ten feet beam, with galleries and every thing complete and in proportion, in both hull and rigging;—manned with upwards of thirty seamen and mariners in their different uniforms.

Commanded by Commodore Nicholson,
and drawn by ten horses.

At the hour appointed for the procession to move, 13 guns were fired from the ship, as a signal for marching. She then got under way, with her top sails a-trip, and courses in the brails, proceeding in the centre of the procession. When a-breast of beaver street she made a proper signal for a pilot, by hoisting a jack at the fore-top-mast-head, and fired a gun. The pilot appearing upon her weather quarter, the frigate threw her main top sail to the mast; the boat hailed, and asked the necessary questions; the hail was, From whence came ye? Answered by Capt. Matthewman, From the old Constitution. Where bound? To the new Constitution.—Will you have a pilot? Ay, I'll board you on the starboard bow. The pilot was received aboard, and the boat dismissed. The frigate then filled and moved a-breast of the fort, where the crew discovered the President and members of Congress. She immediately brought too, and fired a salute of thirteen guns, which was followed by three cheers, and politely answered by the gentlemen of Congress. The procession then moved; when the ship came opposite to Mr. Constable's, the crew discovered at the window Mrs. Edgar, who had generously honoured the ship with the present of a suit of silk colours; immediately they manned ship and gave three cheers. When the arrived abreast of the old ship, she was saluted with 13 guns from his most catholic Majesty's Packet, then in the harbour, which was politely returned. She then made sail, and proceeded through Queen-street to the fields, when squalls came on and wind a-head, the boat to windward by small tacks, in which the pilot displayed his skill in navigation, heaving the lead, getting ready for flays, putting the helm a-lee, by bracing and counter bracing the yards, &c. In the fields, the had to descend several hills, in rising the afforded a delightful prospect to the spectators, her top sails appearing first, and then her hull, in imitation of a ship at sea; exhibiting an appearance beyond description splendid and majestic. When the arrived at her station a-breast of the dining tables, the clued up her top sails and came to, in close order with the rest of the procession, the officers going a-shore to dine. At four o'clock she gave the signal for marching by a discharge of 13 guns, when the procession moved by the lower road. The manner in which the ship made her passage through the narrow parts of the road, was highly interesting and satisfactory, being obliged to run under her fore top sail, in a squall and keep in the line of the procession; this was accomplished with great hazard, by the good conduct of the commander, and the assiduity of the seamen and pilot; she arrived at her moorings abreast of the bowling green at half after five amidst the acclamations of thousands; and the different orders in procession, as soon as they were dismissed, honoured her with three cheers, as a mark of approbation for the good conduct of the Commodore and his crew.

Praise is certainly due to the officers in general, and in particular to Capt. Matthewman, who had the conducting of the ship from the commencement to the present day. His assiduity and attention in directing the ship merits approbation.

PILOT BOAT.

Eighteen feet in length, and four feet in breadth, commanded by Mr. Edward Wilkinson, with four lads—embellished with two flags, representing the lighthouse, High-lands, Staten Island and the sea—ships going in and out, the pilot boats attending them: drawn on a waggon by two horses.

PILOTS.

Marine Society.

President with a gold anchor at his left breast, suspended by a blue ribbon, and two Vice Presidents.

TREASURER, SECRETARY, and ATTORNEY,

Standard bearer with a white silk flag, representing a ship cast on shore; a dead body floating near her; a woman and children in great distress, lamenting the sad catastrophe, are consoled by HOPE, leaning with one hand on a large anchor, and pointing with the other to CHARITY, who holds a chart, inscribed, New-York marine society; in the upper part, handsomely ornamented, is written Marine Society, state of New York; in the lower, in gold letters, the society's motto,

"To charity add knowledge."

Former officers.

Standing Committee.

Society and strangers. Masters of vessels four abreast.

PRINTERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS.

Preceded by Mess. Hugh Gaine and Samuel Loudon, on horseback.

The standard supported by Mess. Carrol and Bryce.

A stage drawn by four horses. Upon the stage the Federal Printing Press, complete; cases and other typographical implements, with Press-men & compositors at work.—During the procession many hundred copies of a song and an Ode, adapted to the occasion, were struck off and distributed by Mr. A. M'Lean among the multitude.

A small flag on the top of the press, on which was inscribed the word "Publius" in gold letters.

Mr. John Loudon, representing a Herald, mounted on the back of the Federal Printing-Press, dressed in a flowing robe and a cap, on which were written the words, "The Liberty of the Press;" with a brazen trumpet in the right hand, proclaiming "The epocha of Liberty and Justice." The words, Epocha of Liberty and Justice" pending from the mouth of the trumpet. In the left hand a parchment representing the New Constitution.

The Master Printers, Booksellers and Book-binders, with their Journeymen and Apprentices, decorated with bl eather, four a breast following the stage.

Description of the standard.

Fame blowing her trumpet, and supporting the medallion of his Excellency Doctor Franklin, the venerable Printer; Liberty attending holding her cap over his head—the electrick fluid darting from below. On the upper corners the Union flag, and stationers arms; and the Bible, and Federal Constitution, representing the religious and civil Constitution of our country.

Mottos.

1st. Ars Artium omnium conservatrix.

2d. May the Liberty of the Press be inviolably preserved as the Palladium of the Constitution, and the Centinel of freedom.

And surrounding the medallion of his Excellency Doctor Franklin, the following words—"Where Liberty dwells there is my country."

(To be Continued)

PARIS, June 6.

The following matter causes variety of speculation, and is the newest topic which engrosses the public attention.

The troubles and tumults, that have for some time agitated this kingdom, are but too well known, as well as the causes from which they originate. A crisis, however, is at hand as the undermentioned proceeding will evince.

Versailles, June 5.

Yesterday his Serene Highness the Duc de P. and three other peers and two arch-bishops, went to the King's residence, where they delivered into his Majesty's own hand, a paper superscribed

The humble and dutiful petitt of——, in behalf of themselves and the public; of which the following is a copy.

"SIRE,

"It is with great grief we approach your majesty in the line of our duty which we cannot withstand.

"Considering the present very alarming state of public affairs, the discontents that prevail among people of every rank, the tumults that have already occurred, and the accounts that are daily arriving of fresh insurrections of the most alarming kind, and the causes to which they are attributed, as Princes, pledged in the name of the whole nobility, for the preservation of the laws; as born peers, for the security of the throne;—and as citizens bound for the public welfare; we cannot consistent with our loyalty to your majesty, our duty to ourselves, the nation and posterity, let the present period pass unnoticed.

"Whatever our sorrow on the occasion, duty presses us forward, justice requires, and zeal for the constitutional law of the land, impels us to remonstrate at your throne.

"From these motives, it is our duty to protest against the dissolution of the national parliaments; the edicts of the 26th of April, respecting the cour plenière, and all succeeding edicts that have passed in consequence; and every other act contrary to those laws, founded on justice wisdom and moderation.

"With the most loyal sentiments we leave these before the King, hoping that God may incline our sovereign to reconsider this measure, and permit in future, things to go on in that channel to which they have for ages been heretofore accustomed;—an alteration of which cannot but entail ruin, and the consequences of which are too easy to be foreseen, on the sovereign and the people."

Signed by
FORTY SEVEN PEERS and BISHOPS.
(For themselves and the nation.

On the evening after the King had received the above, a council was held, and Lettres de Cachet were absolutely issued out and signed, against the persons who had subscribed. At midnight one of the King's brothers went to the King, and prevailed to have the letters recalled. This step of moderation has, perhaps, preserved us from an addition to the present calamities.

LONDON, June 10—21.

According to letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening last—the Protest which the forty seven Peers presented to the King had not passed unnoticed.

On Sunday evening a letter, of which the following are the contents, was sent to each of those patriots:

"You are hereby solemnly commanded by the King, to remove from Paris, &c. and not on any account, to approach nearer the capital than one hundred miles, until you receive the King's farther orders.—The place in which you take up your residence, must be made known to his majesty, who likewise orders that you do not, on any account, leave the kingdom; or change the place of your effects."

An officer of the first rank was charged with the delivery of the above to each of the peers.

The following petition and remonstrance of the clergy have been presented by the arch-bishop of Narbonne to his Gallick Majesty:

"SIRE,

"You ask eighty millions of money of us; and not examining at present whether this sum is too heavy a burthen for us to bear, or not, we shall only represent to your Majesty that we have not eighty millions in our coffers. The clergy are not accustomed to give money. To grant therefore such a sum to the crown, we must borrow it; and we cannot help remarking that in the present crisis there are no parliaments. The clergy, therefore, cannot rely on having any legal registering in the present very alarming circumstances.—And if a loan cannot take place, there is an impossibility of our paying the requested eighty millions.

"In this alarming crisis, your clergy cannot help entreating your majesty to suspend all operations relative to the magistrates, until the convention of the general assembly of the states, which you may anticipate if you please, and during the sessions of that grand Assembly, the affairs of the magistracy may be properly deliberated upon, and duly considered."

The following paper was lately seized at a private printing press in Paris; a few copies of which had been previously circulated, and one of them stuck on the city gates. Through the zeal of the parties concerned the officers of police got information and committed the remainder to the flames. The men who were at work escaped. A very diligent but private search was made to discover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen!

"Your hearts are full of grief and indignation.—Every tongue proclaims the cause. The king and his ministers have trampled with impunity on your dearest rights. He who should be the father of his people is now become their bitterest enemy and implacable oppressor.

"Not content with mocking our loyal services, he dares to punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your most illustrious fellow citizens are punished with exile.

"Can you live and suffer this? Existence is contemptable without its sweets—and those sweets of our existence are our liberties. A certain purchase and his abandoned adherents are attempting to tread upon our necks. Not a single law remains inviolated that can favour the progress of the King's power.—They tear up government by the roots—which there remains no hold to shelter you from oppression.

"Our remonstrances are called disloyal, because they are bold. Our right of complaining they call injurious, though the only right we have left, and this it irreconcilable to the constitution: Though our lips permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are sacrificed to injustice. The king tells us with a sneer, when we murmur, that we are satisfied. Detested hypocrisy! they enjoy our complaints instead of listening to them. Honey drops from their tongue, while poison lurks within the heart.

"Their mouths are filled with declaiming a passion for the glory that results from reigning over free men, yet they have been the dagger that stabs the very vitals of the constitution. Alas! What redress can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes; and who violate without remorse, the most sacred obligations of society.

"Alas! Friends and Countrymen! The crisis is arrived, behold yourselves as the eye of liberty, or miserable and perpetual slavery! Fortitude of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonstrances from every corner of the nation. To these should it become necessary, let us add the most spirited manifestoes.

"May heaven and a repenting sovereign avert the horrors of a civil war; but if our entreaties prove in vain, shall we be tamely driven to desperation? No, let us make a last appeal to the all-powerful God of Battles.

"Oh! May the names of all those who will not sacrifice even life to break the chains these tyrants are forging for us, and for posterity, be branded with the blackest infamy! pursued by public detestation even beyond the grave! May they be marked by cursing and bitterness for everlasting ages!

To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!"

WAR between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

LONDON June 21.

Dispatches received in town yesterday contain the most positive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden against the Empress of Russia.

That a general war is now about to desolate the Northern parts of Europe is no longer a secret. From dispatches received yesterday by the Swedish Consul, it appears, that general orders have been issued for the return of all subjects of whatsoever description, and a free pardon to those whose misdemeanors had banished them; in addition to this, a hot press (a measure hitherto unknown in that country) had taken place in every sea-port and principal town. This intelligence, in corroboration of that already received of the gaining ascension of the Swedish troops, and the advanced state of the fleet, to all which preparations the Prince Royal is indefatigable in his attention, leaves not a shadow of doubt concerning the intention of the Swedes to take this opportunity to attempt the recovery of Finland wrested from them by Peter the Great. How the Empress will be able to quench this fire, thus unexpectedly lighted up, time only can tell.

There has long subsisted between Sweden and Russia, a treaty of defensive alliance, in which it is stipulated that a certain quota of men and ships shall be furnished to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empress made a demand of this aid from Sweden. The assistance was refused, upon the plea that Russia was not attacked, and therefore, could not call for support, which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empress was highly enraged at this subterfuge, and sent a courier with the declaration, that if the succours were refused, she would attack the Swedish province of Finland with fifty thousand men. The king of Sweden replied, that he had fifty thousand Swedes ready to meet her, and they should determine the matter.

The immediate object of his Swedish Majesty, is, first, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and secondly, should he succeed in this endeavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the opposite shore, one of the most productive territories throughout Europe.

The king takes the field in person. There is an army of near 50,000 men in Finland, well provided in every respect, and the troops eager for conquest.

No positive advices are yet received of the sailing of the Swedish fleet. It consists of 12 sail of the line and 6 frigates, ready to put to sea at a moment's warning.

In addition to this, we are well authorised to believe that the war will not stop here. Most probably Denmark may become a party to the assistance of Sweden. A very unusual cordiality at present subsists between these two Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

The politicks of some of the great powers of Europe, at this moment are truly inexplicable. Sweden, without remonstrating against the great naval expedition fitting out by Russia, and without having any *apparent* cause for either making or apprehending an attack, is arming with all possible dispatch a squadron of *eleven sail of the line* and several frigates.

Spain is actually in a state of preparation for a *naval war*. Her professions of friendship and good will to England enabled her to carry on her armaments with out interruption. The late orders of the Spanish Ministry to the commadants of the different ports in Spain, so receive in a friendly manner such Russian ships of war as may put into them, shew that the arms of Spain are not likely to be diverted against the Empress of Russia. The size and number of ships either actually sent to sea by the catholick King, or in readiness for it, (we understand there are at least twenty of the line) shew they are not intended to act against the Sebecks and frigates of the Barbary states. The connection between France and Spain is such, that we cannot for a moment entertain an idea, that the latter is likely to be hostile to the former. For what purpose then can Spain, whose finances afford no surplus, or exuberance of resources, have put herself to the heavy expense of fitting out, and maintaining, so very considerable a squadron.

England, the leading principle of whose government at present is economy, is arming and preparing a squadron of *large* ships for sea. Whilst all the southern powers, of Europe are professing peace and good will to each other, why are preparations carrying on, which so strongly indicate the prospect of war? Time alone can tell: To time therefore, we shall leave the task of clearing up the (at present mysterious) conduct of the great potentates of Europe not actually at war.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, July 31, to the Printer.

"Our state convention met at Hillsborough on the 21st inst. So punctual were the members in attending, that they made a house the first day, and chose his Excellency Samuel Johnson, President."

A Petersburg (Virginia) paper of Aug. 7, says; By a gentleman from Hillsborough, North-Carolina, we learn, that on Thursday last the convention of that state finished the discussion of the new constitution—when the question was put on previous amendments, which was carried by a majority of near one third—Amendments were accordingly agreed, upon, which are to be submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the United States.

The severe storm on Tuesday last raged in this city, with irresistable fury; two chimneys were thrown down near the battery, and several houses damaged at different parts of the city: the walls of the battery, which have for many years successfully resisted the impetuosity of the seas, were torn away in a most surprising manner. It was full sea at 6 minutes past 11, A. M, but still flowed until 12, when there was a rise of water of at least 5 feet higher than usual, which filled all the cellers in Front-street, besides many in Water and Queen-streets, and on the North-river; in these stored sugar, &c. were destroyed to a considerable amount. Many of the wharves in the city are much damaged, but we cannot learn that great damage was done to the shipping, which however, would have greatly suffered had not the wind suddenly shifted to N. E. and N. W. about mid-day. We further learn, that without the city, hail-stones fell half the bigness of an egg; several houses on the island, have lost their chimneys and roofs; several bridges were washed away, and king's bridge so much damaged that the stage drivers have been obliged to swim their horses across.——The fate of our sea-faring brethren, on the coast, we have not yet heard, but anticipate, with anxious fear melancholy tales.

NEW-LONDON, August 22.

Last Saturday Mr. Arnold Kenyon, of Groton, received a kick from a horse; and on Monday morning he died of the wound; aged 26 years.

On Sunday a lad, named William Dagget, about 15 years old, fell out of a vessel which lay near the mouth of this harbour, and was drowned.

Tuesday morning last, Capt William Packwood of this city, having put a young ungoverned horse into a cart with a view to break him, his negro got into it, and attempted to ride off; but the horse suddenly started forward, Capt. Packwood found himself in danger and endeavoured to get out of the way, by running towards a board fence; but the horse running the same way, the end of one of the shafts struck him just below the true ribs, and separated the ribs from the breast bone: a mortification took place and he died between 9 and 10 o'clock the same evening—aged 52 years.

The same day died, a young child of Mr. Joseph Smith's, of this city. Its death was occasioned by its falling into a bowl of hot starch.

BOSTON, August 28.

On the 12 of July, a committee of Congress to whom was referred sundry letters and papers from the Governour of the Western territory, made their report, which was agreed to, and purported a request, that the Executives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, would order, that not exceeding 1500 of their frontier militia be ready to co-operate with the federal troops, under the directions of the Governour of the Western Territory, as he may judge proper for the defence of the frontiers against the Indians, &c. It was recommended, that all hostile measures be avoided if possible.

On the 15th of July, on motion of the Delagates from Georgia, from a consideration of the sufferings of that State for years past, it was resolved, that the superintendant and commissioners of the southern department, be instructed, if they shall find it necessary, to notify the said Indians, that should they persist in refusing to enter into a treaty upon reasonable terms, the arms of the United States shall be called forth for the protection of that frontier.

On the same day, a committee, to whom was committed a former report on the subject of the cession of lands by Georgia, reported (which report was agreed to in Congress) that proposals of cessions could not be agreed to; the reasons are specified in the said report.

The American Convention, or confederacy (says a writer in a late London newspaper) will soon have obtained the consent of a majority of the provincial Chiefs; but it will not be adopted with unanimous consent. It is new in the history of mankind, to see a great nation employed in making a Constitution for themselves.

Friday last arrived in this harbour, the Squadron of the Naval Armies of his most Christian Majesty, under the command of the Right Honourable the Marquis de SAINEVILLE. The squadron sailed from Cape Francois the 2d inst. and consists of seven sail, viz. the *Superbe* of 74 guns, (the Admiral's ship) *l'Achilles*, of 74 guns, commanded by the Chevalier MACARTY DE MARTEROUS, four frigates from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ship.

Their allies the citizens of Boston, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet a hearty welcome to the American shores. Experiencing, as they very often have done, the civil, polite, and gentlemanlike deportment of the officers—and the good order of the seamen, of the squadrons which have heretofore visited them, and being still actuated by that friendship which has so long subsisted between the two nations—they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity, such interchanges of good offices, as must while it will strengthen that friendship and good understanding, and thereby give pleasure to both parties, evince to the commander of the squadron, that his partiality for our port was act-ill founded.

Monf. de *Sainevillle* had it at his option which of the American ports to harbour in.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August, 21.

"The report of the rejection of the Constitution by North-Carolina, is not yet confirmed; and a gentleman who left Wilmington the 1st inst says, *it cannot be true*: He saw letters from members of the Convention, at Hillsborough, dated but three days before, which informed that the convention had gone thro' the business of the contested elections, and just entered on the Constitution which was to be debated by paragraphs."

If the observation were doubtful, That a traitor is hated even by the party which is benefited by his treason, the following circumstance would establish it. At the moment, when Arnold's store, at St. John's was on fire—when his heart was pierced with the most afflicting idea, that his son was then suffering in the flames—at that moment, when the breast of sensibility bleeds for even the losses of a foe—when the consideration of almost every wrong is forgotten, and we fly to the assistance of the person we hate—at this moment of distress—instead of consolation—instead of condolence or relief—we are told the inhabitants of St. John's, coolly asked this American Syphax,—"*Whether the then appearance was not a striking representation of the conflagration of New-London*;" thereby exulting in his misfortune, as a punishment justly deserved—experiencing what he has wantonly made others experience.

WORCESTER, August 28.

We hear from Newfane, that on last Friday fennight a child, son of Mr. Jesse Jewell, of that town, was killed by riding a horse to mill with a halter on; the end of which was fastened round his wrist with a slip-noose—the horse started, threw him off, and dragged him near 17 rods, which put an immediate period to his existence.

On Tuesday last week in the afternoon, the back parts of this county, were visited with a most furious tornado, which came from the southwest, and its course extended, many miles in width.—At Putney, in the state of Vermont, a number of barns were unroofed, several cattle killed by the falling of trees, which in some places were broken off, and others hurled up by the roots—much grain and many fruit trees were destroyed. In Dummerston, a young child was killed by the falling of a tree, as it was fleeing with its mother across a wood to the house of the nearest neighbour—scarcely a town in that vicinity, that has not suffered considerably by cattle being killed, buildings unroofed and blown down, and in some places the devastation is marked by acres of sturdy oaks being swept from their places by this terrible besom of destruction. The wind blew for about 15 minutes southwardly, and then suddenly varied southwesterly, seemingly with redoubled violence. The effects of the tornado appear similar in Petersham, Westminster and other towns in this vicinity. The roads in many places were blocked up with fallen trees, some of which were two feet in diameter, and were thrown off only a few feet from the ground, and many were violently removed many yards distance.

NORTHAMPTON, September 3.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in this town the last week, John Allen, of Conway, was convicted of theft, and sentenced to be whiped 20 stripes, pay costs and damages.

Benjamin Page and Eli Page, of New-Salem, were both convicted of the same offence—the former on four indictments and the latter on one only;—as they appeared to be notorious offenders, the Court ordered the first, for his several offences, to be whipped 59 stripes and the other 30 stripes;—they were both farther sentenced to hard labour on Castle-Island for the term of three years.

The year 1788, says a writer in a late London paper, has begun with events of the most interesting nature. The African slave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great-Britain. The parliament of France have claimed, and will probably recover their ancient privilege. The Russians have begun a war, which may end in the destruction of Turkish power, and of the Mahometan impostures in religion. The United States have formed, and *adopted* a government, which will secure and perpetuate her liberties, we hope, to the end of time. And lastly, the King of France has not only extended the blessings of a free toleration to all religious sects in every part of his dominions, but opened the doors of power and office to them.—Happy era in human affairs!—when reason and religion unite their influence in the government of the different nations of the world!

DIED, in this town on Wednesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. FRECLOVE JOHNSON, wife of Mr. Henry Johnson, of Williamstown, State of Vermont, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Johnson of this town.

GENERAL ORDERS, for the Fourth Division of MILITIA of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

THE Major-General expects to review all the Regiments of his Division in the course of the fall: The Officers and Soldiers will take care to appear equiped as the Militia Law directs.

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sept. 1st. 1788.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber informs his customers, that the present half year concludes with No. 106, at which time he hopes there will not one individual fail of punctual payment.

JOHN CLARK.

N. B. Those that are in arrear for last year's papers may expect this is the last notice.

Sept. 3, 1788.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Taylor's business, two BOYS, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of SAMUEL BRECK.

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax for the year 1782 and 1783,—and town, county and minister tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

	Town tax 1782 & '83			*T. C. & min. tax '87.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
John Barret, Esq.	2	14	4	0	7	4
Heirs of A. Willard, esq.	0	15	7	0		
Col. Gardner Chandler,	0	18	6	0	2 11	0
Simeon Pease,	0	4	10	0		
Samuel Foller,	0	3	7	2	3 8	0
Ithamer Pelton,	0	3	9	2		
John Northam,	0	1	9	0		
Elnathan Taylor,	0	1	7	2		
Heirs of Tim. Dwight,					4 9	3
Joseph Vinter,					1 11	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 3d Tuesday of October next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Thadeus Chapin, innholder in said Worthington, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASA COTTERRELL, Collector.

Worthington, June 27, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Elijah Coleman,	0	10	2	2
John Norton,	8	8	2	3
Elisha Wait,	0	5	8	3
Warham Smith,	0	3	7	3
Gen. Comfort Sage,	0	11	6	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	0	5	8	3
Henry Willson,	0	10	7	3
Solomon Morton,	0	2	2	3
David Wait,	2	3	9	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th of October next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Lt. Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ABEL THAYER, Collector.

August 27, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Ashfield, that their lands are taxed in two State taxes and four Town taxes for the year 1787, as follows, viz.

	State taxes.			Town taxes.			
1d division,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
Lot No. 18	18	6		1	8	9	0
33	18	6		1	8	9	0
37	18	6		1	8	9	0
57	9	3		0	14	4	3
half 57							

John Pelton, on lot of land now owned by Samuel Barton, state taxes 15s.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of October next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Seth Wait, in Ashfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

DANIEL BELDING, Collector.

Ashfield, July 31, 1788.