with an oval field, surrounded by 13 stars. The field, Mercury, standard on the shore, holding in his hand the arms of the city, surrounded by the emblems of commerce; motto—"Non nobis aut solem."—Not born for ourselves alone. The spear terminating in an American eagle gilt, bearing on his breast the arms of the United States, proper.

TENTH DIVISION.

PHYSICIANS, STRANGERS and GENTLEMEN.

PORTERS.

A blue flag, with thirteen stripes, on one of which was inscribed, 'September 17, 1787, thirteen stars on the field on a standard, supported by two porters with the words 'we is three, we carry it.' Under the stripes, 'Standing we stand—falls, we fall.'

ARTILLERY and FIELD PIECE.

The line of procession, containing nearly 5000 people, and extended upwards of a mile and a half. The march was slow and majestick, and the general appearance of the scene as far surpassed every one's expectation, as mere description must fall short of it. While the numberless crowds were pressing on every side, the doors and windows of the houses were thronged by the fair daughters of Columbia, whose animated smiles and satisfaction contributed not a little to complete the general joy.

As this splendid novel and interesting exhibition moved along, an unexpected silence reigned throughout the city which gave a solemnity to the whole transaction suited to the singular importance of its cause. No noise was heard but the deep rumbling of carriage wheels, with the necessary salutes and signals. A glad serenity enlivened every countenance, while the joyous expectation of national prosperity triumphed in every bosom.

The whole body having arrived at Bayard's house was disposed in a line and reviewed; after which the various insignias of the procession being left upon the fields, the citizens were conducted to their several dining tables. Here they were honoured by the company of Congress, of many foreigners of distinction, and the patriotic and respectable clergy of this city.

The two principal sides of the building provided for this entertainment, consisted of three large pavillions, connected by a colonnade of about one hundred and fifty feet front, and forming two sides of an obtuse angle; the middle pavillion majestically rising above the whole terminated with a dome, on the top of which was a figure of Fame her trumpet, proclaiming a *New Æra*, and holding in her left hand the standard of the United States, and a roll of parchment, on which was inscribed in large characters, in three remarkable epochs as of the late war: *Independence, Alliance with France, Peace.* At her Ade was the American Eagle, with wings extended, resting on a crown of laurel placed on the top of the pedestal.

Over these principal pillars of this colonnade were placed small circulettes, inscribed with the cyphers of several powers in alliance with the United States, viz *France, Spain, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Morocco*; and over these were displayed the colours of these respective nations, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the entablature, already beautifully decorated with festoons and branches of laurel. The extremities of this angle were joined by a table forming a part of a circle, and from this ten more colonnades *were extended*, each 440 feet in length as the rays of a circle, the whole having one common centre, viz. the centre of the middle pavillon, where for *the President of Congress*. At the extremity of each colonnade, was a pavillion nearly similar to the before mentioned, having their outside terminated in a pediment crowned with escutcheons, on which was inscribed the names of the ten states which had then ratified the Constitution. The whole of the colonnades were adorned with curtains elegantly folded, and with wreaths and festoons of laurel every where interspersed.

In the Area contained within the angle first described, was placed the music, but so disposed as not to intercept the prospect from the seat of the President, through the whole length of the colonnades above mentioned. This noble and beautiful edifice, erected in less than five days, covered a surface of ground, of 880 feet by 600, and was calculated to accomodate 6000 persons.

The taste and genius of Major L'Enfant (so often displayed on other public occasions) and to whom the city is indebted for the design and execution, appeared in the present instance, to have derived additional brilliancy from the dignity of the object, on which it was employed.

Dinner being ended, 13 toasts were drank; after each of which ten cannon were fired; and in order to diffuse the joy to all classes of citizens, an ample proportion of the entertainment was detached to the prisoners in gaol.

The feast ended, the procession returned in the same manner, to its place of setting out; and the citizens were dismissed by half past 5 o'clock.

In the transaction of this day, a variety of circumstances might be noted, upon which the reflections of the patriot, the politician, or the philosopher might dwell with pleasure.—A procession inexpressibly magnificent, formed not to gratify the pride or ambition of an individual—but to manifest to the world, the attachment of a people to a government, calculated to secure and perpetuate their civil and religious liberties.—The mutual confidence and joy of the various orders of the community—all narrow and biggoted distinctions lost, and absorbed in that noblest of all passions. "the love of country."—The glorious hope—the emulous and patriotic zeal—the dignified and unsullied harmony of the day:—And it may be added, the quintessected ingenuity of the American mechanic, unfolding itself in the invention of his emblems and mottoes.

But what most excited surprize, in persons unacquainted with the character of American yeomanry was, to see a numberless multitude, in view of a tempting collation, not only adhering to every rule of decorum, unawed by a single bayonet or spontoon; but tho' under the influence of public passions, verging on enthusiasm, peaceably, at an early hour, retiring without a single instance of rudeness or intemperance.

To conclude this account of a transaction, which will long be remembered, and which reflects infinite honour upon the mild genius of our government, and the intellectuals of this city; instead of the trophies of war, and of captives in chains, which graced the triumphs of antiquity, we here beheld the plough, the ship, and all the implements of useful arts. The wreath of martial glory was exchanged for the garland of peace; and instead of the painful sensations, which in a humane and liberal mind, would be excited by the triumphal entry of a conqueror, reeking from the blood and slaughter of thousands of his fellow men, the hearts of the spectators anticipated with rapture the return of concord, of public and private justice, of individual happiness and national glory; the constant attendants of a wise, free, efficient system of government.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
RICHARD PLATT, Chairman.

An account of a horrid MURDER and PIRACY.

From the *Martinique Gazette* of July 17, 1788.

CRIMES seldom go unpunished—The vigilant hand of Providence ever guards the blood of the innocent, by leading to the detection of the guilty;—Though the midnight assassin thinks to secure himself by the darkness, yet the hand of justice shall bring to light him and his nefarious actions:—nor shall he finally escape even that punishment which human laws have enacted for the suppression of such atrocious crimes.—At a proof of this, we present to our readers the following narrative, and the melancholy, though just consequences, which ensued, last Saturday at this place.

In 1786, Mr. Charles Archard, a merchant of this place, having been on business at Curracoa, on his return home, from motives of humanity (on application) gave two French sailors their passage, as they appeared in distress; soon after they had been at sea, these monsters and one of the sailors on board, formed the horrid design of massacring the master, mate, and such of the sailors as would not join them, for the sake of the money they knew was on board. To this end they made the proposal to the others on board, another sailor readily joined them, two others, a sailor and a mulatto, awed by their menaces, became tacit accomplices in their guilt, and afterwards shared in their spoils.—Every obstacle being removed to the completion of their diabolical plan, that night they murdered the Captain, Mr. Archard, the mate an Englishman whose name is unknown, a free mulatto of Curracoa; and another of this island. After the completion of this dreadful murder, they proceeded down the Spanish coast, and arrived off Margaritte;—they shared the money being two Thousand Dollars, sunk the vessel and went to Margaritte in the boat: here the three chief Ringleaders separated from the rest;—but the mulatto who was not concerned only with a view to save his life, making information to the Spanish government, they were arrested in their cover, and all the money recovered except about three hundred dollars.

Mons. Le Count Damas, the Intendant of this island, animated with a desire of contributing as much as in him lay to the safety of navigation, by making a due example of such unparrelled villainy, as soon as he was informed of it, sent an armed vessel to Margaritte to demand and conduct them hither: when having been tried and convicted, they were sentenced, three to be broke alive upon the wheel, the ringleader previously to have his right hand cut off; a fourth to be hung; and the fifth, as it appeared he was only led into the villainy from fear, to be branded and sent to the gallies for life.—The execution was ordered to be done on the sea side, in face of the whole shipping, and to be attended with all the parade that could inforce awe or imprint dread at the committing, or the punishment annexed to such a crime.

On Saturday afternoon July 12, 1788, about 3 o'clock the prisoners were taken from the goal and conducted to the church, each having a friar to attend him:—when they arrived at the gate of the church, a block was placed there ready, on which the head villain laid his right hand, and had it severed off at a blow; he was then placed in a hammock, and after the ceremony at the church was over, they proceeded to the place of execution, attended by the judge, the king's attorney, secretary and other officers of justice, and guarded by a detachment of cavalry and infantry. Each prisoner had a large label on his breast, on which was wrote,—"*Premeditated* ASSASINATION *on the Sea.*"—Having arrived at the place of execution, the one destined to be hung was directly launched into eternity. The ringleader was the first that was broke; he received eight blows with an iron bat of about 22lb. on his legs, thighs, arms and wrists, and one on his stomach:—he was then taken from the block and laid on a wheel in the most uneasy posture possible, and left to expire; he lay in exercitating torments nearly six hours before he expired. The second received the same fate, except an addition of another blow on the stomach, and lay on the wheel in horrid convulsions for nearly three hours before he expired. The third received as third blow on the stomach, which put an end to his existence soon. Though the agonies which the two first suffered after having their joints broke, while expiring on the wheel, is past description, and excited the deepest compassion in every breast; yet it must be acknowledged such examples are necessary to deter the wicked. Justice from a regard to the safety of mankind, is obliged to make such horrid examples to secure the honest men from these pests to society. While the wicked are abandoned at such times shrink back with horror and tremble mind conscious of its own rectitude, can look on with pity at the sufferings which the wretch experiences, yet tis mingled with just indignation at the crime which obliges the horrid sacrifice to be made to an injured community.

We hope this dreadful example will have a due effect upon all; in a particular manner we hope it will make a proper impression on the minds of seafaring men, guarding them against the commission of such horrid crimes as brought these unfortunate men, though justly to a painful and ignominious death; and if (as they frequently exposed) they should at any time bear face with men of bad hearts and desperate minds, let them guard against being contaminated by them. For of this rest they may be certain—that "the wicked ever betray their accomplices, to escape that punishment which would otherwise fall on themselves."

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Turkey) April 22.

YESTERDAY a courrier arrived here from Vienna with advice that 4000 Austrians having passed the Save to poft themselves on our territory, were repulsed by our troops, and obliged to return but their bridges being broken down by the troops who guarded the opposite shore, and were afraid our troops would pass the river, they were all killed and made prisoners:—When the Caimacan, or Grand Vizir's substitute, consulted upon this advantage, he answered, that "*the Infidels have drawn this Punishment upon themselves by breaking upon which had lasted fifty years.*"

A Spanish frigate is arrived here with ten men from the King of Morocco, with 30,000,000 sterling sent by his African Majesty to the Grand Signior, to defray the expenses of the present war.—The Dey of Algiers and Tunis, and even the Cherif of Mecca, and many Arabian Princes, have sent a large supply in money to his Highness for the same purpose.

VIENNA, (Germany) June 7.

Letters from Ragusa mention the arrival of the grand Vizir at Sophia, where he remained at the head of 60,000 men.

LONDON, June 22.

A letter from Algiers, dated May 3, informs, that "The orders his Moorish Majesty has issued against the English have been executed with the utmost rigour, all their ships were compelled to depart without being permitted to take on board any species of provision; His majesty has also made public at Tangier, that he should take a decisive part in the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte in favour of the latter power, as appears by the manifesto or letter addressed to all the Consuls, of which the following is a translation:—

"IN THE NAME OF GOD:—There is no power
"or puissance but that which is of God.
"*To all the Consuls at Tangiers, peace be with those*
"*who take the right way.*

"WE make known to you, that all the Christian nations who are at peace with the Grand Signior, are also at peace with us; and those who are at war with him are also at war with us; that the day on which any nation shall make peace with the grand Signior, it will also be made with us; and that on the day they may enter upon war with the Grand Signior, it will be so with us!

"We order you to make our said pleasure known to all the Christian nations!

"*Given the 23d of the month Ilhumadelula, in the year 1702, on third of March,* 1788.

Respecting the French Commotions.

Answer of the King of France to the Representations of the States of Brittany.

MY orders to the Comte de Thiard were, that he should march a large body of troops into Rennes; in doing so he has only executed my commands.

The first object of the intermediate commission of Parliament should have been to pay obedience to my will. Above all, in its refusal, there should have been no reasons assigned tending to promote distinctions among my people.

My troops were not marched against my subjects, but for their protection; to protect the obedient and quiet citizens—to prevent his being led aside by temporary alarm and heat—to guard him in a measure against himself.

The Liberty of each individual of my subjects shall always remain sacred under the protection of my authority, as long as they do not abuse it by disturbing the public tranquility.

Since the arrival of my troops, events have proved how necessary their presence was in Rennes; they were only called in to preserve good order, and you may acquaint the people at large, when that is accomplished I shall order them to be withdrawn. If my parliament wishes to merit my confidence in the discharge of its duty, let it take care to observe an obedient conduct. I shall not pardon those a second time who suspect my good intentions, and who inflame my people to suspect them in the same manner.

After replying in this manner to the letter you have addressed to me, I have to add, that I am extremely displeased at what passed at Rennes.

The Attorney-General of the States of Brittany has dared to place himself above my edicts, even before he knew their contents, besides holding them in contempt.

The gentlemen of the province have assembled in large numbers contrary to my permission, though their want of authority is the least part of their misconduct.

The Assemblies have taken such measures, as I am willing only to name inconsiderate and disrespectful. The magistrates, not content with protesting against my edicts, have in spite of my orders, multiplied their acts of disobedience. I was therefore under the necessity to disperse them, and it is for your good, that I cannot allow them to return.

If in a work so useful, and rendered necessary by circumstance, whose effects have been long wished for, and which, from its importance and good tendency should extend to the whole kingdom of France; the province of Brittany has represented to me any local inconveniences in their particular constitution, I assured you, that I would pay attention to any memorial you might lay before me. It is by moderate representations, founded on equity, that my justice and goodness should be petitioned; every other means is improper, and contrary to the allegience due to me.

If I have been induced on the present occasion to suspend the effects of my pleasure—Go back and tell your citizens, that the clemency of King's must terminate the moment that public tranquility begins to suffer by it. (Signed) LOUIS.

A Congress it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present dispute between the Imperial Courts and the Turks.

JULY 1.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 26.

"On the 14th arrived here an English ship from Deptford, of 850 tons burthen, having on board 68 pieces of cannon of 32 pounders, besides a great quantity of ballets, shells, gun-powder, and other warlike stores, destined for Constantinople, the Porte taking from Britain all they are in want of to carry on the war against Russia.

"The Portuguese squadron, which cruised in the Streights, is at present at anchor before our road;—and the Spanish squadron belonging to Cadiz, consisting of seven ships of the line and two frigates, have been cruising for some days in sight of this port.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at ST. JAMES's, the 25th June 1788.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of His Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relates to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said United States:" And whereas it has been represented to his Majesty at this Board, that there is reason to apprehend that wheat, the Produce of various parts of the territories of the said United States of America, may be infected with an insect, the spreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom. His Majesty taking the same into His Royal consideration, is hereby pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, that the utmost care be taken not to permit any entry to be passed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, which is already or may hereafter be brought into any of the ports of Great-Britain until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified:—And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

By a gentleman just returned from France, we give the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reins the first of June, the day on which the parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reins were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reins, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was grown near the city where they was encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the south gate, and the people defended themselves until upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says throughout Brittany, and the Provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reins, and many other towns, the following were posted up in different parts of the Provinces: *Louis le fevere le present Roi de France qui a donnez la liberte aux Americaines et fait esclaves de son people.*—Louis the severe, the present King of France, who has given liberty to America and made his own subjects slaves." In other places through which he passed, was written in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"In one of our late papers there is an account from Danvers, of a woman who died at an inn, of a puerperal fever—a stranger supposed to be from Connecticut, &c. I need not repeat the whole, as you have doubtless seen it. What I mention it for is, that I think the story may serve as a good moral lecture to young ladies: For this lady, whose conduct appeared so mysterious, proves to be the daughter of a decreased clergyman in Connecticut. She was handsome, genteel and sensible, but vain and coquettish; *a great reader of romances:* she refused two as good offers of marriage as she deserved, because she aspired higher than to be a clergyman's wife; and having coquetted it till past her bloom, fell into criminal indulgences, proved pregnant, and then eloped—pretending (where she lodged and died) to be married, and carried on the deception till death."

On the 21st inst. arrived the ship Henry, Captain Cook, from Londonderry, after a fine passage of six weeks and four days; she has brought 250 passengers, in good health.

AUGUST 27.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Daniel Townshend, commander of the Crown Cutter, to Capt. Stephen Mazor, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

"I am ordered by Don Sonches de Bretto, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Most Faithful Majesty's squadron, to make known to you, that he has positive orders for searching and conveying any American ship or ships against the Regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America, for which, at your departure from this, if you find it necessary for convoy, you will please to make me acquainted when and where you with to proceed, that the same may be communicated to the Admiral, for his appointing the same."

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous federalists) have formed a society for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures. Richard Peters, Esq. is appointed President of this society. It is said one of their first objects will be to form an association, to prevent the use of spirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

A gentleman, who lived above twenty years near a public wharf in this city, declares, that every *fifth* year during that term he beheld an entire new set of porters and long shore men. The present set of porters, he says, have lasted near fifteen years. The cause of this difference, he says, is owing to the former porters, &c. drinking nothing but grog, toddy, or raw rum, while the present set of porters (being chiefly sober Germans) drink nothing but beer and water.

We hear, that in consequence of the heavy and constant rains during the late harvest, the wheat in many parts of the state is much injured. The Indian corn never appeared more promising. The flax is of an excellent quality, and the quantity of it gathered this year greatly exceeds any quantity ever before cultivated in Pennsylvania.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that a great deal of damage has been done to the mills, meadows, bridges and roads, in the neighbourhood of this city, by the heavy rain which fell on Tuesday the 19th of this month. The height of the water, which fell between Sunday evening and 12 o'clock on Tuesday following, was seven inches and a quarter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 19.

From Fredericksburgh in this county, we learn, that on the 16th inst. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there arose a thunder gust in the N. W. which took its course over that place and settled in the S. E. The lightning and thunder was inconsiderable; but there fell in a few minutes an immense quantity of rain and hail—the scene was truly tremendous, the hail falling in such quantities (some nearly as large as grape shot) that the earth in 7 or 8 minutes was covered, and in many places from 8 to 16 inches thick:—Where it fell the prospect is dreadful, having cut down whole fields of corn, flax, buckwheat, &c. It is a fortunate circumstance however, this cloud did not extend its havock more than half a mile in width. The hail fell on Tuesday, and our informant says, that on Friday he still measured in some places eight inches of the hail.

HARTFORD, August 25.

We hear from Hartland, that in the violent gale of wind on Tuesday last, some of the windows of the East Meeting-house were drove in—A new store belonging to Mr. H. Smith was unroofed and the frame much wrecked—A new dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Perkins, partly covered, was laid in ruins—An almost new barn belonging to Mr. Bills, and full of grain and hay, was torn to pieces and carried off—Many smaller buildings were damaged. On the west mountain several creatures were killed. A great multiplicity of trees that have stood for ages unhurt, were torn up by the roots.—We have had no particulars from any other towns, but learn generally that the corn, fences and trees, greatly suffered.

NORWICH, August 21.

Several accounts have been received of the melancholy devastations at different quarters, by the late severe winds, or tornado; pieces of roofs have been seen driving at sea, remains of floating cables of unhappy individuals, ourselves-faring brethren, who were doubtless, by the rage of the elements, hurled promiscuously to watery grave.

PORTSMOUTH, August 30.

POPISH BISHOP.

We are informed, from good authority, that Mr. JOHN THAYER, late a protestant minister of the puritan sect, in Boston, but who publickly embraced the *Roman Catholic* religion at Rome, on the 25th day of May 1783, is shortly expected to arrive at Boston, in the character of a *Popish Bishop*. He has been offered a handsome living as minister to a chapel in France; but he declined it, preferring (as he says) poverty, and shining as his relations and countrymen, hoping to *convince them that as there is but ONE faith, and ONE baptism, so there is but ONE church*, which has been preserved from the days of Jesus Christ; and that we ought to *obey* her under pain of being regarded as heathen, and risquing our salvation by being separated from Christ and the church which he has promised to be with unto the end of the world. He is become very near the Pope, and all the ecclesiastics of the See of Rome. He has visited Madam LOUISA, (aunt of the present King of France, who was the darling daughter of Lewis XV.) but has now become a nun of the order of the Carmelites, and will return to his country with all the prayers and benedictions of the church of Rome. The history of America never produced an instance of the kind before—his reception will no doubt be becoming a country tolerating and protecting all religions. He exults much in the surprising revolution in America, and predicts that it will be followed by a much happier revolution in the order of grace.

However if the Rev. Mr. Thayer may flatter himself with success in proselyting his American brethren so what he now calls, the *true faith*, we may venture to predict that the number of his converts here, will not in any measure compensate for the very great trouble he has taken to qualify himself for so important a mission! The very simple methods which induced him to apostatize from the religion of his country, will prove but feeble, very feeble arguments to induce his brethren to follow his example. Americans are too much enlightened to be easily imposed upon by the dogmas of Rome—and are too well acquainted with the history of *the author*, and to detect every fraud, that involves in it—*martyrdom—inquisition*—and *pontifical tyranny!*

NORTHAMPTON, September 10.

The inhabitants of Newport (Rhode Island) amounted in June 1772, to 9209; in June 1783, to 5321: so there was a decrease, in consequence of the war, of 3678.

☞ THE subscribers for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, are requested to settle with the Printer up to No. 104.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, March 16, 1786.

WHEREAS the Regimental Agents of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, have been directed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, pursuant to a resolve of Congress, to deposit the certificates for the arrears of pay &c. due to the officers and soldiers of the said line, in the Secretary's office; but as no order has been taken for the distribution of the same to the individuals to whom said certificates belong:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorised and directed, to deliver to the officers and soldiers of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, such certificates as are or shall be deposited in his hands by the said agents, and belong to the said officers and soldiers respectively;—provided the said officers and soldiers, or in case of their decease, their legal representatives, shall make personal application for the same, or shall make application by some member of the General Court, or of the Council; and provided the discharges of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers respectively, shall at the same time be produced, or incontestible evidence that the officers or soldiers for whose wages application is made, died in the public service.

Sent up for concurrence,
A. WARD, Speaker.

In *Senate*, March 17, 1786.
Read and concurred.
S. PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—
JAMES BOWDOIN.

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

THE Pay-Masters of the several regiments of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army, have deposited the certificates due to officers and soldiers of said line, with the Secretary, agreeably to the above resolve, except HENRY NELSON, Pay-Master to the 3d Regiment; AFRICA HAMBLIN, Pay-Master to the 4th Regiment, and the Pay-Master to the corps of Invalids

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, MEDICINES, &c.—Likewise, Glass, German and Blistered Steel, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Powder, Shot, &c. &c.

Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, old Brass, Pewter, and Bees-Wax, will be received in payment for any of the above Goods.

They want to purchase a quantity of BEEF for barrelling, and CLOVER-SEED.

N. B. All persons indebted to said E. and W. PORTER, by Book or Note, are notified that this is the last notice,—unless they balance their accounts immediately, a more disagreeable method will be taken to collect them.

Hadley, Sept. 8, 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.

	£.	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	2
Gen. Comfort Sage,	0	11	6	2
Widow Lucy Hubbard,	0	2	8	3
Heart Williston,	0	12	7	3
Solomon Morton,	0	2	2	2
David Wait,	7	4	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.