UPON a review of matters of difficulty and difpote, submitted to a reference held at the baptist
meeting loude in faid town, on the 18th day of June
lat pair, we the subscribers being three called by the
people of the Baptist denomination in Ashfield, to feetle and determine some matters of difficulty and difpeople of the Aspiri denomination in Athfield, to felile and determine fome marrers of difficulty and deipate among them, relative to their meeting house, and
the matter by them was then flated and mamually agreed upon as we then underflood (from which we
were not to depart or deviate) as follows, viz. "He.
Timed that the proprietors of field house are for divided
in fentiment that they cannot worthly frogether—and
leave it to indifferant men to determine. 2d. Whether each party shall have a right to the use of faid house
excerding to their interst in it to not—by resson of
which relitricious we then viewed outsides bound to
consider faid house as a matter of mere property only,
without having any regard to the original confliction
or first principles on which faid house gas builte—in
action and round, that if the aforeital distinction
or first principles on which faid house gas builte—in
nation and round, that if the aforeital distinction
or first principles on which faid house gas builte—in
nation and round, that if the aforeital distinction
of first principles on which faid house gas builte—in
nation and round, that if the provide gas mutually agreed
that they could not worship together, that they should
divide the time, and each party improve their interest
in faid house accordingly. But upon a fair and impartial review of the matter, and fully hearing the parties and their obligations, it appears to us that the matter was no fairly sized, (or that we did not underfland
the true meaning thereof) but that elder Smith and his
adherent labus erest bears and full—a millione.

ties and their obligations, it appears to us the themster was not feitly futed, (or that we did ast underfland the true meaning thereof) but that elder Smith and his adherents lave ever been and fit!! are willing to worthing together with the other party, provided they will come up to the original defiga or principles on which faid house was built—And likewire, 2dir. That it was not the original defiga of elder Smith's adherents, and done of the other party at leaf, to have faid house candidated by us at a matter of private property only—but that we were to condider it factorillar to the original soldiention and fard principles on which it was built, viz. for a publick ule—is appears by their mutus a cycenant and agreement in writing, hearing date Jan. 4, 1772—one article or paragraph of which is as follows, i.e. "3d. That no person or persons of the "charch or society, shall have any power by virue of what they have done, or shall herefare do, to sell "or dispose of the meeting beste or any part of it, as "their own property—but all persons defines to at "tend the worship with the church there, without disturbed to the meeting beste or any part of it, as "their own property—but all persons defines to at "tend the worship with the church there, without disturbed to the principles on which fail doule was built. And as it tend to come the original conditions, and the church of Christ of the Baptid demonstration in the fail town of Ashield, nor from the original design and first principles on which fail house was built. And as it appears by writings produced, that elder Smith and the church and Christ of the Baptid development of the Baptid design and first principles on which fail house was built. And as it appears by writings produced, that elder Smith and the church of Christ of the Baptid development of th

with the Warten Allociation, (fo called) and for ought that appears, with all the regular immedes of the Baptild denomination throughout the hand.

We beg leave to report as our final determination and award—that elder Smith and his adherents, have the nie and improvement of faid house every Lord's day, and on other days as they final have occasion, unmolested: and that the other party likewise enjoy the fame priviledge, in case they do not interrupted ditumb elder Smith and his adherents.

We want we want to be the case of the

WILLIAM WHITE, RICHARD MONTAGUE, JONATHAN HASTINGS.

Critiquences of Extravorgance,
Mr. PRINTER,
BEFORE thewar, I moved my family from a neighbouring flare to this city, hoping to indulge my wrict to live happy, and bring up my children in the way of purpotents, ringglity, and indulty. When we arrived here, my wite although married but two years, had bleff me with a fine boy and gift. All the attendants in my family were a lad I brought with me, and a female hired there.

male hired here.

Frugality, and first attention to a little shop, in which I slid butiness to advantage, made me a happy man; but as soon as our neighbours found we were a triving, visitors crouded from all the houses in the figuate, to pay their respects to my wife. This gare me great statisfaction at first; but was afterwards the occasion of much disquiet to me: for, from this time my wife gave meno peace nor assistance. She wondered how I could remain a poor retailer of goods, when men of lefs abilities than I, were merchants; and for her part, fhe should stand no more behind my counter, to be a snop-woman. Men, in general, have a good opinion of themselves:

Men, in general, have a good opinion of themfelves: and though; with my wife, that a more extensive way of holines might advance our chandler, fortune, and the interest of our family. I commended merchant extensively; was concerned in hisps, wrote at offices, without fear; every rispet that offired, although, when I arrived in this city, all my fortune was four hundred dollars, and a hundred and ten pounds made clear by keeping thop. This was my beginning as a merchant. As I was in a fair way of doing well, visitors increased. I took a pomenient house, at the define or command of my wife; and increased my ferrants to house leverper, sook, kitchen-maid, changle well and dry nurse, and waiting man. The visitors of my wife began to think that the [poor deceived rish was more of a lady than any of the clob; has if the floud fet up a carriage, nothing would keep

her from being at the head of her acquaintmee. This of all things pleafed my wife.

One morning, as we was converting in bed, she appeared remarkable loving; and feened as if all her attention was placed on pleasing me. After this, and passing from ecompliantments on my forces as a merchant, and the exertions I was making to advance the interest of our little locaes, the faid that nothing was now wanting, as her female friends told her, to make her rank with the first in the place, but a near chariot and a pair of hays. This I farred at, and positively refused: on which forced me to remind my wife of her and my function a few days ago: but all in vain. For two weeks, I lived the hie of a dog. The visitors when I came into the room, would not ipeak to me: and in short, my poor wife was for missed, as to leave my house, and sleep for twenty two mights at the house of one of her friends. All this time, my charafter was in the hands of possing, and, at last, the men began to look shily on me: and indeed seem of them, who were very intimate, deelined the cirillities of the hat, declaring that a bad hashand ought to be put in Corenty by all good ones. Of all this I knew the meaning: but was forry I could not have weight enough with my wife, to explain, to her friends (although the had not one in the place) in the remainders, and convince her of the improprisesy of her decirillities of when it was not be made to my assist, in such a man. At, as no convince her of the improprisesy of her decire. Every attempt of this fort was in vain; for her friends (although the had not one in the place) under the possible of the properties and mise, and in a particular manner on the future wellare of our children. All this was to no purpose; for the declared that we had it from the bright my other wife, younger than her, might enjoy what was her right.

I begged my wile so lither er for to be kept without the comforts other woman had, was what the would ont should to the onto

if I did not live upto it, the mult leave me the fix finall children, and would go elfewere: for to be kept without the comforts other woman had, was what the would not fubmit to. On this Hooked at my dear deluded wife, with our fix freet children; and onld her, and the eldelt girl who was entirely in her mother's belief, although a child, that I should comply with what was without from me. Ver kearing me and find the complete of the complete although a child, that I mould comply with what was wished from me. Yet knowing my own situation, which was badenough from lolles in a variety of ways, I told her that we would all have reason to repent this facrifice of justice for an appearance of greatness. This to my wife, had the appearance of a tentiment from a niegardly hulband.

In thout the carriage was got, and the bays were put to it. Up one street it went, and down another, till

in thorr the carriage was got, and the bays were put to it. Up one firest invent, and down another, till the wheels in nine days were all dashed to peices. Our driver was at Englishman, who could rouch the post at every corner, in full trot, without doing the left injury. This, of all things pleased my writer but my fears for her was great as the follow never went on the box, without a bottle of the beft Madeira. For fix months we were the only people in the neighbourhood of any confequence. Our houfe was full at all hours of the day; and the beft of every thing was handed to the most common arquintmane. Of all this I made a calculation; and found my expenses, in four months, to amount to feventeen lundred dollars. The flatement I handed to my write, who, by this time, had got hermind a flittle composed. She began to think for herfelf, add what would be the confequence of this flament of the confederable of the c

way profit by it—but in particular underigoing good-hearted women, who are exceedingly miliaken, when they conceive all those their friends, who drink tea with them.

## LANSINGBURGH, August 15.

LANSINGBURGH, August 15:

Fraule Federalifin.

On Thersday the 14th instant, in imitation of the landable example fet them the day before by the gentlemen, the Laddissof Half-Mono district, joined by a number from Lassingburgh, assembled at Waterford, and to manifelt their attachment to the federal interest formed as beautiful a procession as ever was beheld: Tray were faxty four in number, dressed with the utmost neatmess and simplicity without the aid of sealing and simplicity without the aid of sealing the seal of sealings. faxty four in number, drefted with the utmost nearness and simplicity, without the aid of foreign gewgaws to embelish their persons, but were, like Thompson's Lavinia, "when unadorn'd adom'd the most "—Preceded by two ladies supporting the Constitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, on the end a figg-ftass, they walked, two by two, at a proper dislance, and in perfect order, through the disserent streets, while the countenance, of the numerous and respectable beholders revealed the transporting joy, which reigned triumphantly, within their breasts on viewing the amiable esponsers of the federal cause. They then more do the green well of the town, and beneath antelegran colonnade, permitted the town, and beneath an elegant colennade, permitted a large number of gentlemen to particle with them of

the bounties of the tra-table. While the cammany were thus regailing, eleven cannon were difcharged in hone of the event they were celebrating.

Tea being over, a drum fife and violin, gave the figual for a country dance, and the gentlemen handing out they armers, led the dance in a perfed neal fille. The dance ended the ladies again formed into a procession, and, in the fame manner as before, well-ed through the news, and to cloft the outer of the day, moved to a houfe prepared for their reception, father they moved to a houfe prepared for their reception, father the confliction, and again accompanied by the gentlemen in the inocent and elegant anuscemented dancing, from which the company retired aran early hour.

ELEAZER & WM. PORTER.

HAVE just received a fresh fupply of English and Wed-India GOODS,—MEDICINES, ACLARISM, Solid Service, Solid Ser

Wool, Wool Cards, Fowder, Shot, Iron Boits, Cod-Fish by the quintal or lefs quantity, &c. Flax-Seed, Wheat, Ryc, Com, Peas, Beans, Onts, Butter, old Brafs, Pewter, and Bees-Wax, will be re-ceived in payment for any of the above Goods. They want to purchase a quantity of BEEF for bat.

ceived in payment for any of the above Goods.

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

N. B. All perfons indebted to faid E- and W. Por.

TER, by Book or Note, are notified that this cell mak
be funcion for them to balance their accounts, or play

will be funcion. All the cell and the country or play

will be funcion. will be speedily collected. Hadley, Sept. 8, 1788.

## Take Notice.

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

unctual 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.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-re-fident proprietors of land in the town of Williams. burgh, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax for the year 1786, as

	I.	ſ,	d.	σ.
Elijah Coleman,	0	10	2	7
John Norton,	8	2	32	
Elifha Wair.	150		8	2
Warham Smith,				
Gen. Comfort Sage.			7	
Widow Lucy Hubbard.			6	
Henry William.			8	
C-1.	. 0	IO	7	3
Selomon Morton,	0	2	2	3
David Wait,		200	-	100
Unless faid taxes are paid	on or	efo	re I	he z

Officher next, fo much of faid land will be then fold at spublic vendue, at the houle of Lt. Joshus Thayer, innholder in faid Williamsburgh, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be fufficient to discharge the same, with intesting the same. vening charges.

ABEL THAYER, Collector. August 27, 1788.

GENERAL ORDERS, for the Fourth Division of Militaria of the Commonwealth of Magazinient.

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

ROBERT OLIVER, D. A. G.

Sopt. 1ft. 1788.

Sopt. 1st. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following mounts fident proprietors of the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampline, that their lands are traced in a town tax for the year 1782 and 1783,—and town, county and minister tax for 1787, as follows, viz.

Townstax 1782 & \*53 F.C. & Amie. Las 77.

L. d. a. f. d. v.

		1.0	a.	9.		9.30	a.,	7.
John Barret, Efq.	2	14	4	0		7	4	O
Heirsof A. Willard,	fq.o	15	7	0		2.70		
Col. Gardner Chandi	er,o	18	6			2	11	0
Simeon Peafe,			10		W172 H	250	107	528
Samuel Foller,		2	7	- 2		2	- 8	
Ithamer Pelton,		-	6	2			300	945
	0.							
Elnathan Taylor, I			3	5		1127		10
Heirs of Tim. Dwig!	Total (	en.		Carry.			9	
Joseph Vinter,	lszele	r.E		100	165		11	2
Unless faid taxes	fra no	34		- bei	200			r.C.

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before the 3d Tuesday of October next, for much of faid lands will be then fold at public-vendue, at the house of Mr. Thadens Chapin, insholder in faid Worthington, at two o'clock P. Mr. as will be fufficient to difeharge the fame, with intervening charges.

ASA COTTERRELL, Collecter.

Worthington, June 27, 1788.

## GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINNENG-Alfo a quantity of Red and White CHOVER SEED-for which articles a generous price will be given in any kind of Goods, by WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The best method of curing this Root, will be to firing and barg it in an upper room, oberwife out of the fun, where it may have free air. -Thismay fere a a cautious againt carries of the root by the heat of the fite, so it will folutely ruin it for any market in America-Greenfield, August 11, 1788.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, June 24 EXECUTION of NUNDUCOMAR.

EXECUTION of NUNDUCOMAR

Account of the heroich magnonismity which which the Brannin RAIAN NUNDUCOMAR [affected, in the Engllative, ander the adminification of Mr. HASTINGS.

For following in our analysis entertied by Mr.

MALARTY, the pheriff with a pitended birs.

HEARING Unat fome perifora had improfed Mahright Nunducomar would make an aid-refe to the
people at his execution, I have committed to writing
the following minuted of what patfied on that occasion,
and also upon my paying him a vifit in prifon the preceeding evening, while both are fresh in my remeasurance.

brance.
Friday trenting the 7th of Angust, upon my entering his apartment in the jail, he rofe and failuted mein his usual manner. After we were both feared, he fooke with finch case and such ancommon unconcern, that really doubted whether he was fensible of his approaching fate. I therefore bid the interpreter inform him, that has conserve show him this last mera of refered, and to after him, that every attention should be given by next morning which could afford him consideration and the statement of the stat ped, and to after him that every attention flouid be given the next morning which could afford him comfort on for melhacholy an occasion; that I was deeply exactned that the duties of my office made me of neatity to be a perty in it, but that I would attend to the hit to fee that every desire he had should be gratified; that his own Pallankeen, and his own ferrants flevold arreid him; and that such of his friends who I underfined, were to be prefern, should be protected. He replied that he was obliged to me for this wift; that he clasked me for all my favour, and enteraced me to caption it to this family; that face would not be resist. ranked me for all my favours, and enterated me to cominas it to his family, that fare would not be resisted, and putting his farger to his forethead, "God's will must be done," He defired I would prefent his righeds and compliments to the General". Col Musfos, and Mr. Francis, and pray for their protection of Rajin Gourdais's, that they would please to look upon him now as the head of the Bramins. His composition of the composi

attention of voice of counters and a felloms and af-fediorate leave of his fon in law Rey Radichura. I found myfelf fo much feetond to him in firmurels, that I could flay no longer. Going down ftairs the jailorinforated me that fince the departure of his friends. latorinoriscent micros and looking at accounts in his usual way. I began now to apprehend that he had taken his resolution, and fully expected that he would taken mis retolution, and fully expected that he would be found dead in the morning; but on Saturday the 5th affects, I was informed that every thing was in readjust at the jail for the execution. I am meadjust the pail for the execution. mirete, I was interned to the traction of the pall for the execution. I came there about half an hour pall feven. The howlings and immentations of the peop were taking their lad leave of him is not to be described: I have hardly newtered the first shock, while I write this above three hour afterwards. As soon as he heard I was arrived, he came into the yard, and joined me in the jailors ahe came into the yard, and joured mp in the jation a-purment. There was no lingering about himmo al-lotted delay: he came cheerfully into the from, made the dula falam, but would not fit until I tobk a chair markim. Seeing foundody, I forgot who, lock at 3 with, he got up and faid he was ready; and immedi-ciely urining to three Branisa who were to rake care of his body, he embraced them all closely, but without the leaf melascholy or teprefision on his part, while they were in agonies of gggrd and delpair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I mentioned was not attired, the in-wanced above a quarter of cieth, but

their inchaecity or depression on an part, when party were in agoing of agod and defpair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I mentioned was not strived, that it, wanted show a quarter of eight, but that thould wait His own time, and that I weeld not till from my feat without a mainer from time.

Upon its being recommended to him, that, as the place of execution, he would give feine fignal when he laddens with this word, the faid, he would fpoak.—We far about a quarter of an hour longer, during which he addense with this word, the faid, he would fpoak.—The faid he will be for the statement of the first of the fail of the post, one not the tera appearance of a root. The key pla far in his pellambern upon the bearing shoulders, and looked ground, artist, with some attention. I did not observe the brullast discontinuous in his counteranne, or menner at the fight of the gallows, or any of the

\* The General Sir John Claveting: † Rajah Gen defe, bu fan.

ceremonics passing about it. He asked for the Bramins who were not come up, and showed some established in a file apprehended the execution might take place before their arrival. I took that opportunity to inform before their strike. I those out the composition of their strike in the I mould wait his road time. The Brance four after appeared, I offered to came the dollers, thirding he might have founding to far in private, but he made a motion into to do it, and fail he had only a few mild a motion not to do it, and faid he had only a few words to remind them of what he faid contening Rajah Goordals and the care of his Zenana\*. He spoke to me, and defired that the sace night be taken care of, as they were to take the charge of his body, which he defired repeatedly might not be touched by any of the hyllanders; but he feemed not as the lenk alarmed or different points are considered as found that the control of the con

one of protracting the bulleness, but repeatedly told me he was ready.

Upon alking him if he had any more friends he withred to fee the adversed hie had many, but this was not a place for an occasion to look to; them. Did he apprehend there might be any present, who could not get up for the crowd? he mentioned one, whose name was called, but he immediately field it was of no confequence, "probably he had not confe." He then defined me to remember him to Gen. Claveting, Col. Monfon, and Mr. Francis, and looked with the greatest compulure. When he was not eagged in convertation, he lay back in his pallankeen, "noting his lips and his tongue as hefore. I then caused him to be asked about the signal he was to make, which could not he done by spraking on account of the insise of the crowd.

Ile fails the would make a motion with his hand; and when it was represented to him: lat it would be need fary for his hands to be tied in older to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recombended his making a second of the crowd. fary for his hands to be fired in order to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recombended his making as
motion with his feet, he faid he epuld. Nothing now
remained except the last pointuit ceremony. I ordered
his pallankers to be brought clofe under the gallows,
but he choic to walk, which he did more erreft than I
have generally fren him. At the foot of the flept
which led to the flage, he put his heads behind him to
be tied with a handlerchief, looking round at the fame time with the utmost unconcern.

ume with the utmelt ancosern.

Some difficulties arifing arout the cloth which should be tied over his face, he told the crowd that it must not he done by one of us. I prefented to him a Suhalten Scappo officer, who it is Etaulin, and came forward with his handkerchief on his hand; but the Rajah tern Scapor officer, who is a Estadon, and came norward with his handkerchief on his kand; but the Rajah
pointed to a ferrant of his own, who was lying prolifers to
his feer, and beckneed him to do it. He had form
weakness in his feer, which, added to the confinement
of his hands, made him rount the flew with difficulty,
but he showed not the least relactance, ferambling rather forward to get up. He then flood erect on the flage,
whill it eramined his countenhere as Octifashy as It
could, until he cloth covered it; to fee if I could difcover the intellest symptom of feer or alarm; but there
was not the smallest trace of fir. Myrison spirits soak
rand stepped inten my pallankeen; but thefore I was well
feased howave the figual, and the slage was removed.—
I could observe the figual, and the slage was removed.—
I could observe the figual, and the slage was removed.—
I could observe the figual, and the slage was removed.—
I could observe the superior was a little recovered, that his
arms lay back in the same position in which I raw them.
I'm it call your could I percive any distortion on that
when the same should be superior to the superior of t of. The body was taken down after hanging the ufu-al time and delivered to the Bramins for burning.

\*Zenana, properly the apartments of the avonen; meaning here in the Jenfe of a Bramin, who does not admit of palygany, his worfe, and young children.

From the PENNSTELLANIA GAZETTE.

Medi: HALL & SELLERS,
Pleafers give the fellowing extend from Cest's Travels through Swofferland, and the remorts rabicle fallow it, a place in your night paper, and obligation of the Control of the

"In the two burglis of Le Chaur de Fond and Lorle, together with the diffrict belonging rothers, there may be in the whole about its thus dand foots. The genius and induftry which to remarkably diffinguished this fequefered people is wonderful, as in this retired conter of the world the mechanical arts flourish in their greatest perfection. The inhabitants carry on an extendive commarces in later, flockings, culery, and other different kinds of merchandized their own manufacture; but water making, and every branch of clock work, and the articles in which they particulally and entirently excel. They not only make every until complyed in those arts, but have invented feveral, and all forts of workmanthing necessary for the completion

of that branch of befinels, such espainters, emantellers, enganyers, guilders, &c., are found in these villages, where it is hopposed that, wisso an arrange, about you, the it is the proposed that, wisso an arrange, about you, the armoustable warreasts are yearly made. The genus and industry, indeed, olsewable upon these mourtains, estibut a scene parcommonly pleasing; and no where perhaps seekeep in General are then sinh a number of people apparatule in much at their case. Accordingly, as every individual is fore, not only of obtaining a comfortable maintainance forth mield, but of soon placing his children also in a way of getting their own livelihood, they all marry every early for women and children are employed in some of the branches of watch-making; and a child of hut ten years old may can ten pente a day, by giring the last polith to steel informents with the hand. As to the men there are few who do not get an half crown a day, and some nine shillings. of that branch of baliness, fuch repainters, et

tree who do not get an mai trewn a day, and toget mine fittillings, ears ago, the greatel part of thefe values was alread one continued forest; but the wonderworking powers of industry, have happily changed the freme interfleorithing willages and ferrite pullers. Parallaries has increased of couries, and the following infer will give you foun idea how much it has increased or the country was not more remerly the produce of the country, was not more than fufficient for the confumption of the inhabitants; at prefent although it is confiderably more cultivated they draw feven eighths of their provisions from Francisco

they draw feven cights of their proviness from rise-the Connie.

"The origin of water maxime in this part of Swifferbad, as related by Mr. Ollerwald, ancient ban-eter of Neuchare (the hilloriographer of thefe moun-rains) is extremely curious, and the truth of this account was confirmed to me by the feveral artifls both of Lo-cle and La Chaux Fond. In the year 1679, one of Lo-cle and La Chaux Fond. In the year 1679, one of Lo-cle and La Chaux Fond. In the feart, which hap-pened to be earl of order, he entured totrull it in the hands of one Daniel John Richard, of La Sagot, Kichard, after examining the mericantina with great as: schand, after examining the meticalism with great x-tention, conceived himful cryable and was determined to attempt to make a warful from the model before him; but to this end he was delitate of every other affilto attempt to make a water from the moace bore num; but to this end he was delitute of every other affillance, than the power of his own native genias. Accordingly he employed a whole year in inventing and shifting the feveral inframents previously needing for executing his putpor, and in fix months from that period, by the fole toract of his own penetrating and nerievering talents, he produced a complete watch. But his spinktion and industry did not stop here. Be fides applying himself to the invention of fiveral new inframents, uteful to the perfect on of his work, he took a journey to Genera, where he gained conducts like information in the arr. He continued for formatione the only man in their particular objects of the product a fifthatts, by whole thinders he was realled to tripply, from his fingle flore, all the desented of the neighbouring country. Towards the Englaning of the prefent centering te memore do Lock, whise he died in 1941, leaving the forms, who all of them followed in 1941, leaving the convention. From their the knowledge the present century he removed to Lock, whise he died in 1744, leaving live fors, who all of true follows their father, occupation. From their the baowledge and practice of the art gradually forced itself till, at length became almost the university business of the in-label control of the populous of the populous of their monotonia.

before mountains.

From the above extract the following remarks ma-arrally occur, and which are applicable to the prefent

flare of America.

18. That it is a diffagraceful thing for the citizens of the United States to fend 3000 miles to know the time of the day.

24. That information is not needfary to teach men

2.4. That integration is not occiting to reach mea-to make watches, and that as the matter, figure and di-mensions of the American brain are the famous shock of the Swifs, French or English trains, there can be no onable but watches may be made by Americans as well as by European artills.

or European artists. 3d. That wetches may be made and fold la America,

as by European artifls.

3d. That whether may be made and fell in America,

3d. That whether may be made and fell in America,

4th. That thould the demand for American watches

6g qual to only 20 c00 a year in American, and watches

6g qual to only 20 c00 a year in America, and watches

6g the growth of the state of the Latest Strine,

5th. It is obvious from the showe extra that transporters promote propulation and the clearing of a country. Hencethe advantage of a habitalizing them are sufficiently

6th to coeff, but opon the one flor manufactures in Europe, are und judge designed by manufactures in Europe, are und judge designed upon

the low and unwholetone diet of the manufactures. The differing this to be produced by manufactures in Europe, are und judge designed upon

the low and unwholetone diet of the manufacture.

6th. Great-Britain, while the was can milited, manufactured with every shing while all our opinion and

information larger and brigher than an American moon.

It is true the aid not facceed in the attempt to imposing

this attention upon us, has the forces led in imposing