, in the utmost agony, she expired. Previous to her dissolution she would make a noise resembling the howl of a wolf or dog.

BOSTON, May 8.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution, by the State of Maryland.

Mr. Conyngham, of the respectable house of *Conyngham & Nesbit*, of Philadelphia, arrived in town on Tuesday last at two o'clock, in four days and half from Philadelphia. By this gentleman we have received the important and authentick intelligence, that on the 28th day of April, the Convention of Maryland, by a majority of 63 out of 74 members, ASSENTED TO, and on the following day RATIFIED the CONSTITUTION proposed by the federal Convention.

This gentleman has favoured us with a Philadelphia paper of Thursday last—from which the following particulars are extracted:

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland)* April 24.

On Monday last the Convention appointed by the people of this State, under the recommendation of the General Assembly, for the purpose of considering the new plan of government for the United States, met in this city, and unanimously made choice of the Hon. *George Plater*, Esq. for their President. There is a large majority of this respectable body in favour of the proposed Constitution.

In CONVENTION, April 23, 1788.

The proposed plan of federal government, for the United States, was read the first time, and thereupon,

Resolved, That this Convention will not enter into any resolution upon any particular part of the proposed plan of federal government for the United States, but that the whole thereof shall be read through a second time, after which the subject may be fully debated and considered, and then the President shall put the question, That this Convention do assent to, and ratify, the same Constitution; on which question the yeas and nays shall be taken.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

By advice received on Tuesday afternoon from Maryland, we find that the Convention of that State have adopted *the new Federal Constitution*, by a majority of 63 in favour, and 11 against it, which is near six to one. Such are the effects of *full discussion*, and such of their determination at the distance of seven months from the time of promulgation.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 28th April 1788.

"Our Convention have adopted the new government by a majority of votes——63 to 11——to-morrow it is to be ratified in form."

Mr. *Conyngham* brought with him to New-York copies of the speeches made by Messrs. *Paca, Martin, Mercer*, &c. who were in the minority and who, in imitation of the minority of Massachusetts, declared their intention of giving the Constitution every support in their power, as it appeared to be agreeable to so large and respectable a majority of the people of Maryland. These copies Mr. Conyngham accidentally left at New-York.

A letter from a gentleman of the first distinction and information in New-York, dated the 27th ult. says,

"Returns are received from all the counties in *Virginia*, excepting eight in Kentucky. The federalists are the most numerous, and their abilities and characters the most weighty.

"This is the statement, which has been received from Virginia.

Federalists	88
Antis	66
Neutrals	3

"Those stated as neutrals will be for it—one of them being Col. Carrington, brother to the Chief Justice, and another his colleague.

"It is said, that a majority of the eight counties not returned will be for it—but that at least an equal number may be depended on.

"This State is too divided to form a conclusive judgment at present. On Tuesday next the elections will be made—let the majority be on which it may, it will be but small. I think that so many States will have adopted the Constitution before the Convention of this State assemble as to produce a decision in its favour by a small majority."

The Convention of *South-Carolina*, meets on the 12th day of May; *Virginia*, about the first of June; *New-Hampshire* and *New-York*, the 17th of June, and *North-Carolina*, on the 4th of July.

We are assured, that a French squadron may be expected to arrive in this port, about the 1st of July, to continue here two or three month.

NORTHAMPTON, May 14.

Mr. *Grenville*, in the House of Commons of England, Feb. 12, in the debate on the bill for regulating the commerce carried on between the States and the British West-Indies, after mentioning the benefits derived to England, by confining it to English bottoms, &c. in adverting to the state of the commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, made the following observation, which is worthy remark.—"It was, he said, confidently spoke of, that endeavours were making in America to form a Federal Government: When that government should be established, it would then be sufficient time to come to any permanent regulation of trade; until then, it had best remain as it was." Our enemies see our situation and take advantage of it.

The wounds received by the hon. Mr. Jay, in the late disturbances at New-York, we hear, are like to prove mortal.

For the HAMPSHIRE-GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I mean to act on good principles; but as it is possible a good man may mistake, I would, through the channel of your useful paper, ask a resolution of the following Queries, viz.

IS not self preservation one of the first principles or maxims of the law of nature?—if so, ought I not therefore steadily to act upon it, for the preservation of my property, family, comfort, reputation and life? If then I find my affairs embarrassed, and that I must probably go to gaol unless I go to the General Court, ought I not to seek an election? and ought I to be blamed therefor in case I am not successful? Upon the same principle, should I obtain a seat in Court, ought I not to endeavour the enacting such laws (call them tender acts, or bankrupt laws, as you please) as will save my reputation, person and family from ruin?—A just answer to these queries, by a judicious casuist, would oblige yours and the public's humble servant,

QUERIST.

In soil improving,
The choicest plants may grow.
Fools, rogues and knaves contemn,
But call no man so.

Belchertown, April 22, 1788.

WHEREAS some transactions in this town have been so represented in the neighbouring towns, that the inhabitants are stigmatized by many as being generally opposed to the federal constitution, and to good order and government—justice to ourselves, and regard to the reputation of the town and to the common welfare, induces us to declare that we acquiesce in the ratification of the federal constitution—that we highly prize and cheerfully submit to constitutional order and government; and we trust we shall make it evident to the world, that we are good citizens of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

(The above was signed by a large number of respectable inhabitants of said town.)

Will COVER this Season,

at the stable of the Subscriber in Northampton, that elegant and noted Arabian HORSE formerly owned by General Tupper, of Chesterfield,—has fired the best colts that has been found in this county.——Constant attendance given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged. ASAHEL POMEROY.

May 12, 1789.

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 to the estate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutesbury, represented non-compossmentis, said estate being represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to 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 Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Bruce in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 to 4 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN RIKEN,
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 28, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldsmith's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by

LEVI SHEPHARD,

A large and general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines;

Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.	Prussian Blue.
Log Wood.	Blue Verditure.
Fustic.	Rose Pink.
Madder.	Vermillion.
Otter.	Verdigrease.
Oil of Vitriol.	Linseed Oil.
Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the case.
Allum and Copperas.	West-India and New-England Rum.
Spanish Indigo.	Wines.
Press Paper.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Green & Bohea Tea.	Molallies.
Coffee.	Raisins and Figs.
Cinnamon.	Currants.
Cloves.	German Steel.
Ginger and Peper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
Writing Paper.	Shot.
Webber's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.	Snuff, of the best qualities.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.	Anderson's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine.	Lockyer's do.
Varnish.	Hoopers female do.
Rosin.	Francis' female Elixir.
Putty.	Turlington's Balsom of Life.
Chalk.	British Oil.
Lamp black.	James' Fever Powder.
White and Red Lead.	Crown Lancets.
Spruce Yellow.	Surgeons Instruments.
Spanish White.	Stone Ware.
Spanish Brown.	

Pot-Ash, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.

May 14, 1788.

WANTED,

A Good Family HORSE, about 8 years old; rather more than middling for size; that can be depended upon for carrying double or single; and is worth from 12 to 20l. Any person having such an one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, and ready pay, by enquiring of the Printer.

May 14, 1788.

Seed Horse.

THIS Season—may cover,
Your breeding-mares—over,
My famous Horse—Old ICH-A-BOD.
There ne'er—was a better,
E'er fed upon—clover;
Or on the ground—yet ever trod.
He'll trot—and he'll canter,
Where 'er you—dare venture:
(A single step—he cannot pace)
He'll draw—in a waggon,
And run—like a dragon,
And never yet—fell in a race.
He's strong—and he's nervous,
But no ways—malicious.
His feed—was never known to fail.
He cocks up—his forehead,
High as—Ware's *Black Dread*,
And also—eke—like wise—his tail.
His colts too—are famous,
As ever—were *Humus*,
As all who have—own'd them will say,
Not one e'er except—ed,
No not colts from—*Black Dread*,
Nor also—eke—from Dapple Grey.
In Deerfield—towns,
He may be found,
At Stable of Subscriber,
Let each his mare,
Bring even there,
And ICH-A-BOD—shall ride her.

E. BARNARD.

May 8, 1788.

THOSE persons in the towns of Charlemont, Heath and Buckland, who received the *Hampshire Gazette* the last year, and who have not paid up, are again requested to make immediate payment, either to Col. Taylor, or to the Printer hereof. *E. Maxwell.*

May 14, 1788.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL, wife of the Subscriber, has elopped from my bed and board; I therefore forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ASA ROBBINS.

Warwick, December 25, 1787.

All Persons indebted to

the Printer hereof, for Papers the last year, are requested to make immediate payment—those indebted for advertisements, are also requested to discharge the same.