ferve themſelves of you, and make you their Banking-horſe to power and riches. If the time comes that you either cannot or chooſe not to do more for them, they will ſoon ſhew you how they regard your intereſt and favours. Beware of thoſe whoſe buſineſs is, while in private life, always to find fault with men in place; who tell what they would do had they the power in their hands: Their zeal and anxiety are the offspring of a miſchievous ambition. They are men conſtructed upon a ſmall ſcale; they cannot be noticed in quiet times, nor riſe to conſequence but in the fogs of calumny and detraction, by degrading men of worth and integrity. Thoſe who ſeek your intereſts with the moſt oſtenſible, and make the moſt ſhowy profeſſions of patriotiſm, are in politics the ſame as thoſe men in religion who pretend to an uncommon ſhare of humility and godlineſs, they are rotten at heart: you will ſoon find them ſunken into ſome foul political apoſtacy. They will certainly betray you when they can make gain of you. If you will take of your brethren, and ſet over you, men modeſt and humble; who in private life mind their own buſineſs, ſide with no little parties; generally act upon the right ſide, and make no great ado about their actings; are always faithful in the buſineſs they undertake; are truſty, diligent and perſevering in their employments; are thinking, ſober and judicious; acquainted with the laws and conſtitution of their country, and reaſon naturally upon the common queſtions of right and wrong; are quiet under the government; conform to the laws; are not noiſy and impatient againſt thoſe above them: If they take good care of their property, uſe it to valuable purpoſes; if they govern their families well and do not ſuffer them to injure their neighbours: if to theſe properties they have the addition of good natural abilities, and are men of exemplary morals, and ſet the Lord always before their eyes and honour Chriſt Jeſus and his inſtitutions: if ſuch are the men whom you truſt and employ they will ſoon, by good examples and laudable exertions, place the country in that rank of honour, wealth and happineſs which ſhall render a connection with us deſirable, and no longer infamous. Pray my countrymen regard your intereſts, try what effect will follow a reformation in your own methods of living, and in your appointments to the various offices of government. Pray make proof of the adminiſtration of ſuch men as I have delineated: do not ſuſpect nor refuſe them for ſuch a ſyſtem of honeſt meaſures as civil ſtates are too little acquainted with. If you will faithfully make the experiment only for two twelve months and do then repent of your new ſyſtem of policy, I will never aſk you again to believe in Numa.

Numa has finiſhed his main deſign; he has reaſon gratefully to acknowledge the attention of the Printer and the candour of his readers. Having laboured to promote a good civil policy upon thoſe principles of virtue and morality, by which alone the happineſs of the people can be ſupported: he now willingly quits the field to writers of greater abilities, and in his turn will quietly ſit and hear what they have to offer for the public good.

NUMA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

The Public are in a critical ſituation, and people aſk a good many queſtions for information: with this view the following are offered, and the ſubſcriber aſks a place for them in your uſeful paper.

1ſt. WHETHER a perſon in an *exalted ſtation* might not as eaſily have found it "to be within the duties of his office" to decide upon the wiſdom of receiving "the Conſtitution of the United States," as to decide with *confidence* reſpecting the views of the late inſurgents?

2d. Whether an appeal to the G——l C——t for conſiſtency in a "ſentiment," the falſhood of which has been written as it were with a ſun-beam, and confirmed by a thouſand obſtinate facts and circumſtances——to ſay nothing about the "ſentiments" of the Supreme Executive and the Legiſlature of the laſt year, nor about the "ſentiments" and correſpondent conduct of the ſame reſpectable authority in a number of our ſiſter ſtates, on the ſame ſubject—ſavours moſt of vanity or politeneſs, folly or wiſdom, Shayiſm or diſintereſted regard to the dignity of the Commonwealth?

3d. Will not the appeal aforeſaid reduce the L——e to the ſad dilemma—either oblige them to tell a *whiſker*, and flatter the G——r, or ſpeak the truth and gain the approbation of the wiſe and good?

4th. Whether, in caſe the L——e, forſaken of their guardian angel, ſhould prefer the firſt part of ſaid dilemma, we might not anticipate with pleaſure the happy moment when the Commonwealth ſhould exclaim, in imitation of the humble language of an animal, who never ſpake but once, but then talked to the purpoſe, "Am I not thine aſs on which thou haſt ridden theſe many years, ever ſince I was thine?"

5th. Since it is ſaid, "Similar inſurrections are found in the hiſtory of all countries," would it not have been *quite* obliging to have produced an example of *one* "ſimilar inſurrection" in the "hiſtory" of *ſome one* "*country*," on terra firma?

6th. Since "inſurrections in a ſtate, where no tax can be levied, or law made, &c. but by the conſent of the immediate repreſentatives of the people, are" acknowledged to be "inexcuſable;" does it become the character of a *gentleman in high office* to hint at other motives for the conduct of the "inſurgents" than ſuch as *themſelves conſtantly and openly avowed*; and thus ſpecioufly attempt to EXCUSE them, at the extreme hazard of truth, and at the expence of thoſe citizens whoſe patriotiſm and public virtue have been conſpicuous in an evil day, and ſome of whom have been found faithful even unto death?

7th. Can the conduct of the Legiſlature, in pardoning the common herd of the rebels, and excluding others from the *luxuriant* offer of grace, be thought a ſufficient foundation on which to proceed to extend *pardon* to all fleſh—"The fleſh of kings, and the fleſh of captains, and the fleſh of mighty men, and the fleſh of horſes, and of them that ſit on them, and the fleſh of all men, both free and bond, both ſmall and great?" Rev. xix. 18.

8th. Whether, in caſe the four unhappy perſons, in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, convicted of the crime of burglary, had plead that they perpetrated ſaid crime with *feditious* and *traiterous* deſigns, they might not have hugg'd themſelves in the proſpect of a "free and full pardon?

9th. Whether when *great folks* ſhow their ——in a place "where great aſſemblies meet," it might not (with due ſubmiſſion to the venerable example of the ſons of Noah—Gen. ix. 20, 23.) upon certain occaſions, be proper to treat the part aforeſaid with ſome degree of ſeverity?

10th. Whether an unbounded lurch for Popularity ought not to be dignified with the high ſounding appellation of "SAVING GRACE?"

11th. Would there be any harm, at the preſent day, in reading the following lines of the celebrated Churchill?

"Smit with the love of honour or the pence,"
"O'er run with wit and deſtitute of ſenſe,"
"Legions of *factious* authors throng at once,"
"Fool beckons fool, and dunce awakens dunce."

To ——— the ready lies repair;"
"Ne'er was lie made which was not welcome there."

"Thence, on maturer judgment's anvil wrought"
"The *poliſhed falſhoods* into *public* brought;"
"Quick circulating ſlanders mirth afford,"
"And *reputation bleeds in every word*."

SIMON the TANNER.

Wharftum, October 27th.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Oct. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS proviſions was made in and by an act paſſed in the year of our Lord 1786, that no perſon ſhould, from and after the paſſing the ſaid act, be licenced to be a taverner, innholder or retailer, unleſs he produce in Court a certificate or receipt from the Collector of Exciſe for the county, or his Deputy, that he has accounted and paid his exciſe at the ſeveral periods aſſigned by the ſaid act, or within thirty days thereof.

And whereas it is repreſented to this Court, that ſome perſons heretofore licenced, when they applied to have their licences renewed, failed of the ſame, on account of their not having paid the exciſe within the time limited by law for that purpoſe, although they had paid the ſame previous to ſuch application, owing to their not having been informed of the proviſion aforeſaid, or otherwiſe, whereby injury may ariſe to themſelves and to the public. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace in this Commonwealth, be, and hereby are authoriſed and empowered, to grant licences for the remainder of the year, to ſuch perſons as above deſcribed, at their next term, after the paſſing this reſolve, or the adjournment of their laſt term, as the caſe may be; the above defect notwithſtanding. *Provided*, That nothing in this reſolve ſhall be conſtrued, ſo as to authoriſe any licences contrary to the above mentioned proviſion, at any further time.

Sent up for concurrence,
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, October 29. 1787.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.——Attеſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In Senate, October 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Convention lately aſſembled at Philadelphia, have reported to Congreſs a Conſtitution for the United States of America, in which Convention were repreſented the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; which conſtitution was unanimouſly approved of by the ſaid States in convention aſſembled: And whereas that convention reſolved, that the ſaid conſtitution ſhould be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it was their opinion that it ſhould be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification: and that each convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their reſolution of the 28th of September laſt, unanimouſly reſolved, "That the conſtitution ſo reported, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the ſaid convention, in that caſe made and provided." And whereas the ſaid conſtitution has been tranſmitted to the legiſlature of this commonwealth accordingly:

It is therefore *Reſolved*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the people of this Commonwealth, that a convention of delegates be choſen agreeably to, and for the purpoſes mentioned in the reſolution of Congreſs aforeſaid, to meet at the ſtate-houſe in Boſton, on the ſecond Wednesday of January next, and that the conſtitution ſo reported, be ſubmitted to the ſaid convention, for their aſſent and ratification; and that the ſaid convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame, give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity to the reſolves of the ſaid convention, in that caſe made and provided.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby directed, to convene as ſoon as may be, the inhabitants of their ſeveral towns and diſtricts, qualified by law to vote in the election of repreſentatives, for the purpoſe of chooſing delegates to repreſent them in the ſaid convention.

And to preſerve an equality to the people in their repreſentation in the ſaid convention, that the ſeveral towns and diſtricts elect reſpectively, by ballot, not exceeding the ſame number of delegates as by law they are entitled to ſend repreſentatives to the General Court.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Secretary immediately procure to be printed, a ſufficient number of copies of theſe reſolutions, as alſo of the ſaid conſtitution, with the reſolutions of the convention, and their letter to the Preſident of Congreſs, accompanying the ſame; and alſo of the reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aforeſaid, thereupon; and that he tranſmit three copies of the ſame, as ſoon as may be, by expreſſes, to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this Commonwealth, with poſitive directions to be by them, or their deputies, without delay, *perſonally* delivered to the Selectmen of each town and diſtrict within their reſpective counties.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the Selectmen or the major part of the Selectmen of each town or diſtrict, ſhall certify the election of ſuch perſon or perſons as may be appointed by their reſpective towns or diſtricts as a delegate or delegates to the convention aforeſaid.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral delegates of the ſaid convention, be allowed for their travel and attendance, out of the public treaſury, the ſame pay as will be allowed to the repreſentatives therefor this preſent ſeſſion, and that the ſame be defrayed at the public expence.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requeſted, with advice of Council, to iſſue his warrant upon the Treaſurer, directing him to diſcharge the pay-roll of the ſaid convention, out of any monies which will then be in the treaſury, not appropriated.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That if there ſhall not be ſufficient monies then in the treaſury for that purpoſe, the Treaſurer is hereby authoriſed and directed, to borrow ſufficient monies therefor, on ſuch funds of the government as are not appropriated.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Oct. 25, 1787.
Read and concurred.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.——Attеſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire,
Governour of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

THE Mercies which we are conſtantly receiving at the Hands of ALMIGHTY GOD, ought ever to remind us of our Dependence upon, and Obligations to HIM; and as the Buſineſs of the Year is now drawing towards a Concluſion, it becomes our ſpecial Duty, according to the laudable Uſage of this Commonwealth, in a public and ſocial Manner, gratefully to acknowledge the manifold Bounties of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, conferred upon us in the courſe thereof.

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the Advice of the Council, to appoint, and DO HEREBY appoint THURSDAY, the *twenty-ninth* Day of *November* next, to be ſet a part, and obſerved as a day of public THANKSGIVING,—that all the People of this Commonwealth, may at one Time, and with one Voice, devoutly expreſs their Gratitude to our Great BENEFACTOR, for HIS innumerable Benefits; particularly that in the courſe of the Year paſt, HE hath been pleaſed to favour the People with an uncommon Meaſure of Health; to reſtore Peace and Tranquility to this Commonwealth in ſo great a Degree; to order the Seaſons ſo favourably, that the labour of the Husbandman has been crowned with an abundance of the Produce of the Earth; to increaſe our Fiſheries, and enlarge our Manufactures and Commerce, and graciouſly to direct and ſucceed the Adminiſtrations of Government,—and above all, that HE has mercifully continued to us the Light of the Bleſſed GOSPEL, together with the full enjoyment of our invaluable Privileges, religious and civil.

And I do hereby exhort all Miniſters of the Goſpel, within this Commonwealth, with their ſeveral Congregations, to aſſemble on that Day, in their ſeveral places of religious Worſhip: and in a Solemn and Public Manner, to render their unfeigned Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for theſe and all other of HIS Mercies:—And I further recommend to Miniſters and People, to accompany their Thankſgivings, with devout and fervent Prayers to the Great GOVERNOUR of the World—that, notwithſtanding our Ingratitude, and manifold Tranſgreſſions, as would continue HIS gracious Providence over us;—that HE would proſper our Public Councils,—and particularly, that, at this important Criſis of our Public Affairs, HE would give all needed Wiſdom to the Delegates, that may be appointed to take under Conſideration the proceedings of the late Continental Convention,—and that the Reſult of their Deliberations, may be the happy eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Government, as may be adapted to the common Safety and Happineſs:—and finally, that Peace and Concord, Truth and Juſtice, Benevolence and undefiled Religion, may univerſally prevail.

And it is earneſtly recommended, that the ſaid DAY be religiouſly obſerved, and that all unneceſſary Labour be ſuſpended thereon.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL-CHAMBER, *in* Boſton, *the twenty-fifth Day of* October, *in the Year of our* LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven, *and in the twelfth Year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
With the advice and Conſent of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *ſave the Commonwealth!*

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Within theſe few days two large ſhips have arrived, one from Amſterdam, the other from Rotterdam, with Dutch redemptioners, and a conſiderable number of paſſengers.

It is with great pleaſure we inform our cuſtomers, that from the returns already come to hand of the late elections in this ſtate, there is a large majority of perſons ſtrongly attached to the new Federal Conſtitution.

Mr. R. Whitehill, who was rejected from a ſeat in the Council by the county of Cumberland, for refuſing to concur in calling a Convention, and for deferting the Aſſembly, was ſo confident of being returned by his late conſtituents, that he had taken lodgings for himſelf in a private houſe in this city for three years, the term of ſervice in the Council, agreeably to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

The rejection of Meſſrs. Antes and Dale, in the county of Northumberland was occaſioned by their deſertion of their duty in the Aſſembly. Previous to the election, the following advertiſement was poſted up in all the places of public reſort in the county:

Northumberland, October, 1787.

"A handſome reward and reaſonable expences will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſeventeen of the members of Aſſembly, lately fled from their duty. There were nineteen in the whole, but fortunately for themſelves, two of theſe deluded creatures were taken up in the city, and conveyed to the place from whence they came—the remainder are ſcattered to and fro on the earth, being as the ſwine of old poſſeſſed, and had they ran into the Delaware, it would have been well for their country. They are now at large and with the poiſon of their tongues (if not ſpeedily prevented) will taint the minds of their late conſtituents, as they are ſuſſered to go forth as lying prophets to delude and miſguide the unwary ſons of men—Satan like, when he found his kingdom would be curtailed by a Saviour, he even had the aſſurance to urge upon the mount to ſeduce the Lord himſelf, by offering him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worſhip him—and as theſe weak tools of a party are of opinion, that, through the effects of the late glorious conſtitution; when it ſhall begin to operate, their adherents will no longer pay that homage to ignorance they have hitherto done, but will join hand in hand with the ever-memorable forty-four true-born ſons of America, who are not affected with that green-eyed hell-born jealouſy, that a *Waſhington* and his colleagues, whoſe intereſt and political ſalvation are inſeparable from ours, would render a conſtitution to their brethren, wrought with ſuch evils, as is by that diabolical junto ſet forth. Alas for us! our government has no mode of puniſhing ſuch miſcreants."

By a late calculation, it appears that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennſylvania, by the adoption of the new federal conſtitution, will amount to 35,000 a year. A ſum that will nearly pay the intereſt of our whole proportion of the debts of the United States.

October 22. We are informed by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that Shays has prevailed upon ſome of the officers of government to ſolicit his pardon, and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it will be granted. This rebel equally deſtitute in ſpirit and underſtanding, has ſhewn that it is in the power of the moſt contemptible of beings to diſturb the peace of ſociety; but we hope his fate will be a leſſon to the factious heroes of Tioga and Green-briar, and convince their adherents, that honeſty and induſtry are preferable to tumult and licentiouſneſs.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Letters from Boſton ſay, that Mr. Gerry, a Member of the late Federal Convention, is not cenſured by the public in general, but by his beſt friends, for not ſigning the Conſtitution propoſed by that auguſt body.

We hear from Virginia, that on the arrival of Mr. Maſon (one of their Delegates in Convention, at Alexandria, he was waited on by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, who told him they were not come to return him their thanks for his conduct in refuſing to ſign the Federal Conſtitution: but to expreſs their abhorrence to it, and to adviſe him to withdraw from that town within an hour, for they could not anſwer for his perſonal ſafety, from an enraged populace, ſhould he ſtay that time.

BOSTON, November 1.

Laſt week a committee conſiſting of both Houſes was appointed, conſiſting of the Honourable Mr. Wood and the Honourable Mr. Auſtin, on the part of the Senate—Mr. Carnes, Mr. Clark, and Doctor Coney, on the part of the Houſe, to bring in a bill for regulating the practice of law in this commonwealth; and for eſtabliſhing fees for attornies, practitioners and witneſſes.

Thurſday laſt, the honourable the legiſlature appointed a committee, conſiſting of the following reſpectable characters, viz. Mr. Davis, of Boſton, Doctor Holten, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Lyman, of Springfield, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Biſhop, General Putnam, Mr. Nelſon, Mr. Wedgery, Dr. Coney and Col. Aſhley.—"To conſider what ſteps are neceſſary to be taken to expedite the ſale and ſettlement of the lands in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln:—To take up and conſider the report of General Lincoln and others, on the propriety of dividing the county of Lincoln, and laying out a road from Kenpebeck-river to the eaſtern boundary of this commonwealth; alſo, the report of the committee, on the ſubject of unappropriated lands."

Friday laſt, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after a very lengthy debate, paſſed a reſolve, that no further time be allowed for the collecting of taxes prior to No. 4—and for ſuſpending the iſſue of executions againſt Sheriffs, for taxes No. 4 and 5, to a further time.

NORTHAMPTON, November 7.

Thurſday, the 6th day of December next, is appointed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, for the execution of William Clarke, under ſentence of death, in this town, for burglary.

Congreſs have appointed the hon. Samuel H. Parſons, John Armſtrong, jun. and James M. Varnum, Eſquires, to be judges in the weſtern territories of the United States.

The Hon. Legiſlature have made choice of Thomas Melvill, Eſq. Naval-Officer for the port of Boſton, vice Nathaniel Barber, Eſq. deceaſed.

*** The taxes advertiſed ſome time ſince, in this paper, by Mr. *Joſeph Parks*, of Norwich, were aſſeſſed in the year 1781, inſtead of 1782, as was advertiſed.

Drugs & Medicines.

Levi Shephard,

Near the Brick School-houſe, in Northampton, has juſt imported from London, and now opening for ſale, a freſh and genuine aſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; which he will diſpoſe of upon the moſt reaſonable terms for cash or moſt kinds of country produce; where phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon the thorſeſt notice:—

Amongſt which are the following uſeful and neceſſary articles, viz.

CINNAMON.
Cloves.
Ginger.
Writing-Paper.
Wafers.
Ink Powder.
Webſter's Inſtitute, 1ſt, 2d and 3d part.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns.
Preſs Paper.
Spirits of Turpentine, by the gallon.
Varniſh, by ditto.
Roſin.
Putty.
Oil of Vitriol.
Indigo, of a ſuperior quality.
Copperas.
Chalk.
Crown Lancets.
Bell-metal Mortars.
Syringes.
Scales and Weights.
White Lead.
Red do.
Spruce Yellow.
Spaniſh White.
Ditto, Brown.
Pruſſian Blue.
Verdiuture Blue.
Verdigreaſe.
Vermillion.
Roſe Pink.
Logwood.
Fuſtick.
Allum.
Oker.
Madder.
Brimſtone.
Flower of ditto.
Anderſon's Pills.
Lockyers do.
Hooper's do.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Bateman's Drops.
Balſam of Honey.
Francis's Female Elixir.
Turlington's Balſam of Life.
Britiſh Oil.
James's Fever Powder.
Snuff by the large or ſmall quantity, much approved of by good judges.
Stone Jugs, chamber Pots, Jarrs for Pickles, and Bake Pots; that will endure the fire.
An aſſortment of cream coloured Ware.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, and BEES-WAX.

Nov. 7, 1787.

A BARGAIN!

TO be Sold by the Subſcriber, ſeperate or together, Two MILLS, ſituated within half a mile of the meeting houſe in Northfield, on a good ſtream and cuſtom enough, viz. a new GRIST-MILL, covering two ſets of ſtones, with Land, from one to ten acres;—and a FULLING-MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, with Utenſils complete for carrying on every branch of the Clothier's buſineſs, and Land to accommodate the purchaſer. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately after ſale.

AARON WHITNEY.

Northfield, Nov. 1, 1787.

STRAYED *away from the ſubſcriber the 30th of July laſt, a red roan* MARE, *dark mane and tail, with a white noſe, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head low. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and give information ſo that the owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by me*

JOHADOD DAMAN.

Cheſterfield, Auguſt 21ſt, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietor of land in the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that his lands are aſſeſſed in a ſtate and town tax for the year 1784, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Town tax.
	l. ſ. d.	l. d. q.
Joſeph Barnard,	1 2 2	27 2 0
Ditto. for 1783,		36 10 1

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before firſt Tueſday in January next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Caleb Alvord, Innholder in Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

OLIVER ATHLETON, Collector.

Greenfield, November 2, 1787.

FOR SALE,
at the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The Firſt, Second and Third Part of
Webſter's Inſtitute.