he has the honour to represent, turned out a single man in the support of government during the pressing exegencies of the last winter? and whether the principal part who were able to bear arms did not oppose government, and were made prisoners in the county of Hampshire in attempting to join *Shays*, by the friends of government? However, the worthy gentleman does not pretend to extend his views beyond his own town—no wonder this gentleman should be of contrary opinion from the other members from that county—It is a mere miracle that such a disloyal town should be so mistaken as to make choice of so respectable a man, as it seems they have, to represent them—however, mistaken policy, if such it may be called, will often turn to the infinite advantage of those who adopted it; and this single instance shows a singular display of the interposition of Providence in directing their choice in such a manner, as may finally be a means of establishing peace and good order, and an unfaded lettre to the dignity of government, and our excellent constitution.

But even a twisting their good disposition to embrace an act of mercy, come in and return to their duty and allegiance, this would not strengthen the arguments made use of by their advocates. For it is a fact well known that they have hitherto flattered themselves that this present General Court would grant all they ever asked for, and ever much more; that this present house would consist of members, whose sentiments, in general, would be similar to their own.—Should we now grant an act of mercy before we show our determination to support the constitution, they would, and indeed with a great deal of propriety, think themselves not disappointed.—This would very much confirm, and materially strengthen their former opinion.—Puffed up with these ideas, they would think themselves justified should they *again* rise in arms; and the first opportunity that appeared favourable, they would again, firmly relying on this court for protection, resume their authority, draw the sword, proceed with rigour and indiscriminate revenge, and spread fire and desolation through the country with impunity.—A scene of slaughter and bloodshed, most horrible to behold, must inevitably ensue! First let them experience the authority of government and their determined zeal to support that constitution, which is the sole basis of American liberty, in the erecting of which, besides the vast expense of it, many thousands of valuable lives have been sacrificed—draw the sword, and twine the olive branch of peace around it—let the sword precede that of the olive-branch, as this is the hitchest means to establish a dignity in government, and security to the lives and liberties of the people.

Indeed some have the boldness to affirm, and I am sorry to have occasion to mention it, that because the voice of the people are for lenient measures, and even for overthrowing the constitution, it must be done; and that there is not the least trace of a republican government unless the power and authority of constituting and making laws is lodged in the hands of the people.—All this I readily grant. But how shall we dispense with the obligations we first laid ourselves under to stand by and protect the constitution during the term of fifteen years?—And, indeed, suppose we to say, (as) although two thirds of the people sue for abolishing the present constitution, the other third have a right to take up arms in its defence, and support it at the risk of every thing dear and sacred, even at the expence of their precious blood and treasure—Mercy has been my great delight; it has been extended to them; what has been the consequence? they have assembled in arms, and bid defiance to the power of government.

During the last winter, a period big with the fate of our excellent constitution, we assembled a small, though determined, band of heroes, to repel the invaders, and put a stop to the inundations which seemed to break forth from every quarter. After we had collected, sensible of their inferiority, they declined meeting us in the field, but wantonly gave themselves up to a blind infatuation, in spreading devastations! in burning, destroying and plundering the faithful inhabitants—Was this all? No, outrage succeeded outrage, and a number of the lives of our faithful citizens fell a prey to a horrid banditti of infernal rebels. But happily we have hitherto succeeded in a miraculous manner, considering our numbers.—That ever memorable event, the action at Sheffield, will fully demonstrate a savage brutality, that may be more easily conceived than expressed. Those respectable characters, whom they the day before made prisoners, were placed in their front for a breast-work, and forcibly drove up before them, most exposed to our fire, and one of them, a promising young gentleman, fell a sacrifice to their inhuman purposes, and expired in the field.——We are daily hearing of the ravages they are making, and the depredations they are committing—we have letters from several gentlemen of character laying before us, who all agree that it is absolutely necessary that a body of troops should be immediately raised for their defence and safety. Not only this, but a petition from a number of inhabitants testify their danger; and that they are obliged to quit their habitations, and repair within the guards for safety, during the night. Painting themselves like savages, they now take the woods, and are continually firing upon the guards, and peaceable citizens of this commonwealth. Scarcely a night passes, but they are entering houses and exercising their cruelty. The house of a worthy member now in this house, has been plundered since his absence, to a very considerable amount. Can we, when we reflect for a moment, refuse sending troops to the relief of our friends in that quarter? what ingratitude do we comit! what violation of the sacred ties of nature and interest do we stand chargeable with! modern republican gratitude indeed! The members from that quarter have signified their absolute necessity of withdrawing from this house, should this question terminate in the negative, in order to secure their wives, their children and property, against the expiration of the time for which the troops now in the field are engaged; who, on the troops being discharged, will be exposed to every kind of danger, insult and plunder, from those abandoned lawless men.

This day must determine the fate of the empire! and I am bold to say, should not the question be carried, we cannot boast of a constitution six weeks longer. We shall have rebellion enough to contend with. Civil war, fire, slaughter and bloodshed, are its consequent attendants, and one promiscuous carnage must inevitably overspread the land. Do we wish for arguments drawn from example and woful experience of a similar nature? let us turn our eyes to the history of our mother country.——What do we find but a rapid succession of almost every kind of government during a long series of the most astonishing events, wherein rivers of blood were spilt by contending usurpers, ambitious tyrants, and haughty despots! Let us view the gradual rise of that once potent republic of Rome, who obtained her greatness by a strenuous adherence to her constitution—her veneration for justice—her readiness to protect her citizens from danger and insult, and her spirited decision of matters which respected the safety of the commonwealth.—But at last, like ourselves, she began to be enervated, and her decline was hastened by a most astonishing rapidity, which ended in the final ruin and overthrow of that once renowned republic. If we compare the causes which gave rise to violence and insurrection between this and that republic, we shall find them similar; and the same causes will ever invariably produce the same effects. And now can we hesitate in adopting decisive measures, the only security left us? or will we be so wanton as to suffer the page of the American history to be blackened with this, *that we wrested our liberties from the jaws of an oppressive tyrant, after a most arduous conflict, in which many thousands of valuable lives was sacrificed; and when we had it in our power to preserve them, we would not, but sported them away*——God forbid! but may we this day show to the world our determination to support a constitution we have ourselves formed. Let us convince those learned politicians who have predicted that our constitution cannot stand, that we can support it against every effort made to destroy it—This day must determine it—Let us, for our own benefit, (and to prevent the displeasure of posterity, who may justly censure their ancestors) show a firm resolution to preserve, sacred and inviolate, the blessings of freedom, and that constitution which is the admiration of the world, and the envy of nations.——But if we will no—farewell to peace and prosperity! adieu to all that solid glory which characterizes a people, that must render them happy at home, and respectable abroad! prepare to stand the shock of thousands, and undergo the rude tempests of a degenerate government! until, finally, the end shall come, when the curtain of night shall be drawn over this political world——the scene closed, and one wide desolation over all!

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the OBSERVER.

IT is easy to perceive by your last week's publication, that your mind is a little chafed, and not quite satisfied with the late pigging of the sow.—Your writings discover you to be a man of good abilities, and independent sentiment; but at the same time too zealously attached to antient modes and customs. Acknowledge it is hard to subdue old habits, and remove our early imbibed prejudices. Mankind are too apt to say this is virtue, and this is vice, this is right and this is wrong, merely because those ideas have been affixed to certain actions and things in early life. Ten months ago I should have united in sentiment with you, and said Amen to your writings; but the late commotions have produced a new train of ideas, and given me a very different opinion of government, and what is necessary to support it. I have ever, till of late, supposed that treason and murder were such high crimes that the peace and safety of every form of government required that they should be capitally punished, and that it was agreeable to the eternal rule of right: but a more critical examination of the subject, satisfies me the idea was the result of a wrong direction given the mind in youth—It must be good policy in every, especially a young country, to promote the population and increase of its inhabitants. Certainly upon this principle it cannot be wise to take the life of a man; because he has been the instrument of another's death. Shall the slate loose two, because it has lost one? What destruction and depopulation would this soon produce? It might even check the inclination to propagate our species—the fatal effects of which would be too manifest to mention. I suppose you will appeal to me the old law, *that he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed*. This no doubt was a good law among the Jewish antient times, and very well suited the then police of that nation; but I presume, if the Observer will throw aside his old prejudices, and give fair play to his understanding, that he cannot suppose it to adapt, at all, to the present situation of our affairs. You seem, Sir, to have brought some ideas which you imbibed under a monarchial government, and would ingraft them into the wild olive of our republic—they never will unite and grow together. Such punishments will answer a good purpose in a government where its dignity; but can never comport with the purity and simplicity of republicanism.——Treason in a monarchial government must be considered as a horrid crime, for it endangers the safety of the kingdom, and the peace and happiness of every individual of it. Under such a form of government, the laws must compel obedience, and high penalties must force mankind to be happy; but in a republic, let tumults, insurrections, and what under another form of government, would be called overt acts of treason, be never so many and violent, the civil must and will be cured by new elections, and forever preclude the necessity of punishment. Mankind were never pleased with whipping, and pleased, otherwise the government shakes to the foundation till a new choice.——You may think my sentiments rather singular; but I really am of the opinion, that we have not arrived to the highest perfection in republicanism, and never shall so long as our laws have penalties annexed. Why should the minds of the good people be chased with the idea of punishment, when without it every man may sit quiet, and without molestation taste the fruits of his labour, and no collector or sheriff disturb his peace and tranquility?——Happy I am that so many good omens presage the rapid approach of this blessed state of things.—This as the country, Mr. Observer, you enquire after, and the state of things that will secure to you all your wishes. Under such a form of government you may speak and write, and make such flatement of facts as you please, with impunity—I hope, Sir, you will not be offended at my difference in opinion—the last year, your sentiments and mine perfectly harmonized—this year, I think I have good reason to change them. After cool and dispassionate reasoning, I presume will again bring you into the sentiments of your humble servant.

THE VICAR O'BRAY.

July 9, 1787.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In the House of Representatives, June 27, 1787.

ORDERED, That Mr. Jones, Mr. Read, Mr. Manning, (of Salem) Dr. Kilham, and Mr. Davis, (of Plymouth) with such as the honourable Senate may join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, with the following address.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate June 28, 1787.

Read and concurred.

And Charles Turner, Ebenezer Bridge, Thompson J. Skinner, and Benjamin Austin, jun. Esquires, are joined.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency's messages of the 21st inst. containing an offer of three hundred pounds, to be deducted from your salary, as Governor, for the present year, has been attended to, and considered by the two branches of the Legislature, not only as a proof of your Excellency's generosity, but as a mark of your attention to the peculiar situation of the people, and the embarrassed state of our public affairs.

The patriotism and benevolence of your Excellency having been so often experienced in your various stations, we are convinced of the sincerity of the sentiment expressed in your message, that it always gives you the highest pleasure, when consistent with your idea of the public good, to meet the wishes of the people.

The embarrassed situation of this state, pleads in behalf of our constituents to accept your generous and unsolicited favour, though at the same time, we would not wish to have it operate as a precedent to influence any successor in office, to relinquish any part of his yearly salary.

The constitutionality of the question relative to the Governor's salary, being undetermined, we shall, at present, wave our sentiment, on this subject, as this decision, without doubt, will claim the attention of the Legislature when they shall think expedient.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 19.

The order from the court of Spain for the British settlers to remove from the Honduras country on the second of February last, was looked upon by the latter to be horridly cruel, as the settlers do not only cut wood, but have their crops nearly ready for gathering in, at that time of the year. The sixth article of the definitive treaty of peace (signed Sept. 3d, 1783) with his moft Christian Majesty, could not be supposed (say the British) to cede to Spain the province of Honduras, it was only meant by the British cabinet, to give up their claim to the country and remove their settlers, but by no means to confider it as Spanish property. In all probability the country on this part of the continent will be the cause of a war between Great-Britain and Spain and that at no great distance from the present period.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

Extract of a letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the back counties of Virginia, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I have recent advices from the territory of *Kentucky, Holstein, Sellsbucky, French Broad, the Cherokee* nation, and as far south as the *Occunas*, and am well assured that there is more peace, good order and contentment in the Cherokee towns, than there is among their *white* neighbours, who are obliged to employ a sett of men they called *regulators* to crush the idle vagabonds and horse thieves that come among them. This plainly demonstrates the necessity of the present Convention. May the Governor of the universe inspire them with wisdom and unanimity."

ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Washington, that the magistrates of Salem, on the evening of the 12th inst. receiving intelligence that Shays was lurking near the easternmost part of that settlement, at one Wilson's in Sandgate, recommended to lieutenant-colonel Martin immediately to collect a sufficient force and apprehend him and his abettors, at all events. Col. Martin, with a secrecy and dispatch which did him honour, immediately distributed the necessary orders, and at sunrise the next morning about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of Capt. Shepherd, and an equal number of light-infantry under captain Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was said to be concealed.——After searching every suspected place, and making the strictest enquiries of persons who were taken up, they returned disappointed in the object of their expedition.——It appeared, that Shays had for some days past been concealed in a log-house, which he chose, it is presumed, partly on account of his equivocal situation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and possibly within the limits where it exercises jurisdiction: he decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced he could no longer remain in these parts with safety.——They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice of this excursion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the public, that the authority of Washington are determined to proceed in the most vigourous manner against any person or persons that may have given Shays intelligence, if he or they can be discovered.

NEW-HAVEN, June 27.

Monday last was committed to the jail in Lichfield, for trial at the next superiour court, Elisha Foses of Southwick, and Joseph French of Chester, state of Massachusetts, for counterfeiting and uttering the paper currency of the state of New-York.

PORTSMOUTH, June 26.

The General Assembly have elected the Hon. John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman and Benjamin Bellows, Esquires, Delegates to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, for the term of one year, from and after the first Monday in November next. Two of the above gentlemen are authorised to represent this State in the Grand Federal Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia.

During the present session, the General Assembly have passed an act, complying with the treaty of peace agreeable to the requisition of Congress.

BOSTON, July 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of American *Independence*, the same was celebrated with uncommon marks of joy and festivity. The dawn was announced by a discharge of artillery, and by a peal from all the bells in the several churches of the town. At ten o'clock, the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, escorted by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, from whence they marched in procession, attended by the Hon. Senate and the Hon. House of Representatives, the French and Dutch Consuls, the Sheriffs, Secretary, and many other gentlemen of distinction, to the Stone-Chapel, where a prayer suited to the ocasion was addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Thacher, Chaplain to the Legislature: After which an elegant and pertinent Oration was delivered by Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. at the request of the inhabitants; which we presume to say, was received with the utmost satisfaction by a numerous and splended audience.

NEWPORT, June 28.

A correspondent observes, that it is impolitic for a citizen of this State in his travels abroad to acknowledge his country, unless he can prove a uniform and decided opposition to *Know Ye men and measures*.——So great disrepute and contempt are we held by our Sister States, that *Rhode-Island Faith* is become a proverbial term of reproach when one violates his engagements.——If a rebel or pirate escapes from justice, it is suggested that he has fled for refuge here——if language fails of odious epithets to pourtray the finished villain, he is compared to a *Know Ye* judge.——Unhappy State! thy government is distracted, thy trade is ruined, and thy character is sullied by merited reproach——if an enemy had brought us to the precipice of annihilation, our innocence would have invigorated the efforts to rise, but when we reflect that the calamities we feel are deliberately introduced by those who ostentatiously profess to *relieve the distressed*——when poverty advances with rapid strides in the profecution of a system, which was to render our country richer than Eldorado——how can we too strongly execrate the policy of such measures——how can we too bitterly curse the men who have dictated them?

NORTHAMPTON, July 11.

On the night of the 7th instant, the gaol in Great-Barrington was, by the assistance of the sentry, broke open, by which means eleven prisoners made their escape.

We are informed, by a gentleman who left Lake Champlain the 18th ult. that the British have fitted out a ship of 20 guns, in order to cruise on that Lake; that she was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came away from thence; that she had taken one vessel said to have been on the smuggling business belonging to the United States; and that the British were also fitting out a gun-boat, which was to accompany the ship in cruising on the Lake. This ship, it is said, was taken from us during the late war.

The sale of the Land belonging to the estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. deceased, lying in Cabrain, was been the 26th of July, instead of the 4th, as advertised in this and the two preceding papers.

GENERAL ORDERS throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Boston, June 22, 1787.

THE Officers of the Militia, and other corps, of this Commonwealth, are requested to take notice, that when they appear in their Uniforms, all General and Field Officers will be permitted to wear one Epaulet on each shoulder. All officers with the rank of Captain one on the right shoulder; and all subaltern Officers one on the left shoulder.

By order of his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief,

ISRAEL KEITH, Adj. General.

BROKE Great-Barrington gaol, in the county of Berkshire, on the night of the 7th inst. the following persons, viz.

James McClentick, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, committed for costs.

Eleazer Allen, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complection, committed for stealing and cost.

Timothy Doty, about 22 years old, light complection, about 5 feet 7 inches high, committed for burglary.

Benjamin Chapman, about the same height, darkish complection, committed for the same crime.

Squire Horton, about 44 years old, light complection, yellowish hair, a fiddler, committed for an assault and battery.

John Dublin, a negro, a large well set fellow, committed for theft.

Robert Eldridge, a short thick set fellow, sentenced to the castle for one year.

Daniel Spencer, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and eyes, committed for horse stealing.

Ebenezer Crittenden, about 5 feet 10 inches high, darkish hair, dark sharp eyes, very talkative, and has a double share of impudence—he is one excepted in the general pardon.

Abel Holeman, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complection, light short curled hair, committed for breaking out Austin and Wilcox, prisoners under sentence of death.

Polly Maxwell, about 27 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, more than middling stature for a girl.

Whoever will take up said prisoners, and return them to the gaol in Great-Barrington, shall have the following rewards, viz. For McClentick, 1 dollar; Allen, 3 dollars; Doty, 8 dollars; Chapman, 8 dollars; Horton, 4 dollars; Dublin, 6 dollars; Eldridge, 5 dollars; Spencer 6 dollars; Crittenden, 15 dollars; Holeman, 15 dollars; Miss Maxwell, 10 dollars.

EBENEZER BEMENT, Gaoler.

July 9, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in Middlefield, formerly belonging to Becket, Chester and Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in a town tax for the year 1784, town tax for 1785; state tax for 1786, as follows, viz.

			Town tax 1784.			Town tax 1785.			State tax 1786.		
Div.	lots.	acres.	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.	l.	d.	q.
3	31	57	1	5	1	2	5	1	3	2	1
3	32	62	1	3	0	2	3	1	3	1	3
3	37	51	1	7	0	2	7	1	2	1	2
3	38	17	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	2
3	88	27	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	2
5	40	41	1	0	0	1	11	2	1	3	1
5	41	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
5	42	40	1	0	0	1	10	2	1	2	2
5	43	42	2	4	0	2	3	0	1	5	2
5	45	48	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	49	44	3	1	2	2	3	0	1	4	0
5	51	55	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
5	53	41	2	0	0	1	11	3	1	3	1
5	59	61	2	11	0	1	1	0	2	10	2
5	58	28	6	0	0	4	1	1	1	8	1
5	37	29	3	5	0	1	4	3	0	11	0
5	60	50	4	1	0	4	3	3	1	9	0
5	60	50	2	1	3	2	5	1	1	7	0
5	61	36	1	10	0	1	8	1	1	1	1
5	62	48	3	4	0	2	3	0	1	5	2
5	63	21	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
5	66	25	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
5	56	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	1
5	54	42	3	0	0	1	11	3	1	3	1
5	48	15	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
5	42	32	0	10	0	1	6	2	1	0	2
5	21	32	0	10	0	1	6	0	1	0	0
5	50	60	2	11	0	3	9	3	1	10	0
5	21	38	1	11	0	1	9	2	1	2	0
5	20	30	1	5	2	1	5	0	0	11	0
5	37	38	3	9	2	2	8	3	1	9	0
5	37	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
1	200	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	201	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	204	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	200	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	142	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	213	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	0	0	2
1	214	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	0	0	2
1	218	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	0	0	2
1	215	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	295	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	298	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	299	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	102	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	254	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	253	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	241	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	135	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	130	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	128	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	131	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	134	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	3	0	2
1	137	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	140	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	143	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	146	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	149	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	155	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	52	100	4	6	2	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	58	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1
1	37	100	4	7	0	4	8	1	6	0	2
1	36	50	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	6	1

Jeremiah Ferrison, town tax for 1784, 2/3. 29. for 1785, 2/10 19. and State tax for the year 1786.

Capt. Ebenezer Olmsted, town tax, for the year 1784, 5/8, and for the year 1785 town tax, 7/. 2d.

Jacob Bacontown, tax for 100 acres of land, for the year 1784, 2/10; and for the year 1785, 4/8 1d.

Major Moses Ashley, taxed for 200 acres of land, in a State tax, for the year 1786.

That if the above taxes, is not paid to us before the third day of September next, at eight o'clock in the morning, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the said taxes and intervening charges, at the house of Major David Macks, innholder in Middlefield; the said vendue to be continued from day to day, till the whole is compleated, by us the subscribers.

JAMES NOONEY, Collector for 1784.
EPHRAIM SHELDON, do. for 1785.
JOBE ROBBINS, Constable for 1786.

Middlefield, June 16, 1787.

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 Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to laid estate, from the 6th day of June current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in said Greenfield, on the third Mondays of August, October, December and January next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alvord.
Moses Arms,
Lyman Smead.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Administrator.

Greenfield, June 25, 1787.

For Sale at this Office,
Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.
By Baron STEUBEN.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c.
given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing Office in Northampton.