LONDON.

July 24. We learn from Lyons, that the Receiver General at the Finances at that place, has run off, leaving a deficiency of 1,200,000 livres. We are assured the Farmers General at Paris, have offered to retract from their engagements, having loft lately fo many conliderable fums.

By a letter juft received from an eminent houfe in the city, from their correfpondent in Paris, we are informed of the following particulars:—That on the imprifonment of the twelve deputies from Brittany, the Marquis la Fayette inftantly fet off for the laft mentioned place, and put himfelf at the head of fix thoufand men. And when this account came away, numbers were hourly flocking to his ftandard.

Advices from America (*via* France) fay, that eight of the American States have agreed to the new form of Government: and New-York was daily expected to come in. Rhode-Iland never fent Deputies. Moft probably this State will, in a little time, be divided between Connecticut and Maffachufetts.

July 27. Three American veffels are expected at China this year. The Brig which has been there returns direct to America, and the American Conful who came out laft year for tranfacting the affairs of the State in China, Major Shaw, is coming round to Bengal.

July 28. We can aflure our readers from authority, that an exprefs fent by Prince Potemkin Tawfickzewfkoy to the Emperour at Vienna, dated 29th of June, contains the following account.

"That on the preceding day the fleet of the Empreſs gained a complete victory over the fleet Commanded by the Captain Pacha, the whole of which was either burnt, taken or fled, that the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four others out of the line were burnt. Two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and between four and five thouſand priſoners; that this great victory had been preceded by another which happened on the 10th, when the moſt of the gun-boats and ſmall craft of the Turks were diſabled.

"The Prince informs the Emperour that he intended going immediately againſt Ocziakow."

Deſperate ENGAGEMENT between the RUSSIANS and TURKISH FLEETS.

On the 28th of June the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of 57 ſhips of the line, appeared off the entrance of the Boſphenet. The Turkiſh fortreſs, Oczakow, ſtands on the weſtern ſide of the river: The Ruſſian fortreſs, Kinburn, lies directly oppoſite to it on the eaſtern ſhore.

The Prince of Naſſau, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian fleet, with Vice-Admiral Paul Jones, as his ſecond, lay at anchor under the guns of Kinburn, waiting for the Turks who ſeemed diſpoſed to attack them. The ſea run very high, and the wind was very ſtrong on the Ruſſian ſhore. The old Turkiſh Admiral under theſe diſadvantages had the madneſs to enter the mouth of the river. The commanders ſuffered him to take this ſtep without moleſtation; but no ſooner were the Turks completely embayed, than the Prince of Naſſau and his colleague began to move.

The firing on both ſides at the firſt onſet was tremendous: but for want both of ſkill and diſcipline, the largeſt ſhips of the Turkiſh fleet preſently run aground, particularly the ſhips of the Turkiſh Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

The Ruſſian ſquadron now grappled with the Turks. The conflict was dreadful. The batteries on the ſhore, as well as the ſhips all joining in the fight. The Turks defended themſelves with aſtoniſhing reſolution; but a very few of their ſhips could gain the Black Sea. Some ran for ſhelter under the guns of Oczakow. The capital ſhips, on board of which were the Turkiſh Admiral, and Vice-Admiral, and other ſhips were blown up. The old Captain Pacha eſcaped in a ſmall boat. Many of the ſmaller veſſels were driven on ſhore, and the whole fleet was entirely ſeperated. The Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of the Admiral's flag and having taken 4000 priſoners.

Paul Jones diſtinguiſhed himſelf by wonderful activity and bravery; and the whole of the Ruſſian ſeamen behaved with uncommon ſpirit.

Auguſt 9. The Turkiſh Admiral has ſaved his head from the ſtroke of a Ruſſian ſword, but in all probability muſt decorate the gates of the Seraglio. The Turks know no difference betwixt miſconduct and miſfortune, and the people as may be expected, will be clamourous for juſtice, as they call it.

The Captain of a Ruſſian ſhip of war, finding himſelf in the middle of the Turkiſh fleet, and unable to make his eſcape, went down himſelf into the powder magazine, and bleſt up his ſhip. Three of the crew only were ſaved, who would have oppoſed this raſhneſs, but the Captain abſolutely declared, he would rather periſh than ſuffer his ſhip to be taken.

Fleets of Sweden Denmark and Ruſſia. The follow. is an exact ſtate of the marine ſtrength of the three powers.

Sweden has 27 ſail of the line, ſome of which are very old, 12 frigates 40 galleys, and a number of armed ſloops.

Denmark has 38 ſhips of the line, and 26 frigates—they have built 21 ſhips of the line, between 1758 and 1787.

Ruſſia has only 33 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates.

Auguſt 10. In the North the hemiſphere is thick, and threatens ſomething awful:—France is ſuſpected to be at the bottom of this gathering ſtorm. Sweden is but the creature of France, in this affair. And France has had alſo the art to engage Pruſſia, in the ſame intereſt. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has diſcovered it, and has ſent both their Ambaſſadours away from Petersburgh.

EMPEROR of MOROCCO.

The following is a tranſlation of the Arabic of a Letter ſent by the *Emperor of Morocco*, to the ſeveral Conſuls reſident at Tangier, delivered to each of them by the *Baſſa* of *Tangier*, on the 1ſt of June, 1788.

In the name of God—there is no power nor ſtrength but in God.

1202

The Emperor's Signature——, the Seal.

2

To all the Conſuls reſident at Tangier; peace be to thoſe who follow the right way.

BY theſe you are to know, that we are in peace and friendſhip with all the Chriſtian powers, until the month of May of the year 1205, anſwering to the year 1789; and ſuch nations who are then deſirous to continue in peace and friendſhip with us, muſt, when the ſaid month of May comes, write to us a letter to let us know that they are in peace and friendſhip with us, and then we ſhall do the ſame with them: and if any of thoſe Chriſtian Nations deſire to go to war with us, they ſhall let us know it by the above-mentioned month of May—And we truſt that God will keep us in his protection againſt them. And thus I have ſaid all I have to ſay.

The ſecond of the Month Schaabar, 1202

Tranſlation of the Arabic, of a Letter ſent by *Franciſco Chiappe* the *Emperor* of *Morocco's* Secretary, to all the Conſuls reſident at Tangier, and delivered to them at the Caſtle, by the *Baſſa* of *Tangier*, on the 1ſt of June, 1788.

His Imperial Majeſty, whom God have in his holy keeping, has commanded me to make it known to you, that it be made publicly known, that he is not at war with any nation whatſoever; and that if any nation declare war with him, that he will ſend ten galiots and eight galleys into the Streights; part of them to be ſtationed at Algeziras, and another part at Tangier and Metuan, in order by that means, to keep maſter of the Streights; and the prizes they ſhall take of them ſhall be burnt, together with their cargoes, and the crews put in chains. His Imperial Majeſty will alſo ſend his frigates to America, provided with European pilots, and if they make any prizes, they ſhall be dealt with as above mentioned, as his Imperial Majeſty ſtands in no want of money or worldly effects; and he truſts that God will make him Conqueror. I have the honour to be,

Your humble ſervant,

F. CHIAPPE,

Secretary of the Foreign Department.

Morocco, May 9th 1788.

TRANSLATION

Of a letter wrote by that unfortunate Bramin, NUNCOMER, to RAJAH GOURDASS, his ſon, the day previous to that on which he ſuffered the ignominious ſentence of Sir *Elijah Impey*

"OFFSPRING of virtue! child of connubi al love! The ſentiments of a ſon, farther, and the feelings of an unhappy parent, greet the in the evening of a well-ſpent life, and ſeek a place near thy heart, in the awful approaching moment of an ignominious death!

"May the beams of the ſun never mix with thy expiring breath! and may the chryſtal brightneſs of the moon never witneſs the waking ſorrows of thy Zenana, in a ſituation ſo diſtreſſing as that of thy father!

"But the will of him who graſpeth the fate of innumerable worlds in one idea—whoſe omnipotence is one univerſal laſſure, and whoſe ſcale of juſtice hangs on the pinnacle of boundleſs inquity, muſt be done. He calls me from this earth: and who is he that can fathom almighty reaſons for putting man's innocence to a teſt ſo ſevere as mine.

"I ſought his preſence in a dream—reaſon was lulled to reſt—fancy ſteered my thoughts. The gates of heaven expand'ed their azure opening to my view. Sir Elijah Impey and thy father entered. The complaints of an injured man were prefered at the foot of that throne where the evidence of truth is only known by the inſtinct—where falſhood cannot enter. The angel of puniſhment had uplifted his ſword—but the voice of mercy ſtopped its downfall. "The reſpite which thou did'ſt refuſe to thy fellow creature ſhall be granted unto the: Go back, and repent the of thy ſins, for they are great and manifold." Thus ſaid a voice that reſounded through the heavens. Sir Elijah ſunk to the earth, and I awaked.

"Let the religion of thy forefather, O Gourdaſs, therefore direct thee. I am the innocent victim of a faction, who muſt ſilence the tongue of incontrovertible truths, to prevent the notoriety of infamous facts; and fate cannot ſave me from the vengeance they ſeek. But the High—the Omnipotent, the great God of the Eaſt, knows, my accuſers are perjured, and that my judge ought to have been more merciful.

"The beſt of monarchs—the moſt humane of men, the moſt merciful of ſovereignties, is he whoſe armies made conqueſt of our peaceable plains. To the foot of his throne my petition was denied admittance. Had he ſeen it, O Gourdaſs—thy father would yet live. He had a Zenana of his own, whoſe blooming beauties, whoſe ripening charms, and whoſe immaculate virtues are the admiration of terreſtrial worlds. He would naturally think of mine. He would paint to his immagination what the loſs of a ſond parent muſt be to a numerous and adorning offspring. The heart of the king would have owned the warm blood of a father; and my family would not have loſt him to whom they owed their exiſtence.

"The time draws quickly on when the functions of life muſt ceaſe, and the pulſe no longer breathe a ſwell to the veins. The fluid which now palpitates ſhall loſe its motion; the mind which dictates, loſe its immortal tenant; and this now animated body ſubmit to the force of fire, when every ſenſation is loſt to the heart.

"O! Ruler of the Sun and Moon! ſtrengthen thy ſervant to bear his approaching fate with firmneſs; and grant to his enemies that mercy which they denied to him. This is the prayer of thy father, and lec his whole Zenana join therein.

"May thy days be long and happy, and may future judges in the Eaſtern hemiſphere have more to rejoice on, and leſs to repent of, than him by whoſe mandate thy farther dies.

NUNCOMAR.

Extract of a letter from Ireland.

"About ſixty years ago, the great 'Squire Merryn, (a name now utterly extinct) who poſſeſſed eſtates in this kingdom to the amount of 70,000. a year, lived at the family manſion houſe, Caſtle Merryn, near Trelick, being 84 miles ſo Dublin, and having occaſion to ſend an expreſs to Lord Carteret then Lord Lieutenant, had a favourite-running footman, one Owen M'Mahon, on whoſe fidelity and diſpatch he could moſt depend; and giving him a charge to uſe his utmoſt endeavours, he diſmiſſed him from Caſtle Merryn, at eight in the morning, telling him, "he hoped to ſee him return in 3 days from Dublin Caſtle." On the ſecond morning after, Mr. Merryn getting out of bed at 8 o'clock, ſaw his footman walking before his windows, waiting for his arriſing, being naturally chriſtened he ſuppoſed that M'Mahon had loſt the diſpatches, and was returned for freſh ones, and running out in a fury to chaſtiſe him with his cane—his faithful ſervant dropped upon his knees, and preſented him with a letter from Lord Carteret, himſelf, dated Dublin Caſtle, nine o'clock, the proceeding morning. Thus in 48 hours, was the amazing walk of one hundred and ſixty eight Iriſh miles performed in the following manner, viz. He arrived at Dublin Caſtle, at five o'clock in the morning, in 21 hours, two of which he had ſpent in refreſhment on the way, and was permitted by the Caſtle guard to repoſe himſelf on the guard bed until eight o'clock, when his Excellency would be up: He was detained one hour after, waiting for his anſwer; left the Caſtle at 9 o'clock, and was at Caſtle Merryn, the next morning at 8, or in 23 hours, of which two deducted for refreſhment, leave 21 hours, added to 19 walking hours going, total forty hours, performing a journey of 168 miles (of our meaſure) or four and one fifth every hour—a performance which probably no man living, in the preſent day, could execute eſpecially as the roid forty miles going and returning, was very full of hills—and in thoſe times, generally rough and badly made. This footman lived to a great age, and as long as the Merryn race lived, was always ſupported by their beneficence.

"This account is moſt certainly true, as I had it from Mr. Merryn's own lips, more than fifty years ago, and thought it ſo aſtoniſhing, that I noted it down."

EASTINDIES.

Extracts from the MADRAS COURIER of the 5th of January 1788.

By the Yarmouth, lately arrived from China, we learn that the diſſention which have been ſome years fomenting in the Iſland of Formoſa, have at length ripined into a revolt. The inſtanders, intent on their darling object, after have encountered innumerable difficulties, determining on making the effort that was neceſſary to deſtroy the ſhackles of tyrannick oppreſſion, and obtain the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty. Thus reſolved, they aſſembled all the forces they could collect together, and reſhed on to engage their deſpotick ſhackers, the Chineſe. The conteſt was unequal—the Chineſe were greatly ſuperiour in point of number, but they wanted the animated ardours that glowed in the breaſts of their adverſaries. The iſlanders prevailed—ten thouſand Chineſe were left on the field of battle—numbers were made priſoners, and the remainder have retired to ſome ſecure ſea port, there to wait a reinforcement, or embrace the firſt opportunity of returning to the continent.

JANUARY 16. We are favoured with the following account of a munity in the Fort of Oſſoor, belonging to Tippoo Sultan, and ſituated near Eanga lore. The fort was garriſoned by a body of troops, known by the name of Chaylabs. Theſe are the young captives taken by the Muſſelmen in their barbarous wars, driven from their own country, and forced by the cruel policy of their conqueror at once into their religion and ſervice. They are reduced however into a ſort of willing ſubmiſſion, by particular indulgence and privileges. Among others, the grand temptation of the Mahometan religion is not forgotten. The moſt beautiful women are not wanting to ſolace the ſervitude of the Chaylabs—Unfortunately the fame of ſome eminent beauties of Circaſſia, within the walls of Oſſoor, reached the ears of the tyrant Sultan. He iſſued his mandate, to bring by force the female victims to his palace. When the order was communicated to the garriſon, inſtantly to ſurrender the women, they on the inſtant reſolved to diſobey and ſtand on the defence. They ſeized the officer, who gave the order, and put themſelves in poſſeſſion of the fort, and enjoyed, with every poſſible rejoicing, their momentary triumph. Alas! of too ſhort duration. The troops of the Sirdar appeared, and food overpowered by numbers the unfortunate garriſon, who conquered, however, in effects and ſnached in death the object of the victory from the tyrant—ſacrificing the women with themſelves in one common ruin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 27.

Extract of a letter from Hillſborough (N.C.) to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Auguſt 7.

The Convention of this ſtate broke up laſt Monday, after deliberating, arguing and laboriouſly debating for fifteen days, without either rejecting or adopting the conſtitution, but have modeſtly recommended a number of amendments, and when they are agreed to by the adopting ſtates, and made part of the federal conſtitution, then this ſtate will ratify and become one of the federal union, and not before.

"Gen. Martin marches the 20th inſt. with the active branch in one hand, and a ſtrong detachment of the Hollſtein militia, I. e. the ſword in the other, againſt the Chickamawgee towns—another detachment goes from Kentucky againſt them, to act in conjunction with him; ſo there is a great probability of exterminating theſe peſts to ſociety this fall."

It is a proof of ſenſe to be fond of newſpapers. They make me acquainted, ſays a correſpondent, with human nature, and what is continually paſſing in the world; and as Milton obſerves,

——to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wiſdom.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

By a gentleman from Quebec we are favoured with papers from that province to the 31ſt July, which afford the two following paragraphs only:—

"We are informed that Doctor Samuel Stearns, formerly of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, has conſtructed aſtronomical tables, from which he has calculated the geonic longitude (from the vernal equinox) of the new planet, called, by the Britiſh aſtronomers, Georgium Sidus, and by ſome others Herſchel; this gentleman ſuppoſes the place of the aphelion of this planet to be ten ſigns, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-ſix minutes, and thirty ſeconds from the firſt ſtar of Aries; and its perihelion four ſigns, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-ſix minutes, and thirty ſeconds from the ſame point; his productions, with his other aſtronomical calculations, will be publiſhed in various parts of America for the year 1789. The Doctor has alſo formed an hipotheſis upon the cauſe of Aurora Boreaſis; and if he is in the dark, he hopes he ſhall be enlightened by thoſe who have, or may make a greater diſcovery; he ſuppoſes that theſe phenomena are generated by aqueous, nitrous, ſulphureous, bitumenous, and other exhalations; from the fumes of various kinds of waters, earths, minerals, vegetables, animals, fires, burning volcanoes, &c. which being rarified, and charged with a ſufficient quantity of the electrical fluid, become lighter than the ſurrounding atmoſphere—hence they aſcend, until they are elevated to the upper regions of the air; and being driven by the wind, from the equatorial and temperate to the polar regions, meet with the cold, combine and ſtiffen to a proper conſiſtence by reaſon of their humility; and being afterwards agitated by different currents of the air, crackle and ſparkle like the hairs of cats and other animals when ſtiffened with the cold;—which corruſation (in the temperate and frigid Zones) appears in the horizon, zenith, or elſewhere according to the poſition of the ſpectators & the elevated exhalations. As to the diverſities of the colours, he ſuppoſes they ariſe from the difference of the qualities of the combined particles: as thoſe that are of the moſt inflammable nature, ſhine with the greateſt luſtre."

HARTFORD, October 6.

On the 6th ult. on motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon, Reſolved, that it be, and is hereby recommended, to the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs proper laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

Watertown, Sept. 22. 1788.

On Wedneſday of laſt week Mr. Timothy Humiſton of this town, loſt his only child, (a daughter about 2 years old) in a very ſudden and remarkable manner.—A kneading trough with flour for baking, was ſet in a chair—the child took hold of the trough and pulled it down, the flower filled its noſe and mouth, and though it was immediately taken up and every thing attempted for its relief, it inſtantly died. It is ſuppoſed when the flour fell in its face the child drew its breath and inhaled ſuch a quantity as at once ſtopped the ſhorion of the lungs, for it did not breath a ſecond time.—In how many ways are we expoſed to death! "Death's ſtouſal doos ſtand open."—How ſolemn and important our Saviour's admonition, *Be ye alſo ready, for in ſuch an hour as ye think but the ſon of Man cometh.*

NEW-LONDON, Octo. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muſtirgum, to his friend in Lyme, dated Auguſt 18, 1788.

"The ſoil in this country is a reddiſh brown, very ſimilar to that of Middletown in Connecticut. Stones are ſo ſcarce here, that we think it much cheaper to make brick, and accordingly we have a kiln making of 60,000: theſe will all be wanted this fall for chimnies. The clay has been tried, and found to be very good. What ſtone we have lie in quarries, and are moſtly like thoſe at Middletown; ſome are fine for grindſtones. We have a ſu fficiency of lime-ſtone. The Indians, and all who have travelled back into the country tell us, that after we get twelve or fifteen miles from the river, we ſhall come to a level country with a very rich ſoil, and I think it is beyond all diſpute it is the caſe, as it appears by what I have tried on the river. I planted corn the 20th of June, which ſhe rifles exceeding well, and I believe is as high as any I ever ſaw; it is now about two months ſince planted, and will meaſure fifteen feet in height. I think this to be an exceeding good country of land, and will produce very luxuranty:—I am not aſhamed to recommend it to you, or any friend I have; and not only ſo, but in friendly advice could wiſh them to come and ſettle, for in a ſhort time, we, or any one, can go on a good farm. I think there is every appearance that the enſuing treaty, will bring about a general peace. There is a conſiderable number of Indians here now, and of ſeveral nations; numbers from the different tribes expected in ſhortly. I hear of 300 at fort Pitt from the North Senneca's and others coming down ſoon."

PORTSMOUTH, October 2.

The idea of the Marquis de la Fayette's being at the head of 60,000 men, as mentioned under the London head, is not to be credited. The fact is—the Marquis has been induced by his patriotiſm and love of liberty, to intereſt himſelf in favour of thoſe who oppoſe the new edicts; in conſequence of which, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has teſtified his diſpleaſure, by depriving him of his office of Inſpector of Troops, and forbidding his appearance at Court.

PROVIDENCE, *October 2.*

Extract of a letter from Waterford (Ireland) to a gentleman in this town, dated June 16.

"The new Conſtitution for America is on ſo judicious a plan that it may be expected all the ſtates will readily adopt it; and it is to be hoped, that e're now the country begins to experience the happy effects of it in its political and commercial intereſts. *America has ſuſtained no trivial loſs in the death of her great Statesman, Dr.* Franklin! *He has left behind him ſcarce a greater character in the world.*

[The gentleman who wrote the above letter, and who is a true friend to America, was led into the miſtake concerning the worthy legiſlator, by ſome of the Engliſh paragraphiſts, who, not content with repreſenting this country in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, have proceeded ſo far as to announce the death of Dr. Franklin.—We have, however, the happineſs to inform the Doctor's friends in the old and new world (and who is not a friend to him who is a friend to mankind) that a few weeks ago, he was not only in perfect health, but remarkably elevated at the pleaſing proſpect of the new Conſtitution being peaceably and happily adopted.—The encomium on the Doctor, by the worthy letter-writer, deſerves recording,—as it is JUST.]

NORTHAMPTON, October 15.

We hear from Brimfield, that on the 10th of September laſt, 29 Rattle-Snakes were killed in that town—one of them had two heads, four eyes, two tails, and four rows of teeth.

The following in an account of the cargo of the ſhip Alliance, Capt. Read, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Canton, viz.

1,725 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
710 Cheſts Hyſon ditto,
384 Cheſts Souchong ditto,
35 Cheſts Silks,
15 Cheſts Nankins,
321 Cheſts China.

Valued at 75,000l. Currency.

The above ſhip and cargo, we are told, are owned entirely by Robert Morris, Eſq. of Philadelphia—which is perhaps the only inſtance, in Europe or America, of and Indiaman and cargo being owned by an individual.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey has granted to Congreſs a diſtrict of land, &c. for the ſeat of the Federal Government.

Population in the ſtate of Vermont increaſes very rapidly. It is ſuppoſed now to contain not leſs than eighty thouſand inhabitants.

Solomon Allen,

WANTS to purchaſe One Hundred Head of good Barrelling CATTLE, for which he will pay part Caſh in Hand, the remainder in Weſt-India Goods or Indigo.——He has Tea, by the hundred or leſs quantity—German Steel—Iron, &c.

SALT exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Cheſterfield, October 13. 1788.

CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 15th of October inſt.—for which any kind of Dry or Weſt-India GOODS will be given, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for the years 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			Town tax.		
	L. s.	d.		L. s.	d.	q.
Enſ. Joſeph Barnard,	3 3	0		3 16	8	0
Ditto.				1 1	3	0
Lieut. Joſeph Williams,	0 5	9		0 2	1	0
Samuel Wells, Eſq.	0 4	0		0 1	5	0
Jacob Fox,	0 2	3		0 0	9	3
Ephraim Andrews,	1 6	5		0 16	0	0
Ditto,				0 9	0	1

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt day of December next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Caleb Alvord, innholder in ſaid Greenfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſuffisient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

DANIEL WELLS, Collector.

Greenfield, Sept. 13, 1788.

THE Collector of Impoſt and Exciſe for the County of Hampſhire, hereby notifies all perſons concerned, that he ſhall attend to ſettle accounts and to receive the ſaid duties, at the ſeveral places hereafter mentioned in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield; on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, at 11 o'clock A. M.—At Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Tueſday the 4th, at Mr. Caleb Alvord's in Greenfield, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Maj. Edwards's, in Bernardſton, at noon.—At Eſq. Whitney's, in Northfield, at 30 o'clock P. M.—On Wedneſday the 5th, at Mr. Caleb Kinſley's, in Montague at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Leonard's in Sunderland, at noon.—At Mr. Elihu Cook's, in Hadley, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Thurſday the 6th at Mr. Joſhua Thayer's in Williamſburgh, at 9 o'clock, A.M.—At Mr. Ebenezer Pattons's, in Goſhen, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Stone's, in Cheſterfield, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Friday the 7th, at Mr. Thadeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. —— Wright's, in Cheſter, at 1 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Douglaſs's, in Norwich, at 3 o'clock P.M.—On Saturday the 8th, at Mr. Ephraim Wright's, in Weſtampton, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Perez, Clap's, in Southampton, at 11 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eaſtampton, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Monday the 10th, at his own houſe in Northampton, at any hour of the day.—On Tueſday the 11th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Quintin's, in Ware, at 2 o'clock P.M.—At Lieut. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 7 o'clock P.M.—On Wedneſday the 12th, at Wm. Aſhley's in Pelham, at 9 o'clock A.M.—At Capt. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 2 o'clock P.M.—On Thurſday the 13th, at Mr. Samuel Kendall's, jun. in New-Salem, at 8 o'clock A.M.—At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendall, at 12 o'clock.—At William Field's, in Leverett, at 3 o'clock P.M.—At Mr. Gideon Parſons's, in Amherſt, at 5 o'clock P.M.

ELIJAH HUNT.

N. B: A puſtfual and general attendance is expected, as no perſon can (agreeably to law) renew their licence, unleſs they produce a certificate from the Collector or his deputy, that they have ſettled their exciſe accounts within 30 days from the firſt day of November; and the firſt day of May. And to the intent that all perſons may exhibit their accounts in the manner preſcribed by law, they are informed, that they muſt inſer therein all the dutied articles which they had on hand (if any) at the time of their laſt ſettlement; and of all their after purchaſes—expreſely mentioning the time when, and the perſon of whom they were purchaſed.—And muſt expect to pay the amount of the duty on the whole account, excepting ſo much thereof as they produce ſome licenced or permitted perſons receipt for, or a certificate duly atteſted that the ſame has been exported out of the State; or that they may have on hand the firſt day of November next.

Northampton, October 8th, 1788.

Take Notice.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the eſtate of BENJAMIN BRYANT late of Cheſterfield, in the County of Hampſhire, deceas'd, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for allowance and payment, on the laſt Tueſday of October next, and on the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of November following.—And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate payment.

George Bryant,
Southworth Cole, } Executors.
Benjamin Pierce,

N. B. The place of meeting is at the Widow's of the deceas'd in the afternoon on ſaid days.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 30th, 1788.

LOST out of the pocket of the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. between Cheſterfield and Northampton, on the north county road, a large double-worked POCKET-BOOK, containing 23ſ and 7d in caſh, with a number of valuable writings of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Among which was one note of hand ſigned by Joſeph Smith of Peterſham, for the ſum of £.26. One ditto againſt Samuel Brown, of Buckland, for the ſum of £.12. Two ditto againſt Alexander Brown, late of Worthington, for £.10, payable in boards. Likewiſe a number of ſmall Notes againſt different perſons, with ſundry Receipts, &c. Whoever will return ſaid Book, with the money and papers enclosed therein to the ſubſcriber, or give information ſo that he may obtain the ſame, ſhall be entitled to a reward of Two Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES STEBBENS.

Worthington, October 9th, 1788.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber in the month of June laſt, a reddiſh brown yearling ſtear, no artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Whately, October 6th, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and now ſelling by the Printer hereof, (Price ſix-pence)

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of *Abiel Converſe*, July 17th, 1788, by AARON BANCOM, A. M. Paſtor of the Church in Cheſter.

The above Sermons may be had of the different Poſt-Riders from this Office.