

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

VERSES
A LADY on her WEDDING DAY, with a Lottery Ticket.
When Heaven by Storm is overcast,
And pregnant clouds obscure the day;

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.
An ACT to repeal an Act made and passed March the seventh, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Goods at Public Vendue, and to limit the Number of Auctioneers," and to regulate the Sale of Goods by Auction.

Whereas a law of this Commonwealth, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of goods at public vendue, and to limit the number of auctioneers," has been found to be inconvenient and inefficient for the purposes therein intended:
Therefore,
That it be and it is hereby enacted, That all forfeitures and penalties that may have arisen, and all suits that may be due to this Commonwealth, from any Auctioneer, by virtue of said act, at the time this act shall take effect, shall and may be recovered as by said act was prescribed, the said act being hereby repealed notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, presume to sell at public vendue, auction or out cry, any goods, chattels, wares or merchandise whatsoever, without being approved by the Selectmen, or the major part of them, of the town to which such person or persons belong, and having first obtained a licence under the hand of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the time being; such person or persons offending shall forfeit a sum, not more than fifteen pounds nor less than forty shillings, at the discretion of the Court before whom the offence shall be tried; and that the Selectmen, or the major part of them, of the respective towns in this Commonwealth, at a meeting called for that purpose, be, and they hereby are empowered, from time to time, by writing under their hands, to appropriate some suitable person or persons for that purpose, for a term not exceeding one year from the day of granting such approbation; and for which certificate of approbation, the person receiving the same, shall pay to the use of the Selectmen granting it the sum of five shillings; and the Selectmen are hereby directed to receive every certificate of approbation they may so grant.

And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, for the time being, be, and he hereby is directed and empowered, to make out and deliver to each and every person applying for the same, a licence for making sale of goods at public vendue; such person first producing a certificate of approbation under the hands of the major part of the Selectmen, of the town to which such person may be an inhabitant of, and also paying the sum by this law prescribed to the said Treasurer.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the said Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, for every person to be licensed as aforesaid, the sums following, viz.—For granting a licence to an Auctioneer, within the limits of the town of Boston, the sum of eighteen pounds.—For such licence to any person in the town of Salem, Beverly and Newbury, Part the sum of fifteen pounds: For such licence to every other person in any other town or town within this Commonwealth, the sum of six pounds.—For such licence to any person in any of the inland towns within this Commonwealth, the sum of five pounds ten shillings.

And be it further enacted, That if any person licensed as aforesaid, shall presume to sell at public vendue, auction or out cry, any goods, wares or merchandise in any other town, than that whereof he is an inhabitant, wherein any person is licensed as aforesaid, he shall for each offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

penalties mentioned in this act, may be recovered by action of debt, brought in any Court of record proper to try the same; and the said forfeitures shall be for the sole use of the person who shall sue for the same.
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen for the time being, in any town within this Commonwealth, where there is no licensed Auctioneer, be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to grant a person to sell within such town, at public vendue, auction, or out-cry, any real estate, farming utensils, live stock, household furniture, or vessels, their tackle, apparel or furniture, being the property of said inhabitant.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, or Collector of taxes from selling at auction or public out-cry, any goods or chattels by them respectively taken by execution, or warrant of distress, in the execution of their respective offices, or to deprive any Executor or Administrator, from selling any of the Testator's or Intestate's lands, goods or chattels, which they by law are authorized to sell.
In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1790.
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, March 9, 1790.
This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

AN E C C D O T E.
TAR, after returning from a voyage for logwood, having made rather to free with a plank belonging to the owners of the vessel to which he belonged, was taken before a justice, and accused of the theft.—On being asked what he had to say in his defence, he replied, "that, after having sailed to fetch a couple of fish from the Spanish, it was a—high that he could not have a plank for his own use, without some palaver!"

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Lyden, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a rate and town tax as follows, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Lot description, No., and Amount. Includes entries for First division lots in the Gore, Second Division Lots in the Gore, and Third Division in the Town Plot.

Unpaid said taxes are paid on or before the first of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mr. THOMAS WELLS, innholder in said Lyden, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
ROBERT RIDDELL, Collector.
Lyden, July 9, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FOURTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery, which will commence drawing on MONDAY, the NINTH of September next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston.

Table showing ticket counts and values: 5000 Tickets at two dollars each, with columns for 1 of 1000, 2 of 200, 3 of 100, 4 of 50, 5 of 20, 6 of 10, 7 of 5, 8 of 3, 9 of 2, 10 of 1, and a total of 1993 tickets worth 10000 dollars.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.
1 of 1000 is 1000
2 of 200 are 400
3 of 100 are 300
4 of 50 are 200
5 of 20 are 100
6 of 10 are 60
7 of 5 are 35
8 of 3 are 24
9 of 2 are 18
10 of 1 are 10
1993 10000
Deduction, 1431
1670
3350

THE Court of Probate will be held at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next.
E. PORTER, Judge Probate.

ALL Persons indebted to BENJAMIN TUPPER, Esquire, late of Chesterfield, (now of Marietta) are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or suits will be commenced against them.
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Attorney in Law.
ELIJAH HUNT, Genl. Tupper.
Northampton, August 2, 1790.

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 EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Hinckland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMAILEY, ANDREW PUTNAM.
ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.
Greenfield, July 22, 1790.

A Prospect of encouragement in an undertaking of such obvious and general utility as that of making MALT, has induced the subscriber to erect a large and commodious building for that purpose, and as he has spared no expence in rendering his works complete, and procured a person of approved character and skill to manage the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who shall employ him—he will be ready to receive the Grain as early as the first of November next, when he expects to begin the business of Malting.

B. PRESCOTT.
Northampton, August 2, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL Persons that have demands upon the estate of SAMUEL HENRY, late of Amherst, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—to JOSIAH WARNER, Adm'r.
Amherst, August 2d, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Lt. ADONIJAH TAYLOR, in Deerfield, on the 24th ult. a bay MARE, 13½ hands high, five years old, never was docked, shod all round, black mane and tail.—Whoever will take up said Mare and give information where she may be, shall be handsomely rewarded, by ADONIJAH TAYLOR, Junr.
Williamburgh, August 5, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer herof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

God freed

Vol. IV.] THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the FARMER'S JOURNAL.
Men Painters.
If the English extract from the letters of the late Crow-crow, Genl from the Court of France, at New-York, (translated from the French) shall be considered by you as containing proper matter to be communicated to the public through the medium of your paper, it is submitted to your disposal.

CANDIDUS.
Dunbury, August 3, 1790.

Except of a letter from Dr. M.—
Always, 27th Dec 1778.
BUSINESS having called me hither, I went to visit the hospital, where many of our army were first observed with pleurisy, but no epidemic distemper prevailed among them. Passing through the large hall in the middle of the hospital, I perceived a soldier whole countenance struck me—he viewed me very attentively—finally called me—I drew nigh him, and having laid myself on his bed, listened to him. I am a surgeon, said he, however, can you not believe the words of an American soldier? The term of my engagement is almost expired—I have an extreme desire to return to my father's family, because I have heard that my brother is dead.—I have found a man to take my place in the regiment—My father possesses a considerable estate in Virginia—What would you think of me, should I request of you a hundred dollars?—With that money I can pay the sum I have agreed to pay, go from this hospital, and again join my relations. I have a great desire to quit this State before the fall of now, which is very nigh—we have no posts, consequently there remains for me no means of informing my relations of my unhappy situation. Struck by the bold, but honest request, I examined the traits of his countenance very attentively—I consulted the secret messenger which his physiognomy produced upon me, I thought that I saw the character of honesty and greatness in the man which he requested of me. The surplus which my facility occasioned, cut short his words for a moment—but he soon fixed tears, which relieved him extremely—they were those of the most lively gratitude.—He bared my hands with them, and thanked me in the most energetic manner.

Some days after he came to see me, informed me more particularly of the state of his family, and renewed his entreaty of payment the first day of February following.—I had no means, and had not returned the sum which I had lent him, I should not have long to enjoy an exquisite pleasure in regard which I had done, and fill enjoy it whenever it occurred to my mind. Methinks I still see all the gestures of the young man, all the traits of his countenance, expecting the return of hope and of happiness—methinks I still hear the cry of his gratitude, rising towards his benefactor and towards heaven.

Five weeks after his departure, I received a letter from his father, his mother, and his uncle, a copy of which I send you (for I will preserve the original as long as I live.) Tell me, I pray you, what you think of the offer they have made me, and what I ought to do.—If I accept this astonishing return of my gratitude, I shall be considered as a mercenary, who have obliged only with a view of augmenting my fortune. If I refuse entirely, may they not accuse me of pride? I know not what to do.—Should I go to reside and live among strangers, by virtue of this singular adoption? I may perhaps expose myself to the reproaches of my friends, for it is not the opinion of the public that I read. Tell me, I pray you, your opinion.

Virginia, Colchester County, Nov. 18, 1778.
I HAD two sons, one had already perished in the late holocaust, but he died defending his country.—The other was almost about to disappear, and you saved his life by giving him the means, by which he might come and regain his relations.—Already satisfied by the death of the former, I became one day more happy through fear that I should never again see my dear son. But for you, perhaps we might this day have been children. But tell us what was the motive which impelled you to so generous a step; to choose your attention to so many others who equally merited your assistance? Blessed be the invisible hand that provided you so generously his bed, and made you attentive to his proposal. He has informed me that the day was the fourteenth of October—let it be remembered as an epoch of annual joy in my family.—I declare it, that it may be distinguished from others by the most fervent thanks to the Supreme Being, by the most grateful prayer, and by innocent pleasures. My dear son, I shall partake with you the joy inspired by the recollection of his death.—I wish then to share in the general gratitude, for he is not the part which they may feel, for they are men, and I have always treated them as such. You have procured for our son health, lib-

erty, and the pleasure of again visiting his relations who benefit! Happily the young man has many relations and friends, had he not the weight of his gratitude would be too much for him to bear. He has told me that you never have been a father—you cannot then conceive the joy, and the parental satisfaction which transport my heart—wife Nature has hidden them as a treasure from those to whom she has not given children.

We are unacquainted with each other, it is true, but virtuous men are united by the bonds of intellectual consanguinity. Hereafter consider me as your friend—I will neglect nothing to merit that name.—by the law of nature, I am the father of that son whom you have relieved—you are the critical moment when he was abandoned and in want—we are then brothers.—Heaven grant this new union may last forever.—Come and join us, come and partake with us the position & enjoyment of all we have.—You are already incorporated into our family—Come and take possession of that chair which awaits you at our table. My wife!—But who can express the chagrin, the affliction, the joy, the surprise, the love and all the different movements of her maternal sensibility! It was only by the most vehement wringing of her hands, (by her tears, and her sighs, that you could conceive of the whole extent of her gratitude: Not only our whole family, but all our neighbourhood, to whom your name has already become dear, will receive you as you deserve, and will convince you that there are still souls which have not lost, among the criminals of this war, those sentiments which distinguish virtuous men.

To convince you that this letter is not framed of vague words, inspired by the sudden joy of sentiments which will soon evaporate, and be forgotten; to convince you that the impression made upon our hearts by your generosity, shall be as durable as the service which you have rendered us—the bearer of this letter, who is my brother's son, will deliver you a solemn and legal contract of the nature of the plantation of which I am accompanied by a negro which I gave you, a second coming from my son, a third from my wife's mother, and a servant from each of my brothers. This contract, as well as the bill of sale, as you will see by the endorsement, are signed, sealed and recorded according to law. This new property is irrevocably yours. Happy if our soil, our government, and our climate can persuade you to reside among us! Join this small present to your fortune; come and dwell in Virginia, where your talents, your merit, and your humanity are already known, and will procure you all the advantages which the esteem of a grateful family, and an enlightened neighbourhood can produce. May the messenger which I send find you safe and found, and bring you to our arms.

WORCESTER SPECULATOR.
The man who would relieve the work of fate,
May limit number, and make crooked straight.
Stop his empty tears and curb his self,
Nor let dull argue with omnipotence.
The God, who's will is done,
Born to endure, forbids to complain.

CONTENTED mind is the nursery of all useful virtues. A resignation to the dispensations of providence, or a willingness to believe that whatever is, is right—that the goods of the world, and the bounties of providence, are distributed in the most equal and proper manner, are the preparing steps for a great and useful character.

In choosing, or rather guessing out a candidate for election, a decision ought to be founded on the goodness of the heart, rather than on the strength of the understanding.

An equanimity of temper, and a mind uniformly cheerful and good natured, are, I think, the surest beddings of greatness. From an equal and composed mind, we get and maintain, in every situation, the command of ourselves. In the way to distinction there are impediments; of these, the most common and obtrusive, is the violation of our feelings.—The selfishness does not arise from the want of great abilities (for it often happens, that a person of the most brilliant parts is most changeable in his pursuits) but from the want of a good heart.—It arises from the voracity of bad passions, which, by influencing the heart will entirely rule the man.—The operations of the mind to be forcible and effectual, should be free from the influence and embarrassments of contending passions.—In a free heart, it is found a good directory, constantly pointing and prompting to the important duties of social life.—These duties, when performed with a sweetest natural in an amiable temper, engage the attention and gratitude of men.—If a person is disposed

it will hold true, that in a most every instance he is able to do good.—This being known, where such disposition is found the ability is seldom doubted. Hence we find the wishes and affections of society concentrating in such a character—and his goodness rewarded with their confidence. While we are in good humour, and the milk of human kindness flows easily and cheerfully, we are not only in a condition to be most useful to others; but to find most enjoyment in ourselves.—The heart is the seat of sentiment—when it is over hung with the clouds and tempests of passion, not a ray of joy or gladness can be admitted.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the cultivation of the heart, which may be as easily improved as the understanding. A passionate or diffusive turn of mind may be rendered habitual. By allowing ourselves to look and dwell upon the dark side of things, & by indulging ourselves in ill-natural complaints against the occurrences of the world, habits may be contracted that would render us perpetually unhappy. Such habits not only produce private evil, but very frequently turn to the public injury. Indeed it is the habit of minds contracted by themselves, that constitutes the difference between the culprit and the firmest patriot.—The one by allowing himself to be dissatisfied with his own situation, and with the dispensation of Providence, becomes irritable and restless in mind. These habits become strong—he can find no happiness in rational employments, and seeks refuge in his crimes. The other, having contracted habitual ease and contentment, finds satisfaction in rational and laudable pursuits, and being happy himself endeavours to make others so.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.
SUNDRY petitions and memorials were read and referred to the heads of departments.
The report on the petition of Catherine Greene, widow of the late Gen. Greene, was read the second time; the report was in favour of the petition, so far as to indemnify the heirs of Gen. Greene from demands of British engagements and contracts made by him on account of the United States.

A motion was made to refer the papers which accompanied the petition to the Secretary of the Treasury—some conversation ensued on this motion.—Mr. Stone said he thought it more proper to refer them to the Auditor General.—Mr. Gerry called for the reading of the papers, which was done.

The motion for referring to the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting a plan for the disposition of the lands in the Western Territory—some progress was made in the discussion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.
The House appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the purpose of indemnifying to the heirs of Rhode-Island, Georgia and Maryland, respecting the navigation of the river Providence, Savannah and Patuxent.
The report of the Treasurer of the United States, was referred to a committee.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.
Mr. Jackson (agreeable to notice given) moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States so far as respects the debts of Georgia—this motion after some debate was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Jackson of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States, so far as respects the debts of the State of Georgia, which was read a first time.
Mr. Madison laid a motion on the table, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for adding two Commissioners to the present board, appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and individual States.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.
An engraved bill declaring the act of Congress to certain acts of the State of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for raising a duty on the tonnage of ships or vessels entering the ports of Pettaquamscutt, Savannah and Providence, was read the third time and passed.
Mr. Madison, Mr. Vining and Mr. Wadsworth, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to add two Commissioners to the board already estab-