

provid of female definition. The paper is decorated with flowers of various fancies, and made so ornamental that the women have admitted the Johnson, without perceiving the design.

There is also another alleviation of the husband's distress—he generally has the privilege of a small room or closet for his books and papers, the key of which he is allowed to keep. This is considered as a privileged place, and stands like the land of Goshen amidst the plagues of Egypt. But there he must be extremely cautious, and ever on their guard. For should he inadvertently go abroad and leave the key in his hand, the housemaid who is always on the watch for such an opportunity, immediately enters in triumph with buckets, brooms and brushes, and takes possession of the premises, and forthwith puts all his books and papers to rights: to his utter confusion, and sometimes serious detriment. For instance—

A gentleman was sued by the executors of a traitor, on a charge found against him in the deceased's books, to the amount of 30l. The defendant was strongly impressed with an idea that he had discharged the debt and taken a receipt; but as the transaction was of long standing, he knew not where to find the receipt. The suit went on in court, and the time approached when judgment would be obtained against him. He then sat seriously down to examine a large bundle of old papers, which he had united and displayed on a table for the purpose. In the midst of his search he was suddenly called away on business of importance—he forgot to lock the door of his room. The housemaid, who had been long looking out for such an opportunity, immediately entered with the usual implements, and with great alacrity fell to cleaning the room, and putting things to rights. The first object that struck her eye was the confused situation of the papers on the table; these were, without delay, bundled together like so many dirty knives and forks; but in the action a small piece of paper fell unnoted on the floor, which happened to be the very receipt in question; as it had no very respectable appearance, it was soon after swept up with the common dirt of the room, and carried in a basket to the yard. The tradesman had neglected to enter the credit in his book; the defendant could find nothing to obviate the charge, and to judgment went against him for the debt and costs—a fortnight after the whole was settled, and the money paid, one of the children found the receipt amongst the dirt in the yard.

There is also another custom peculiar to the city of Philadelphia, and nearly allied to the former, that of walking on the pavement before the doors every Saturday evening. I first took this to be a regulation of the police; but on further enquiry, find it is a religious rite preparatory to the Sabbath; and, I believe, the only religious rite in which the numerous sectaries of this city perfectly agree. The ceremony begins about sunset, and continues till about ten or eleven at night. It is very difficult for a stranger to walk the streets on those evenings—he runs a continual risk of having a bucket of dirty water thrown against his legs; but a Philadelphia born is so much accustomed to the danger, that he avoids it with surprising dexterity. It is from this circumstance that a Philadelphia may be known any where by his gait. The streets of New-York are paved with rough stones, these indeed are not washed, but the dirt is so thoroughly swept from before the doors, that the stones stand up sharp and prominent to the great inconvenience of those who are not accustomed to so rough a path. But habit reconciles every thing. It is diverting enough to see a Philadelphia at New-York—how the streets with all their pomp and circumstance are covered with corn, or his feet lacerated by the gout; whilst a New-Yorker, as little approving the plain masonry of Philadelphia, shuffles along the pavement like a parrot upon a mahogany table.

It must be acknowledged that the abruptions I have mentioned are attended with no small inconvenience; but the women would not be induced for any consideration to resign their privilege. Notwithstanding this, I can give you the strongest assurances that the women of America make the most faithful wives, and the most attentive mothers in the world; and I am sure you will join me in opinion, that if a married man is made miserable only for one week in a whole year, he will have no great cause to complain of the matrimonial bond.

This letter has run on to a length I did not expect, I therefore hasten to assure you, that I am, &c. ever, Yours, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1785.

M<sup>rs</sup> A D R I D, (Spain) January 26. Letters from Algiers are full of contemptuous treatment with which M<sup>r</sup> D'Esquilis has experienced from the Bey, who will neither see nor hear him; and will not do much as grant him a passport to the Bey of Mascara, with whom he was to be concluded a convention.

M<sup>r</sup> N D O N, March 17. The Court of France, it is said, have more than once formally demanded of Congress

the money lent them during the American war; and on the last requisition a hint was given, that in case of further procrastination a French army would be sent over to enforce the payment; the present troubles may furnish a pretext for carrying their threats into execution.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, dated March 2, 1787.

"It appears to me that you are all England, and want fire, on a subject big with ruin to our country, and if I may offer my private sentiments, a matter more fatal by far to Britain than an immediate war. France has at last emancipated you with a toll which she has set for you this century past, and you have just adopted all her views, at a time when she could only hope to dupe you by the depth of her politics. Her finances are ruined; her situations, as I before observed, with the different powers of Europe, extremely critical; and for this doubly damned invention of the Treaty of Commerce our once powerful and ever inveterate rival would have been humbled to the dust, without trouble on our part. The depth of the malady may be viewed in the steps she is taking—selling the domains of the Crown; calling for the united council of the Kingdom; granting settlements, free use of religion, law, &c.—Power of conveying property to Protestants; in short, nothing less than bankruptcy could induce such a Court to go such lengths. I am so anxious on this subject, which I cannot see without horror; and I feel so much the incertainties and doubts attending the French here, when they talk on this subject, that I am induced to send you short hints of what I suppose to be the present views of France. This I am encouraged to do, because I am sure to a certainty I am right. As an apparently indifferent bystander, I hear and converse much with men of real fashion and condition of that nation, and pick up, from one and the other, more perhaps than could be easily done at Paris."

March 22. The present statutes, which must be repealed to give effect to the French Treaty, will occasion as much debate, and perhaps more difficulties to the Minister, than the Commercial Arrangements have done; especially as the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has excited the attention of the Bar to the laws of *Præsumitur*, which appear to have been framed by our wife ancillors to prevent that species of union with France aimed at by the present system.

Should the Test and Corporation Acts be repealed, there will be no legal impediments to prevent the French party from obtaining to the same power and influence throughout Great Britain and Ireland, which they now exercise in the Assemblies, Corporations and Sea-ports in America. Will not the rebellious state of Boston and the Northern Provinces, and the complete possession and guidance which France has acquired over the policy and commerce of Virginia and Maryland, and the Southern Provinces warn Mr. Pitt and our rulers of the dangers of venturing upon innovations on the *Præsumitur*, Test and Corporation acts, which would instantly open violent contests in every Corporation throughout these kingdoms, and disturb the peace both of the Church and State?

The French Treaty does not meet with the entire approbation of the Commons, nor of all the English manufacturers. The article of Millinery, say they, has not been investigated by either House, although it has been proved to contain matter of the utmost importance to the industrious women of their country; thousands of whom must, by the 23d article, inevitably be ruined. If all kinds of dresses are imported all kinds of trimmings will follow, and what is there of luxury, ask they, that the French will not pour in upon us? Every species of counterband goods will find their way more easy, safe, and at a much lower price than before.

The conduct of Mr. Hastings, while in the Indies, appears to have been highly criminal. Mr. Burke, Sir J. Erskine and others, have asserted and proved in the House of Commons, that Mr. H. by his corrupt and prodigal practices had, within a few years, put the East-India Company to the amazing expence of half a million sterling; and by new and unnecessary establishments, contrived only to increase his own influence, had occasioned a further expence to the Company of six hundred thousand pounds—that he wasted their treasure, disobeyed their orders, was guilty of shameful extortions, &c. &c.—Of all which he had been convicted; Sir James therefore moved, that Warren Hastings, Esq. might be impeached for High Crimes and Misdemeanours. The motion failed in the affirmative. After all this, one would suppose that Mr. H. must be despatched throughout the British nation, and treated with general neglect and contempt; But hear what the very papers say that give the above account—They will tell you that he is courted and caressed by many of the first characters in the kingdom. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared as one of his advocates in Parliament.—O Money, Money, who so innocent, but he may suffer without thee—Who so guilty, but he may escape without thee?

March 30. A letter from Dover says, that a

French gentleman, who landed there from Paris reports, that the Knights of Malta had solicited assistance from the Court of France, the Emperor of Morocco having declared war against them; they request a fleet of eight men of war, for which they are willing to pay an annual sum so long as the war continues. Whether their request will be complied with he could not tell, as it was under consideration when he left the city.

A P R I L 2.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23. "The States of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their Assembly, deliberated on the tumult that took place at the late elections in North-Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is wholly forgotten there. The troops sent there by their Noble and Great Highnesses to restore order found the gates shut; they have been treated with violence, and been obliged to fall back to Alkmaar, until the States have decided what proper to be done. This event would have decided the question, at one blow in favour of the Prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town, as was intended; but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and indignation to advise to stop there, respecting what has passed. The Brill and Hoorn, by thus throwing off the mask, and hiding defiance in some measure to all the members of the Sovereign Assembly, are set strong enough by themselves to avoid the searches that have been ordered to be made. Empty executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing, is, to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who are to work as the subaltern agents of these kind of excesses, are either hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is really the true critical moment, the States meet either triumph now, or the Prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority: That we find ourselves at the eve of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other."

P E T E R S B U R G H, (Virginia) May 5. By Capt. Lander, of the schooner Essex, arrived in James-River in 20 days from Anz Cayer, we learn that a fleet of seven sail of the line, and 20,000 troops arrived at Cape Franco, from France. Soon after Capt. Lander left Anz Cayer, he met with a Spanish frigate from Havana, the Captain of which sent him a very pressing invitation to go on board the frigate, which he accordingly did, and found from the Captain's enquiries, he was apprehensive that war was declared between France and Spain; and he assured Capt. Lander that his business with him was to obtain some information respecting it. Capt. Lander informed him that he had heard nothing of it; but the Captain of the frigate believed that it was had already commenced, and to be in consequence of a connexion having taken place between France and England.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 14. Yesterday evening came to this city, his Excellency General Willington, one of the Delegates from the State of Virginia, to the Federal Convention. His arrival was announced by a salute of the United States from the Train of Artillery, and the ringing of bells: He was escorted from Chester by the City Light-Dragoons; and his apartments at Mrs. Houle's one of the most genteel boarding houses in this city.

A L B A N Y, May 24. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hartford, to his friend in this city, dated the 18th instant. "Yesterday morning an Express arrived with dispatches for his Excellency the Governor, from Brigadier-General Swift, at Sharon, advising that many of the inhabitants of that part of the State were embodying themselves in order to join the Insurgents of Massachusetts; that 100 had enlisted in one town; and that, although he had been personally among them, he had not been able to prevent their pursuing these measures.—His Excellency immediately communicated these dispatches to the hon. House of Assembly, who thereupon appointed a committee, to be joined by another from the Council, to report to the Hon. what measures would be most proper for them to adopt.—In the afternoon the Committee brought in their report, which was agreed to by the House.—The subject of which was, that some proper person be appointed, forthwith to visit that part of the State, which borders on Massachusetts, and there, with Gen. Swift, to engage into the execution of this infraction, and to pursue such measures, as they shall think most proper for its suppression, and the restoration of the public peace.—Col. CANFIELD, a member of Assembly is appointed, and I have no doubt, from his and Gen. Swift's characters, that the most prudent, salutary, and decisive measures will be adopted.—The Colonel set off this morning for Sharon."

N E W - Y O R K, May 17. The United States, in Congress assembled, on the 7th instant ORDAINED, That five commissioners be appointed by the board of treasury

to be sent to go to the several States, to the districts respectively for which they are respectively appointed, for the purpose of having the accounts of the States within those districts, against the United States. The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, that on the 1st day of September next, will be exposed to sale at the place where the United States, in Congress assembled, may hold their sessions, in conformity with a resolve of Congress, the townships and lots of lands in the Western Territory which were granted last year, under the direction of the Secretary General of the United States.

B O T O N, May 23. A letter from a gentleman at Weathersfield, directed by last evening's mail, has the following contents:—It reports that two of our insubordinate men have been down on the back of our infatuated number of men for their service—The object is to prevent the execution of the law condemned. The Governor and Council are sent to examine the affair, and will prevent any doing any damage."

N O R T H A M P T O N, May 30. On Sunday last was brought to this town and committed to gaol, a Capt. Bingham, of Partridgefield, in the county of Berkshire—he was captain in the militia, and one of the principal characters in that county concerned in the rebellion.

We are informed, that four of the insurgents from the county of Berkshire, in endeavouring to show the seeds of faction in several towns in the western part of Connecticut, were taken into the custody of that State, and are now confined in Litchfield gaol—and that one Sheriff of the county of Litchfield, has given to Col. Hyde, high sheriff of the county of Berkshire, to prove his property and take it away. Yesterday was committed to gaol in this town, Lieut. Bullard, of Orange, and two others—Bullard was taken at Swazey in the State of New-Hampshire, insulting men for Shays.

Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Northfield, dated 26th May, 1787.

"Since moving the troops from this point to Northampton, to attend the execution of the prisoners under sentence there, as well as to be ready to reinforce any other post, should a rebellion break out among the insurgents; for no reason that I had left this place, a party of the rebel officers with a few of the inhabitants of New-Hampshire, under the command of Col. Smith from New-Salem, proceeded to Warwick and took Dr. Pomeroy and Joseph Metcalf, Esq. prisoners. The Doctor they dismissed after marching him several days through the woods—Joseph Metcalf made his escape from them, after they had carried him near 100 miles: Since their return, I have ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to protect the friends to government in that quarter; and to apprehend those who have been concerned in rebellions; some of whom have been taken and recognized to court; others, whose characters were more objectionable, were sent to Northampton and committed to prison.

Last Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Esq. of Swazey in the State of New-Hampshire, that he had taken up Lieut. Isaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, some in this State, but chiefly in Vermont and New-Hampshire: In consequence of which, I collected some horsemen, chiefly of this town, and sent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumstance, for the inhabitants of Winchester, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have rescued Bullard, but the detachment arriving seasonably they dispersed.

Last Wednesday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that a part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be best to proceed any further, and returned without doing any mischief. We have then frequently round our camp, and our sentries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

A correspondent observes, that the friends to the present government, who have so zealously engaged in behalf of those unhappy men under sentence of death, must now have the delightful satisfaction of experiencing its benign and diffuse influence on the whole of Shays's party—and that from the present peaceable completion of our public affairs, if they should a little further indulge the benevolent feelings of their forgiving souls, by interceding for a general insolvency, we might long taste the sweets of peace, and feel ourselves under the equal and benign government of those who have risen up against us.

"A number of votes in Rhode-Island, for Governor, General Officers, &c. was about 300; of which a majority of about 1800 are friends to the detestable measure which bore for some time last disgraced that little Republic."

On the 23d inst. the Rev. JOSEPH WILLARD was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry in Wetherham, North Parish. The parts performed on this solemn occasion were as follows, viz:—Rev. Mr. Hays of South-Hadley, made the introductory prayer.—Rev. Mr. Willard of Stafford, preached a very pertinent sermon, from Acts xx. 28.—Rev. Mr. Willard of Stafford, made the concluding prayer.—Rev. Mr. McKean of Cheshire, gave the charge.—Rev. Mr. Howard of Springfield, gave the right hand.—and Rev. Mr. Church of Hartford, made the concluding prayer.—an anthem closed the solemnities.

Copies of a letter left with Mrs. Pomeroy, after taking the Doctor prisoner, inserted verbatim et literatim.

THIS is to certify the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that the persons now taken are in to be referred as hostages to secure the life of Jason Pomeroy and Henry Mc Culler who are condemned to death by said State and to assure you that if the above persons are put to death by said State that the persons taken as above shall be put to death in the same manner as soon as the news arrives and that without delay and therefore pray you be not deceived but pray to see lives

The following is a DEPOSITION given by Joseph Metcalf, Esq.

I Joseph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do testify and say, that on Monday the 21st day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Chesterfield, in the State of New-Hampshire, I was near Bullard's tavern in the town of Hinsdale, State aforesaid, taken prisoner by a party of about twenty insurgents, commanded by one Col. William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the said county of Hampshire: On my hesitating to consider myself their prisoner, Smith drew his sword and swore he would take my life instantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the State of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the house of Giles Day in the town of New-Marlborough, State of Vermont, aforesaid; previously being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of those who were under sentence for the late insurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Esq. and Col. Mayo, of Warwick, in the State of Massachusetts, and such other characters as would most likely produce (if held as hostages) a pardon for their friends; and that they should execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends instantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforesaid, they posted a centinel to prevent any surpris by the inhabitants, of whom they seemed to be very apprehensive.—Two persons passed the house, said to be two deputy-sheriffs, who had warrant that they deliberated whether they should resist by the return of a person who had seen the Sheriff, and reported that they said they had purposed to silence any speeches that might have been made; but that they would lie in bed until the insurgents should pass them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my escape, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night ensuing. During the time I was in their hands they frequently declared their resolutions to disturb and molest the citizens of Massachusetts, and that they should plunder profusely in future—indeed their whole conduct was most morally abandoned and wicked; and further fairly not your deposition.

JOSEPH METCALF. P H E N I S S, of May 24, 1787. PERSONALLY appeared Joseph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition, Cor. E. MATTOON, Jun. Just. Pacis.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Capt. John Ogden, at Wethersfield, inserted verbatim et literatim.

Greenedge Mar 3 1787. Cap of good Sir be it none to you you have had your Day And hours his coming and then you and a great many more will be had out as those that his in the torments of hell for I think you are not prepared for Death nor the christians say preparate ye for Death for the wicked shall not live out half their days cap Oggood I mean to give you notes of this so you may prepare for Death for your life his Short and terrible as An army with banners To conclude you had better Dure as you would be Don by but you have Sor the pain and we will go by it you may Swar I have known a good many as big as the Dial and I have heard you have been So but you are a pack of Dumb Wreaths you are Eating hoble pyc I See Cheate last week and he told me he Shold come with as much as twenty thousand Britains and Engrens this is true this the Sun Shines if you want to know his right this Dam you it we

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The following Instrument was taken with Lieut. Bullard, and inserted verbatim et literatim. We do each one of us acknowledge our selves to be indebted into a company commanded by Capt. ———— of Lieut. Isaac Bullard & in color Hazzletons Regiment of Regulators—in order for the Expence of financial government in the Massachusetts State. And we do In gaug to obey Such orders as shall Receive from time to time from our Superior officers and to faithfully Serve for the terme of three months from the Date in Witness Hereof we have hereunto Set our names ———— the conditions of Will Be For a Sarge Sixty Shillings Pr Month—Corpl Fifty Shillings a month Privat Forty Shillings a month and if six the Day there will be a considerable Bounty Lither Forty or Sixty Pounds Zahenss Halling Sarge John Holden.

Just imported from LONDON, By Levi Shephard, A general Assortment of DRUGS, Which are now ready for sale at his Store, north of the court-house, in Northampton, where Physicians and private families may be supplied upon such terms as, he has no doubt, will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. He has likewise a variety of other Articles, VIZ:—

PAINTERS Colours of all kinds, Crockery Ware, Ginger by the cwt. or less quantity, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Oil of Vitriol by the cwt. or any quantity, Indigo of a superior quality, Logwood, Fustic, Redwood, Alum, Copper, Spirits of Turpentine by the gallon, Vanilla, Rosh, Lamplack—Surgons Instruments and Bell Metal Mortars. A L S O, Webster's Indulgent, 1st, 2d and 3d part, Press-Paper, Writing-Paper, Sealing-Wax, and Waters at 4s. per pound. Said SHEPHARD receives in pay for any of the above articles, almost every kind of Country Produce, and will pay Cash for Shipping Furs and Bees-Wax. May 30, 1787.

THE Subscriber being appointed Register of Deeds for the Northern District, in the county of Hampshire, Herby informs those whom it may concern, that by a late act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the Record of any Deeds of conveyance of land or other real estate, lying within the said district, which after the first day of June next shall be made by any other than the person chosen as aforesaid, shall be void and of no effect.—And that from and after the date aforesaid, Deeds and other conveyances of real estate will be received for record, at the office opened for that purpose near the meeting-house in Deerfield. JOHN WILLIAMS. May 28, 1787.

The Beautiful HORSE Bay Richmond, WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Worthington, being the piece lately owned by Alexander Miller—Conditions, one 2nd and half Dollar the single leap, three Dollars the season, and four to warrant a foal.—He is a beautiful bright bay, sixteen hands and an half high, in shape, strength, activity and speed, equalled by few in America—he is a Virginia foal, but of English breed; his coils prove fine and large—Gentleman living at a distance, who chuse to send their mares, shall have one month's pasturing gratis. Careful attendance will be given, by SAMI BUFFINTON. N. B. Grain will be received in lieu of cash. May 30, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands, lying in Charlestown, belonging to non-residents, in said town, are taxed in the year 1787, as follows, viz: State Tax, Silver, L. S. d. Town Tax L. S. d. Joseph Baker, 0 6 3 0 5 20 2 David Willard, 20 0 0 22 20 0 Commercial Tax, 10 15 0 0 3 9 0 In Silver, 0 12 6 0 30 8 0 Unless said Taxpayers paid on or before the 30th of July next, 6 months of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Onimus Taylor, in said Charlestown, on said day, at two o'clock, afternoon, and will pay said taxes and increasing charges. SEETH TEMPLE, Constable. Charlestown, May 15, 1787.

A few copies of a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop of West-Springfield, may be had at this office.