3. WINE is likewise a wholesome liquor, compared with spirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at less expence than spirits in this country. The peasants in France who drink these liquors in large quantities, are healthy and sober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analysis, the same principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nourishing. It is remarked that few menever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its relish principally from company, and is seldom like spirituous liquors, drank in a chimney corner or in a closet. The effects of wine upon the temper are likewise in most cases directly opposite to those that were mentioned of spirituous liquors. It must be a bad heart indeed that is not rendered more cheerful and more generous, by a few glasses of wine.

4. VINEGAR and WATER sweetend with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholesome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleasant and cooling. It promotes perspiration and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of soldiers of the Roman republick; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz a wealthy farmer in palestine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that Spirits have become necessary in harvest from habit and the custom of the country. The custom of swallowing this liquid fire, is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood agree to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a sufficient quantity of any of the liquors I have recommended, and they may soon abolish the practice of giving them spirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their association. Their grain will be sooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and a hundred disagreeable scenes of sickness and contention will be avoided which always follow in a greater or less degree the use of spirituous liquors. Under this head, I should not neglect to recommend butter milk and water, or four milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a little sugar. PUNCH is likewise calculated to lessen effects of heat and heard labour upon the body. The spirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it possesses not only the constituent parts, but most of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholesome, it must be drank *weak* in moderate quantities and only in warm weather.

There are certain classes of people to whom I beg leave to suggest a caution or two upon the use of spirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, especially those who labour under disorders of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to spirits for relief. Let such people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women of excellent character and principles, who have been betrayed by occasional doses of gin or brandy to ease the choic, into a love of spirituous liquors insomuch that they have afterwards fallen sacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thousand times more safe and innocent than spirituous liquors in all paranodic affectations of the stomach and bowels. No apprehensive am I of the danger of contracting a love for spirituous liquors by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in spirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people from living in countries subject to the intermitting fever endeavour to fortify themselves against it by two or three glasses of bitters made with spirits every day. There is great danger of men becoming fots from this practice. Besides this mode of preventing intermitents is by no means a certain one. A much better security against them is to be found in the Jesuits bark. A tea-spoon of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the sickly season, has in many instances preserved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill ponds from fevers of all kinds. Those who live in a sickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark or who objects to taking it, I would advise to avoid the morning and evening air in the sickly months—to kindle fires in their houses on days, and in cool evenings throughout the whole summer and to put on woolen clothing about the first week in September. The last part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle State. These cautions I am persuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the best preparations that can be made from bitters in spirit.

3. Men who follow professions that require a constant exercise of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to seek relief from spirituous liquors. To such persons I would beg leave to recommend the use of TEA instead of spirits. Fatigue is occasioned by the obstruction of perspiration. Tea by restoring perspiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the system. I am no advocate for the general or excessive use of tea. When drank too strong, it is hurtful especially to the female constitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of strength, and in moderate quantities with sugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to spirituous liquors. One of the most industrious Schoolmasters I ever knew told me that he had been preserved from the love of spirituous liquor by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four dishes drank in an afternoon, carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his school. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of acute disease in the full exercise of all the faculties of his mind.

LONDON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Trustmen of war, dated Leghorn Mole, 30th of March.

We are now arrived here from Genoa, our last port, and being our rendezvous, are together with the commodore (Trully) of 50 guns; Pearl 30; Southampton of 32; Carysfort 28; and the Ferret brig; the Phænon 38 guns; Ambuscade 12; and King's Fisher 18 guns; are cruising and expected to join in the bay of Naples, which we make our next port. All the ports in Spain and Italy are now shut against all ships coming from the Barbary shore, where the plague is reported to rage horribly. They are equipping two stout ships of 40 guns, built at Fleume for the Emperor's service. Preparations are making here for the Russian fleet, which they expect in July next. Nothing but war is talked of in this place. Adieu."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Houghton, East Indiaman, brought over by the Wyndme, East Indiaman, dated Canton, Dec. 10. 1787.

"Dollars are very scarce among the Chinese, chiefly owing, I believe to their being at Wan with the Chip Chew people (for more proper) there is now a war and famine in the inferiour parts of the country. The Chinese and Tartars are contending for liberty and property all the same (they say) as England was with America; it is shocking to see the unhappy wretches dying daily before the factories, starved to death, owing to the scarcity and dearness of rice, and the scoundrels of Mandarins not giving them any relief; an instance of the nature of the police of China, respecting these unhappy objects.

"Many of the country Captains (commanders of small ships employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Malacca, &c.) pitying the distressed situation of these wretches frequently relieved them by a free distribution of rice, & made offer to take them on board where they would soon recover of their debility and allow them wages per month the same as Chinese sailors; no, the rascally Mandarins told them they might go on board, but if any of them died, the captain must be answerable for their lives.

"You will see from the newspapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a mutiny which happened about a week ago, on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quelled."

MAY 16.

Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons observed, that petitions from almost every part of the country having been presented, praying the abolition of the slave trade, the House could not passover unnoticed, a business of such importance. The advanced period of this session, would not admit of such a discussion of the subject as would enable Parliament to come to a final decision upon it; yet it, however, ought not to terminate without some notice of this great object—he therefore gave notice, that on Thursday next he would make a motion by which the House would pledge itself into the consideration of the slave trade early next session.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 9.

"Dear Sir,

"*Whatever may have been said against the opposers of the new government, now in our Convention, I believe to men, upon a point so very important and interesting to America, ever behaved with more candour; fairness; consistency and patriotism—and while they are anxious for the welfare of their country, and jealous of any great power, whereby the liberties and freedom of the people may be in the least endangered, their zeal will do them honour, and however they may be branded with the epithets of anti's, enemies to their country, &c. they will rise superior to their little prejudices, and among the sensible and discerning part of mankind, will be considered as the guardians of their country. They have opposed the federalists with that spirit, freedom and openness, which the consciousness of rectitude naturally inspires. and now lament the expediency of following the example of the sister states. They will adopt the Constitution without any previous amendments; but a bill of rights, alterations, &c. will accompany the ratification, which probably will take place some time this week*"

NEW-HAVEN, July 9

Last Tuesday evening the house of Deacon Stephen Ball was struck and considerably damaged with lightning. A large portion of the electrical fluid entered the chimney, and burst before it reached the house into several directions; one part of it struck a young woman, a maid in the house, as she was ascending the chamber stairs, and instantly killed her. Her hair was completely shaved off her head in a space of about two inches, and one of her ears much burnt—after this it took several directions in the house, ruined Pewter, and broke sundry articles of earthen ware. Several persons were in the house, but no others injured.

Thus, in the twinkling of an eye, was a young person in full life arrested by death, in a manner which forcibly calls to the unthinking world to be prepared for death, and exhibits the majesty of him who thunders in the heavens.

JULY 16

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Wallingford, dated July 10, 1788.

"The following information may perhaps be a matter worthy the attention of those in the medical department.

Last Monday Capt. Joseph Edwards, of this town, in the midst of life, and perfect health, was stung by a bee, on the back part of his neck, which put an end to his life, in about fifteen minutes. He has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. Could an antidote be found to counteract the operation of such poisons as are communicated from the stings of bees, and other insects, it would be of great utility."

LITCHFIELD, July 7.

There is a peice of level ground in Fairfield, which, during the summer season, is extremely hot; a person being on the spot, exposed to the open air at particular times, will find occular demonstration of the same;—and in less than three minutes, perspiration liberally flows, and streams thro' the pores of the body at an amazing rate. Let the person travel three rods west of said spot of ground, and in the course of three minutes more will experience a manifest change, viz. that the cold increases to that degree, as puts an imediate check to the aforesaid liberal perspiration; the crimson fluid in a manner become chilled in so short a space of time, as would most certainly bring on an ague if not timely prevented by some warm covering. This short distance of three rods, only in length from east to west, the extreme or points of compass, appear, as it were, like two different climates, the former resembling the Torrid Zone, and the latter the Frigid Zone; so directly reverse are the distances, which apparently affect the human frame, by such a sudden alteration from intense heat, to that of filling up the pores, while celerity of motion slackens in the fluids, and shivering cold intervenes.

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

On Monday the 1st instant Daniel Stanton of Windsor in the state of Vermont, late of Stonington, and Josiah Gates, jun. of Colchester in this county, were taken into custody, in Groton, and the next day committed to goal in this city for horse-stealing. It is supposed they belong to a large clan who follow the business of horse-stealing in different parts of the country. A quantity of counterfeit. New York bills, and 6d pieces of silver were found on them.

BOSTON, July 17.

We hear, at Andover, last Wednesday afternoon, during a thunder shower there, hail descended so severely, as to destroy a great number of windows; and many pieces taken up, exceeding an inch and an half in circumference.

Sunday arrived Captain Williams, in the schooner Polly, in 19 days from St. Eustatia. He informs that *four thousand troops* arrived at Barbadoes, from England, near the close of May, and that *two thousand* more were soon expected. That they were in daily expectation of a packet's arriving with a declaration of War, England against France.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 8.

"From Poughkeepsie, we have been informed that on the arrival of the express, giving account of Virginia having adopted the constitution, the antifederal party took no more notice of it than if the most trifling occurrence had been mentioned. Some think they will adjourn until some time in August; others that they will adopt the Constitution, and some others that they will reject it—my opinion is that notwithstanding they may now be convinced of the necessity of adopting, yet as they have acted on the opposition so long and with such warmth, they cannot with a good grace immediately give their assent. This I think makes an adjournment necessary.

"Should the Convention reject the Constitution I sincerely believe that the southern district of this State will apply to the new Congress to be taken into the federal government. The southern district comprehends Long-Island, Staten-Island, York-Island and Westchester county, and pays about one half the taxes of the whole State.

"We are told, that the plan for putting the new government into opperation has been agreed to by Congress but that the *blanks*, for the place where and the time when the first Congress is to meet, were not filled up *Philadelphia*, it was supposed, would be inserted in the former and *December* or *February* in the latter.

The Grand Federal Procession in Philadelphia, as it marched on the 4th inst. extended one mile and half and contained about 5000 persons the whole number while on Mission-Green was upwards of 17,000.

NEWPORT, July 20.

We are informed that the town of Providence have manufactured 100,000 yards of cloth more the last year, than for any period since the peace, which at a moderate computation is 20,000 dollars—a noble stimulus for industry.

NORTHAMPTON, July 23.

On Thursday last was executed in this town, pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of her bastard child, Abiel Converse, of Chester—Abigail Hall o'clock, A. M. she was conducted by the sheriff from the gaol to the meeting house, where a sermon suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. BASCOM, of Chester, from Prov. viii. 36—*But he that sinneth against me, wrongeth his own soul: all they that hate me, love death.*

We hear from Greenfield, that on Saturday the 12th instant, a barn belonging to Mr. George Howland, of that town, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground—A pair of oxen, belonging to Mr. Howland, were killed at the same time—they were standing in the barn yard yoked together.

We hear from Albany, that on Thursday the 3d inst. at four o'clock, P. M. the Federalists in that city assembled to demonstrate their joy on the important information (which had that moment arrived) of the adoption of the new Constitution by Virginia, at which time the bells of the city began ringing and continued until sunset, ten cannon were fired, &c. &c. On Friday morning the antifederalists assembled at Hilton's tavern, and at nine o'clock A. M. formed in procession (Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Esq. chairman of the antifederal committee, at their head) with the colours of the State and a drum, and marched to the fort, where they publicly burnt the new Constitution, gave three cheers, and returned to Hilton's. At 11 o'clock the corporation and a large concourse of citizens, federal and antifederal, assembled at the city-hall; at half past 11 they moved in procession, escorted by a troop of horse and company of artillery, to the fort, where 13 cannon were fired, 13 platoons of musquetry and a salute from the horse: When the procession moved from the city-hall, the bells of the city began ringing and continued until 12 o'clock.

A number of the most respectable federalists of the city and strangers dined at the city tavern, where it was agreed that they would that afternoon testify their joy, on the important news received from Virginia—for this purpose a beautiful Tree was procured, and an invitation given to the troop and artillery to join in the procession, which consisted of between 800 and 1000 persons. At 6 o'clock it moved from the city tavern, (the principal federalists bearing the Constitution and the Federal Tree) through State, Market, Columbia and Pearl streets, to the fort; immediately on their arrival the federal tree was erected on the spot where the constitution had been burnt, ten cannon were fired and the air re-echoed with the loud huzzas and acclamations of the populace.—From the fort, after passing through the streets before mentioned and Court-street, halted where fort Orange formerly stood; a salute was here fired by the artillery and horse. On the return of the procession through Green-street, (which is about 24 feet wider) they were unexpectedly stopped by a party of antifederalists, having a field-piece, armed with large clubs and stones; after a short altercation however, the procession again began their march, when they received a volley of stones from the antifederalists, which wounded one man in the head, and then, (if we may be allowed the expression) the action began, and continued for the space of 15 or 20 minutes, when the antifederalists were driven from the ground, their field-piece taken, and the federalists in triumph marched through the street. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Esq. Alderman Price, Peter W. Yates, Esq. and Abraham G. Lansing, Esq. were taken prisoners, but soon after permitted to return to their houses by the federalists.—On the federal side, Alderman M'Clanen (in the execution of his office as a magistrate) Mr. James Caldwell, Theodorus V. W. Graham, Esq. Mr. Thomas L. Witbeck, &c. were wounded. On the antifederal side, Alderman Price, &c.—on both sides about 18. One of the antifederalists, it is said, mortally.

On Saturday morning, the magistrates of the city assembled, and adopted measures for restoring the city to good order—and on the date of the above information, which was Tuesday the 8th, the parties remained quiet and peaceable.

DIED, in this town, on Saturday morning last, Mr. *Ezra Clark*, in the 63d year of his age.

Mr. BUTLER,

If you think the following account of articles exported from the port of Boston only, the last year, (with their current value at the place of exportation) will give information and pleasure to your readers, you will give it a place in your paper. And you may be assured, that in a short time you shall, if you please, have the satisfaction of communicating to the public an accurate account of the exportations from the other parts in this State—and also an account of the sterling cost of goods imported.—Your readers will then be able to form a better opinion of our commercial, and perhaps of our agricultural situation, than they ever have been.—You may expect also to gratify your customers with a clear and undisguised statement of the finances of the Commonwealth; for the General Court the last session adopted those measures which will necessarily produce a thorough investigation of all our public accounts—of the present mode of doing business in all our public offices—of the present mode of taxation—and of our finances in general: and have directed that a new, complete, and permanent revenue system be presented to the Court the first day of their next session—you shall know the result. And it is believed the publication thereof will rejoice the hearts of all who wish our political happiness.

Exported from the port of Boston the year past, viz.

		l.	s.	d.
1,789	thousand boards, at 30s.	7,183	10	0
95	do. pipe staves, at 120s.	570	0	0
240	do. barrel do. at 44s.	528	4	0
10	do. heading, at 80s.	40	0	0
83	do. hoops, at 72s.	298	4	0
50	do. plank, at 120s.	300	0	0
2,433	do. shingles, at 8s.	973	4	0
6,360	feet timber, at 24d.	636	0	0
12	thousand feet oars, at 2d.	80	0	0
7,692	do. hogshead staves, at 54s.	2,884	8	0
21,465	shooks, at 2s. 6d.	859	7	6
3,573	hogsheads fish, at 130s.	22,992	10	0
49,233	quintals fish, at 15s.	36,999	15	0
4,811	barrels mackrel, at 26s.	6,255	12	0
516	do. alewives, at 14s.	361	4	0
638	do. herring, at 14s.	446	12	0
332	do. shad, at 14s.	232	8	0
210	do. salmon, at 48s.	504	0	0
2,019	kegs ditto, at 5s. 6d.	280	4	6
2,043	barrels pickled fish, at 18s.	1,937	16	0
4,783	hogsheads of N. E. rum, at 180s.	43,047	0	0
3,366	barrels do. at 45s.	7,573	10	0
342	hogsheads foreign spirits, at 180s.	4,788	0	0
317	barrels do. at 70s.	1,109	10	0
32	pipes Madeira at 80s.	640	0	0
8	quarter casks do. at 20s.	80	0	0
72	pipes inferior, do. at 360s.	1,296	0	0
205	quarter casks, do. at 90s.	922	10	0
579	tierces rice, at 80s.	2,316	0	0
359	barrels pork, 66s.	1,184	14	0
8,388	do. flour, at 32s.	13,420	16	0
3,963	do. beef, at 42s.	8,322	6	0
2,013	do. bread at 18s.	872	4	0
878	kegs crackers, at 4s.	175	12	0
24,834	bushels corn, at 3s.	3,725	1	0
4,906	do. meal, at 3s.	735	18	0
538	barrels peas and beans, at 18s.	484	4	0
5,416	bushels potatoes, at 2s.	270	16	0
2,855	firkins butter at 50s.	3,137	10	0
206	do. hogs fat, at 50s.	165	0	0
459	oxen, at 55s.	3,442	10	0
20	cows, at 100s.	100	0	0
688	sheep, at 10s.	344	0	0
679	hogs, at 15s.	339	5	0
146	dozen poultry, at 12s.	87	12	0
791	cwt. hollow ware, at 12s.	474	12	0
708	do. bar iron, at 25s.	885	0	0
5,118	casks flat seed, at 40s.	10,360	0	0
518	thousand bricks, at 18s.	466	4	0
6,097	barrels pot and pearl ash at 36s.	30,485	0	0
8	trunks furs, at 100s.	800	0	0
146	casks do. at 200s.	730,200	0	0
3,456	casks oil, at 120s.	24,192	0	0
5,692	barrels do. at 80s.	20,368	0	0
125	cwt. whale bone, at 200s.	1,180	0	0
3,400	pounds wax, at 16s.	255	0	0
2,024	boxes tallow candles, at 40s.	4,048	0	0
90	do. spermaceti do. at 80s.	3,796	0	0
198	boxes soap, at 25s.	372	10	0
1,875	do. chocolate, at 40s.	3,390	0	0
201,382	pounds coffee, at 1s.	5,064	2	0
4,600	do. cocoa, at 6d.	110	0	0
67,557	do. bohea tea, at 2s.	6,755	14	0
2,774	do. other India tea, at 7s.	970	18	0
57,874	do. loaf sugar, at 10d.	2,412	20	0
215,204	do. cheese, at 4d.	3,920	7	4
72,101	cwt. of brown sugar, at 40s.	3,504	8	0
1,877	dozs. wool cards, at 24s.	2,252	8	0
1,536	pounds leather, at 18s.	1,216	10	0
12,766	doz. shoes, at 60s.	7,659	0	0
2,861	hogsheads salt, at 35s.	5,009	13	0
2,199	do. molasses, at 140s.	2,358	0	0
78	barrels do. at 35s.	219	10	0
3,562	do. naval stores, at 21s.	3,337	4	0
35	casks ginseng, at 75s.	3,115	0	0
351	hhds. tobacco, at 210s.	3,685	10	0
585	boxes do. at 60s.	2,925	0	0
2,567	cwt. of hemp, at 45s.	3,525	15	0
35	do. cordage, at 48s.	84	0	0
253	casks of nails, at 220s.	2,518	0	0
		345,146	5	4

Williamsburgh, July 10th 1788.

WHEREAS a report has gone abroad, injurious to the character of Mr. Edmund Taylor, of this town, I have thought it but doing justice to his reputation, to publish the following state of facts. In the month of February last, I lost a certain sum of money, which I suspected to have taken. My suspicion was solely founded on his putting off two pieces of gold, which quadrated in every particular with two I had lost—and his not being able, at that time, to inform me from whom he received them—a circle of friends present at an interview I had with Mr. Taylor, on this occasion, considered this circumstantial evidence in a light which made them very solicitous with me not to prosecute the matter, but to propose terms of accommodation;—I being willing to save a character from ruin, which I had ever highly esteemed, readily yielded to their request. My terms were made known to Mr. Taylor, and he was urged, as he valued his reputation, to comply with them; but he at first positively refused, adding that he hoped to make it appear from whom he received the two pieces of gold; though he had taken a number of such during he winter, he was not confident that he should be able. It was then observed to him, that if he was doubtful whether he should succeed, he ought by no means to hesitate a moment, as the above circumstances was amply sufficient to convict him of theft, and would assuredly do it should he fail, whereas by now consenting to the terms proposed, the business might be settled and forever sleep in forgetfulness. These observations, made by persons whom he knew to be really friendly and whom he thought to be more knowing in such matters than himself, finally prevailed with him;—but this settlement has been so far from burying the matter, that it has operated materially to the disadvantage of Mr. Taylor's character;—he being sensible of it, soon remonstrated on the cruelty of suffering, in point of property and reputation, when innocent, and that he was innocent, he said he hoped soon to convince me, by making it appear from whom he received the two pieces of gold, which were the cause of my suspicion. I assured him that I was so far from desiring to injure either his property or good name, that I as ardently wished, as he possibly could, that he might succeed; that if he did, I would not only give up the obligation which I received upon our settlement, but exert every consistent endeavour to retrieve his character. In fine he has since made it appear where he received the two pieces abovementioned, by writings produced, from under the hands of two men;—in consequence of which I have given up to Mr. Taylor the said obligation, and am satisfied with respect to his honesty, and desire all who have heretofore viewed him in the odious light of a thief, now to consider him as a man of integrity and uprightness.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

† *The one Mr. Samuel Stiles of Northampton, the other William Gillet, Clerk to Dr. Phinehas Smith of New-Lebanon.*

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 15th instant, a light bay MARE, black mane and tail, 8 years old, trots and paces, about 13 hands high, a streak in her face, her off fore foot larger than the other, and out of shape, the other three feet white, no shoes on, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

STEPHEN FRENCH.

Cummington, July 20, 1788.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a quantity of

BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

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 Elijah Alvord, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 25th day of May last, being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in and sup ort their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Caleb Alvord, innholder in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of August, October and December next, from one to six o'clock P. M.

Ezekiel Bascom,
Adam Weiman.

Greenfield, July 25. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Heath, and county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, for which now remains due, as follows, viz.

	State tax.		Town tax.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oliver Wheelock, alias, lot No. 4,	6	4	18	6
John Cook, alias, lot No. 5,	4	6	8	9
John Wakins,			3	4
John Kendall,			3	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt Asaph White in said Heath, at three o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

Joseph Butler, Collector for 1785.
William Buck jun. do. 1786.
Asaph White, do. 1787.
John Brown, do. 1787.

Heath, June 9, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL, being instigated by the wicked counsel of her hypocritical brethren, and contrary to the principles of true christianity and conjugal affection, has so far acted the part of an obstinate and rebellious wife, as to relinquish her duty to me, by refusing to co-habit with me, her lawful married husband, who has used her with the utmost affection and tenderness, by providing for her support handsomely in a family way, for several months past—These are to forbid all persons in this state or county, to harbour or detain my wife upon any account whatever, without my consent or approbation, as they may depend on a prosecution being commenced against them for such unjustifiable conduct.

BENJ. COLE.

Conway, July 5. 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots & paces, a star in her forehead, supposed about 11 years old, shod before. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges & take her away.

Deerfield, June 5. 1788. AARON PRATT.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof, price 1/

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which solves all the common doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.