

The distress which the inhabitants of GUINIA experience at the loss of their children, which are stolen from them by the persons employed in their barbarous traffick, is perhaps more thoroughly felt than described. But, if it is a failure, which every person has attended to, the following is a receipt, in its present use, for the prevention of such a calamity.

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worm has been seen the present year, and the trees were well loaded with apples. He took off the sward from around the tree to the depth of about nine inches, and in width of about twelve, and there placed a bed of clay mortar, so as to unite it to the body of the tree, he then made in the clay a surrounding ditch or trough, four or five inches deep, and five or six inches wide, that when thoroughly dried, it might hold water—with the sods and earth, he banked up the outside of the mortar and left it to dry; as oft as any cracks appeared, he filled them up with fresh mortar, and was careful to keep it cemented to the body of the tree: Where the roots near the trunk lay bare, instead of banking the bed of mortar with sods and earth, as aforementioned, he made use of boards placed in a square form, raised two or three inches above the mortar, and secured them with stakes well drove into the ground, that they might be kept steady and as close together as possible; this method he found better than the former, and did not require such frequent repairs.

It is not material in what form the mortar is laid, whether in a circular or square, the whole depends upon the trough being tight, and filled with water in a sufficient quantity to drown the insects in their attempts to crawl up the tree; to effect this it will be necessary early in the season of their usual appearance, to keep the troughs properly filled with water; filling them twice or thrice weekly, during the time of their passing up the trees, will generally suffice.

This business must be begun in the fall, in order that the mortar may become sufficiently dry and hardened; it required for nineteen trees, two load of clay; One other tree in the orchard was tarred according to the usual method, but it did not prevent the Cankerworms from destroying the fruit.

**An EASTERN APOLOGUE.**

A young monarch of Persia, led astray by his courtiers seemed to have no passion but for pleasure, no happiness but in dissipation.—Thus, at a festival, one day, in exulting accents did he express himself.

“I have enjoyed the moment which is past, I enjoy that which is present, and I already begin to enjoy that which is to come. Blest with contentment and tranquillity, neither the hopes of prosperity nor the fears of adversity, in the least concern me.”

A beggar, who sat under the window of the palace, overheard the speech of his sovereign, cried aloud to him, “If thou hast no anxiety about thyself, hast thou none about such as me?”

The king struck with these words, advanced toward the window; and after having for some time beheld in silence the miserable object before him, he gave orders that a sum of money, to a considerable amount, should be presented to him.

**NEW-YORK, October 31.**  
By his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, Governour and commander in chief of the Territory, of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio.

*To all persons to whom these presents shall come,*  
Greeting,  
WHEREAS by the ordinances of Congress of the 13th July, 1788, for the government of the Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the Governour shall make proper divisions of the said Territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject to future alteration, as therein specified.

Now Know ye, That it appearing to me to be necessary for the purposes abovementioned, that a county should immediately be laid out, I have ordained and ordered by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within in the following boundaries viz.

Beginning at the Bank of the Ohio River where the western Boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of the said Lake to the mouth of Cayahoga River; thence up said River to the portage between it and the Tuscarawa branch of Munkingum; thence down that branch to the Forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the Portage on that branch of the Big-Miami on which the fort stood; that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meet the road from the lower Shawanie town to Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that River to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning—shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and hereafter to be called the county of Washington; and the said county of Washington shall have and enjoy all singular jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out, shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, this 26th day of July, in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

Signed A. ST. CLAIR.

**CLEMENT MINER,**  
INFORMS His Customers and others, that he has just opened a supply of good **EARTHEN-WARE**, which he will sell as low for Cash or Country Produce as any man in the State.

Northfield, *(see note from the meeting-hoof north, near Daulton's tavern)* November 5, 1788.

**WHEREAS; the Subscriber,**

(through the influence of his Satanic Majesty) being actuated by the violent agitations of a blind and impetuous passion to which the generality of weak mortals are addicted to in some measure in the present day, did on the 8th of last July, insert an advertisement against his wife and her relations in the public paper. These are therefore to inform the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, that he has settled matters with his wife, therefore takes this method of recalling the aforesaid advertisement, by making the most submissive acknowledgments to his wife and her relations, and it heartily sorry for the same. This is desirous should be taken notice of by all husbands, not to listen to the counsel of his Satanic Majesty, but repose their greatest confidence in a superior power, who is the wise disposer of human events. And he is also willing to make the most humble confession to his wife and her relations for any offence which he may have given them since the date of the above mentioned advertisement to this present. BENJ. COLE.

Conway, Nov. 4th, 1788.  
*Suppl. Vanospea and new falling by the Printer hersey*  
(Price Six pence)  
A SERMON, preached at the Execution of Ahab, *Coopers*, July 15th, 1788; by ARON BAKER, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Chester.

# HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

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[NUMB. 117.]  
W E D N E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 26, 1788.  
N O R T H A M P T O N, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

**\*\* ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment immediately,--especially those whose accounts have been due one year, or more.**

*Extracts from the Journals of Congress.*  
THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1788.

The committee consisting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Few, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Carrington, appointed to make full enquiry into the proceedings in the departments of war, beg leave to report, and to present to the view of Congress a summary statement of the various branches of the department of war.

**1st—Of the troops in the service of the United States.** The troops at present in service on the frontiers were raised for three years in consequence of the resolves of Congress passed April, 1785.

The establishment was to consist of the field and company commissioned officers, and seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, to be raised generally to the proportions specified, by the states of Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; about four hundred recruits were engaged in 1785, and about one hundred and eighty in 1786, and marched to the Ohio, except a small garrison of an officer, one sergeant and fifteen privates stationed at West-Point.

The further completion of the establishment was prevented by a deficiency in the public finances.

Of the non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in 1785, about three hundred and fifty remain in service, but six, or seven will be entitled to their discharge, and those enlisted in 1786, will be entitled to be also discharged, previous to July 1788.

In order to replace the deficiencies which would arise from the expiration of the terms of enlistment, Congress on the third of October, 1787, made a provision for re-enlisting seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, and apportioned them on the same states which had raised the troops in 1785, in order to re-enlist as many as possible of the old soldiers.

It appears by information from the secretary at war, that the states of Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have fully complied with the acts of Congress of the third of October, 1787. But that the late legislature of the state of New-York, omitted to pass the necessary law for this purpose, although it is highly probable that the business will be effected early in the first session of the legislature.

That it appears from the letter of Brigadier General Hamer of the 15th of June last, that the officers under his command have in consequence of the resolves of the third of October, 1787, re-enlisted 170 non-commissioned officers and privates—about 100 recruits will march from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, for the Ohio, in the course of the present month, and 60 from Connecticut in August or the beginning of September, amounting to two hundred and thirty new recruits. When these shall arrive on the frontiers, the number of troops will be as follows:—

Having to serve until the year 1789, 174  
Re-enlisted at the several posts, 173  
New recruits marched from the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, 250  
Besides the before recited troops, there are in the service, two companies of artillery, raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th of October, 1786, and retained in service by the resolves of Congress of the 9th of April, 1787, and a small detachment at West-Point of thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, raised by virtue of the act of Congress of April, 1785.

about one half the term for which they were engaged, and have yet to serve about eighteen months. The secretary at war intended to have had them completed early in the present year, and to have ordered one of them to the frontiers; but money and clothing could not be obtained in his usual success.

One of the companies is stationed at West-Point, on Hudson's river, and the other at the post of Springfield, on Connecticut river. A garrison at West-Point appears to be essential for watching the valuable public property which is deposited there; Springfield might probably be entrusted to an officer and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

The time which these companies have to serve is so great as to justify the filling them up and watching them to the frontiers, unless there should be some pressing demand for the measure. The most economical arrangement would be, to reduce the commissioned officers of one company and transfer the non-commissioned officers and privates of the other, which would complete the same. To be opposed to this measure, is the consideration how far such conduct would be politic, as it respects that kind of security of employment, so necessary to a due preparation for the proper performance of the duties of an officer. The annual pay and subsistence of one Captain and two Lieutenants of artillery, amount to thirteen hundred and eighty dollars, which would be the saving by the reduction of the officers of one of the companies.

These facts are submitted for the consideration of Congress. The services of the small detachment at West-Point, will soon terminate with their enlistment. The inspectors of the troops has been discharged agreeable to the orders of Congress, of the twenty-fifth of June.

**2d—Of the clothing of the troops.** The troops enlisted in 1785, have already received two complete suits, and most of them have one year's clothing complete due to them.

Provision was made for the third year's clothing, but the secretary at war has been constrained to apply it for the recruits; otherwise they could not have been furnished, good clothing being the greatest inducement for a recruit to enlist into the service.

The board of treasury have advertised for a contract for clothing and hose to succeed; in which case the old soldiers who have re-enlisted will receive their third suit in October next. Those of this description who will be discharged, will probably prefer a compensation in money to the clothing.

The troops on the frontiers, enlisted in 1785, have also received two suits of clothing, and will, if the board of treasury succeed in their contracts, receive their suit.

The two companies of artillery raised in Massachusetts, have received only one year's clothing—they will probably receive their second suit in the ensuing October.

**3d—Of the pay of the troops.** The troops generally been paid up to the first of Jan. 1787, and the officers have had their full discharge and for pay money paid up to the first of April, 1788. Both officers and soldiers appear well satisfied in this respect. But as about two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, will be discharged during the present year, it will be necessary that the Treasury board devise some mode to make them satisfactory payment. The balance due the troops to the first day of July, is estimated at sixty-five thousand dollars.

**4th—Of the stations occupied by the troops on the frontiers.** FORT FRANKLIN—On French Creek, near to the spot formerly called Venango, is a small strong fort with one cannon, was erected in 1787, and garrisoned with one company. The excellent construction and execution of this work reflects honor on the skill and industry of Capt. Hart, who garrisoned it with his company, and who was his own engineer.

This post was established for the purpose of defending the frontiers of Pennsylvania, which are much exposed by the facility with which the Indians can cross from Lake Erie, either to French Creek or to the Ladage lake, and the Connewago branch, and thence descend the rapid river Alleghany.

FORT PITTS—Has only an officer and a few men to receive the supplies and dispatches forwarded to the troops by the secretary at war. FORT M'INTOSH—Is ordered to be demolished and a block-house to be erected in lieu thereof, a few miles up the Big Beaver Creek, to protect the communications on the same, and also to cover the country.

is considered as head quarters, being conveniently situated to reinforce any of the posts up or down the river Ohio. FORT STUYVESANT—At the rapids of the Ohio, on the west side, is a well constructed small fort, with one cannon, and is garrisoned with a major and two companies. This post is established to cover the country from the incursions of the Indians, and it also serves as a post of communication to Pitt Venango on the Wabash.

FORT VINCENNES—On the Wabash, is a work erected during the year 1787, it has four small brass cannon. It is garrisoned by a major and two companies. It is established to cover the incursions of the Wabash Indians into the Kentucky country, and to prevent the usurpation of the federal lands, the fertility of which have been too strong a temptation to the lawless people of the frontiers, who polluted themselves therein, in the year 1786. Brigadier General Hamer by orders of Congress, formed an expedition in August, 1787, for the purpose of dispossessing them, but previously to his arrival, most of the intruders had abandoned their settlement.

**5th—Of the discipline of the troops.** Ample instructions have been repeatedly transmitted by the secretary at war to the commanding officer, relative to the various objects for which the troops are placed on the frontiers.

The posts they were to occupy, and the nature of the fortifications to be erected, have been pointed out. The discipline of the troops, and particularly the soldierly and habitual vigilance most essentially necessary to be observed in such exposed situations, have been inculcated and enforced, in the strongest terms; as it has been the economy essential to the various still departments.

And there are good reasons to believe, that the numerous and distant posts on the Ohio, and its communications, are well regulated in all respects, dependent on the commanding officers; and that the troops practice as high a degree of discipline, as the nature of the detached service, in which they are employed, will possibly admit.

**6th—Of the mode in which the troops are furnished their provisions.** In the year 1785, Mr. James O'Hara made a contract with the board of treasury, for furnishing the several posts on the frontiers with rations, which were to consist of:

- One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, One pound of bread or flour,
- One quart of common rum,
- One quart of salt,
- Two quarts of vinegar,
- Two pounds of tallow,
- One pound of candles,

The prices which at the several posts where the troops were actually stationed, were as follows:

At Fort Pitt	
M'Intosh	131 nineieths of a dollar.
Hamer	
This contract was performed tolerably well; some complaints were made respecting particular posts, but the defects were perhaps inseparably connected with the state of the frontiers, and of public affairs.	
In 1786, a contract was formed by the board of treasury for the same objects, with Messieurs Turnbull, Martin and Company, the article of the rations to consist of the same as the preceding, and the prices thereof.	
At Fort Pitt 101 nineieths of a dollar,	
M'Intosh	112 ditto.
Hamer	
There were some stipulations for payment by warrants on the state of Pennsylvania, which were paid in the paper currency by the said state, when greatly depreciated. This contract was ill executed, and the mode of payment was objected by the contractors as the season.	
In 1787, a contract was formed by the board of treasury with Mr. James O'Hara, at the price herein stated.	
At Fort Pitt 61 nineieths of a dollar.	
M'Intosh 101 do.	
Hamer 112 do.	
Rapids of the Ohio 131 do.	
Venango 11 do.	
This contract was better executed than any of the former. The payments were generally made in warrants on New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.	
A new contract has been formed, to take effect from the 1st of July, of the present year, to the end of the year 1789, by Messrs. Elliot and Williams, of Maryland, at the following prices:	
The terms of payment by warrants on Maryland—	
Fort Pitt 71 nineieths of a dollar,	
M'Intosh the same.	