to death." Forgive, indulgent Heaven! the ignorance and cruelty of man, which by the misapplication of this text of scripture, has so long and so often stained the religion of Jesus Christ, with folly and revenge.

The following considerations, I hope, will prove that no argument can be deduced from this law, to justify the punishment of murder by death. On the contrary, that several arguments against it may be derived from a just and rational explanation of that part of the Levitical institutions.

1. There are many things in scripture above, but nothing contrary to reason.* Now, the punishment of murder by death, is contrary to reason. It cannot therefore be agreeable to the will of God.

2. The order and happiness of society cannot fail of being agreeable to the will of God. But the punishment of murder by death, destroys the order and happiness of society. It must therefore be contrary to the will of God.

3. Many of the laws given by Moses, were accommodated to the ignorance, wickedness and "hardness of heart" of the Jews. Hence their divine legislator expressly says, "I gave them statutes that were not good, and judgements whereby they should not live." Of this, the law which respects divorces, and the law of retaliation, which require "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," are remarkable instances.†

But we are told, that the punishment of murder by death, is founded not only on the law of Moses, but upon a positive precept given to Noah and his posterity, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." In order to shew that this text does not militate against my proposition, I shall beg leave to transcribe a page from an essay on crimes and punishments, published by the Rev. Mr. Turner, in the 2d volume of the Manchester Memoirs. "I hope," says this ingenious author, "that I shall not offend any one, by taking the liberty to put my own sense upon this celebrated passage, and to enquire, why it should be deemed a precept at all. To me, I confess, it appears to contain nothing more than a declaration of what will generally happen; and in this view, to stand exactly upon the same ground with such passages as the following; "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity." "He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword."—The form of expression is exactly the same in each of these texts; why then may they not be interpreted in the same manner, and considered not as commands, but as denunciations? And if so, the magistrate will be no more bound by the text in Genesis, to punish murder with death, than he will by the text in the Revelations, to fall every Guinea Captain to our West-India planters; and yet, however just and proper such a proceeding might be, I suppose no one will assert that the magistrate is bound to it by that, or any other text in the scriptures, or that alone would be admitted as a sufficient reason for so extraordinary a measure."

4. If the Mosaick law with respect to murder, is obligatory upon christians, it follows that it is equally obligatory to punish adultery, blasphemy, and all other capital crimes that are mentioned in the Levitical law, by death. Nor is this all: It justifies the extirpation of the Indians, and the enslaving of the Africans; for the command to the Jews to destroy the Canaanites, and to make slaves of their heathen neighbours, is as positive as the command which declares, "that he that killeth a man shall surely be put to death."

5. Every part of the Levitical law, is full of types of the Messiah. May not the punishment of death, inflicted by it, be intended to represent the demerit and consequences of sin, as the cities of refuge were the offices of the Messiah.

6. The imperfection and severity of these laws were probably intended farther, to illustrate the perfection and mildness of the gospel dispensation. It is in this manner that God has manifested himself in many of his acts. He created darkness first, to illustrate by comparison the beauty of light; and he permits sin, misery, and death in the moral world, that he may hereafter display more illustriously, the transcendant glories of righteousness, happiness and immortal life. This opinion is favoured by St. Paul, who says, "the law made nothing perfect," and that "it was a shadow of good things to come."‡

How delightful to discover such an exact harmony between the dictates of reason, the order and happiness of society, and the precepts of the gospel! There is a perfect unity in truth. Upon all subjects—in all ages—and in all countries—truths of every kind agree with each other.

It has been said that the common sense of all nations and particularly of savages, is in favour of punishing murder by death.

The common sense of all nations is in favour of the commerce and slavery of their fellow creatures. But this does not take away from their immortality.—The practice of the Indians in punishing murder by death, can prove nothing in its favour, since it is well known that revenge in its utmost extent, is the universal and darling passion of all savage nations. Perhaps the practice, among them, originated in necessity and idleness; for a people who have no settled place of residence and who use no labour, could restrain murder effectually in no other way.‡

It has been said that the horrors of a guilty conscience proclaim the justice and necessity of death, as a punishment for murder. I draw an argument of another nature from this fact. Are the horrours of conscience the punishment that God inflicts upon murder? Why, then, should we shorten or destroy them by death, especially as we are taught to direct the most atrocious murderers to expect pardon in the future world? No, let us not counteract the government of God in the human breast: Let the murderer live—but let it be to suffer the reproaches of a guilty conscience: Let him live, to make compensation to society for the injury he has done it, by robbing it of a citizen: Let him live to maintain the family of the man whom he has murdered: Let him live, that the punishment of his crime may become universal; and lastly let him live—that murder may be extirpated from the list of human crimes?

Let us examine the conduct of the moral rulers of the world towards the first murderers: See Cain returning from his field, with his hands reeking with the blood of his brother! Do the heavens gather blackness, and does a flash of lightning blast him to the earth? No, does his father Adam, the natural legislator and judge of the world, inflict upon him the punishment of death? No; the infinitely wise God became his judge and executioner. He expels him from the society of which he was a member. He fixes in his conscience a never dying worm. He subjects him to the necessity of labour; and to secure a duration of his punishment, proportioned to his crime, he put a mark of prohibition upon him to prevent his being put to death by weak and angry men; declaring at the same time, that "whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance will be taken on him seven-fold."

I despair of making such an impression upon the present citizens of the United States, as shall abolish the absurd and unchristian practice. From the connexion of this essay with the valuable documents of the late revolution, it will probably descend to posterity. To you, therefore, the unborn generations of the next century, I consecrate this humble tribute to justice. You will enjoy in point of knowledge, the meridian of a day, of which we only perceive the twilight. You will often review with equal contempt and horrour the indolence, ignorance, and cruelty of your ancestors. You will fully comprehend the extent of the discoveries and precepts of the gospel, and you will be actuated, I hope, by its gentle and forgiving spirit. You will see many modern opinions in religion and government, turned upside downwards, and many new connexions established between cause and effect.—From the importance and destiny of every human soul, you will acquire new ideas of the dignity of human nature, and the infinite value of every act of benevolence that has for its object, the bodies, the souls, and the lives of your fellow creatures. You will love the whole human race, for you will perceive that you have a common Father, and you will learn to imitate him by converting those punishments to which their folly or wickedness have exposed them, into the means of their reformation and happiness.

** Rev. xii. 10.*

*† It is remarkable that the prohibitions of murder by the moral law (which alone is obligatory upon Christians) has no temporal penalty annexed to it; and therefore stands upon the same footing with those commandments, which forbid theft, adultery, and bearing false witness against a neighbour.*

*‡ After explanation given by Mr. Turner of the commandment, irrespective, by death, may have been necessary for the same reasons that have been given, why the Indians punish it by death. In this, as well as many other instances, the positive precepts of heaven are accommodated to the political circumstances of mankind.*

*mand given to Noah, with respect to murder, should not be satisfactory, I beg leave to propose another. Blackstone in the time this command was given, were in the first stage of society, or in a savage state. The punishment of*

*For the* HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

## To AGRICOLA.

SIR,

BY your production and signature, in last week's paper, I am warranted to conclude, that you are a real, practical Farmer—that you see and feel the misfortunes we labour under, in general, on account of bartering our produce and fatlings with country traders for that which profiteth not. But this bartering, though extremely prejudicial, is not our only misfortune.—A spirit for enterprise and improvement in the mechanical arts, in manufactures and commerce, seems to be diffused throughout the community; while agriculture, the first and noblest employment of man, appears to be stationary, at least in this county.

The Farmers have not managed their land and stock so advantageously as they might, and as they would, if they could be prevailed upon to associate for the purpose of making improvements in agriculture—and for devising ways and means to procure the cash for their produce.

There is an Agricultural Society, Committee, or something else, in this State, that grew out of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. But what have they done? or what can they do? They have accumulated a fund, have proposed experiments, and offered premiums. But of what avail to the farming interest of Hampshire? Yea, of what avail to the noble art in general! But little, I believe. Very few, if any of those gentlemen are actual Farmers—they are not the operators—and they may offer premiums to the end of time, without much danger of being called upon for payment, unless they will detail the process for obtaining them;—and that they cannot do from experience, because they are not practical husbandmen.—And it is these real, not nominal Farmers only, who can advance the art of Husbandry in all its substantial and beneficial branches:—And they can do it only by associating, and communicating their own ideas and experiments in their own way, face to face.

I therefore with, that you, sir, would mature a plan for forming an association among the Farmers of this county. If you can effect it upon proper principles, you will render infinite service to the landed interest, and will merit the glorious appellation of a friend and patron to the yeomanry of the country.

A YOUNG FARMER.

December 8, 1788.

*For the* HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

THE address which appeared in your last paper under the signature of "A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES," gave me much pain on first reading it. Because I feared the writer would injure the Honorable Gentleman whose election he intended to establish. But I am happy to find that my fears were not well founded. For the address, as I am told by Gentlemen from various parts of the county, has met with the wishes of the people—and that all classes of citizens are nearly unanimous in their determination to support the Honorable Mr. SEDGWICK at the approaching election. If my information is true, and I have no doubt of it, the Western District will be happily united in this great and good man to represent them in the Supreme Legislature of the United States! This Gentleman has had a seat, either in the General Court or in Congress for many years past—and has served his country in each situation, with great ability, integrity and reputation. May he still merit and obtain the suffrages of this district. Our unanimity will not only give life and vigour to our representative; but it will also have a direct tendency to cement our affections, and secure our future harmony and prosperity. It will annihilate all party distinctions, (so deeply to be wished) and make us friendly, social and happy among ourselves. We shall then naturally consult and advise with each other when any great and important business is to be transacted by us; and having but one common interest, we shall, like a band of brothers, unitedly pursue it.

I am told, and I repeat it with pleasure, that the greatest cordiality subsisted among the representatives of the Western District in the last session of the General Court. In all the great national questions which perplexed and divided the House, the members of this District were firmly united. Would to Heaven that the same coalescing principle may be disseminated, and permanently established, among their constituents! And then we shall be as truly united in all our political measures, as we are in our local interests, and agricultural pursuits.

YEOMAN.

Dec. 9, 1788.

VIENNA, (Germany) Sept 12.

THE fortress of Dobova was attacked on the 10th by debarkation of Turks from twenty-two vessels. Major Kreme at the head of the battalion of Brechiniville, made a most valiant resistance; but at the end of three days was obliged to retire, and abandon the place to the enemy. The loss of the Austrians was not more by these accounts, than 412 men, among whom however were some officers of distinction.—The Turks are represented to have lost two thousand men.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The loss of the Austrians in their last unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 soldiers killed. Such are the official returns.

Great heroism is expected from the King of Sweden—Secrecy, dispatch, vigour, valour, and wisdom, are his known characteristicks. Were he at the head of the Turkish army, with twenty thousand besides of his own countrymen, there is not a doubt but he would foil both Joseph and the Empress. His rapidity and his secrecy pronounce him to have much of that heroick enthusiasm which Charles III. possessed. Something, therefore, bold and decisive, may soon be hoped from such an enterprising and political General.

Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, from whom the present reigning monarch is descended, was killed in battle on the 6th of November, 1632.

Continental politicians assure us, that an important event is to take place at the ensuing Polish Diet. Prince Antony of Saxony, brother to the elector, and husband to the Arch duchess Maria Theresa, of Toscany is to be solemnly appointed and proclaimed King of Poland—the Saxon troops are to enter Poland, for the purpose of supporting this free election, and in case of need, are to be supported by the arms of Prussia; and what is more extraordinary than all, the two imperial Courts are to behold this with the most perfect indifference!

By some letters by the last Dutch mail, it is the better opinion in Amsterdam, that Sweden will draw out of the war as soon as possible. The policy of the court for entering so immediately and decisively against the Russians, hitherto rather problematical, is now thought to be seen through.

*October 6.* Though the Emperor has demanded of the Court of France the 18,000 foot and 6000 horse, which the latter is bound on requisition, to send to the assistance of the former, yet his Majesty did not require that they should be sent immediately, but only in case he should be attacked by any power, with which he is not at present at war.

The French Ministry are at present in a very critical situation, with respect to the above requisition.—The Queen, who favours her brother to the utmost of her power, advised an answer to be sent to Vienna with positive assurances that the treaty of 1755 should be faithfully executed, and that the 24,000 should be ready, whenever the Emperor should stand in need of their assistance. On the other hand, the English Minister at Paris has presented a memorial to the Count Montmorin, the French Minister for foreign affairs, which states, "that his master cannot, consistently with his engagements with Holland, or the interest of his subjects, see a French army in possession of the German provinces, out of which it had always been an object with England, to keep all French forces: That the balance of power required that these provinces should stand as a barrier between France and Holland: and that the King his Master could not see that balance destroyed." Thus pressed between the Courts of Vienna and London, the French Cabinet remains irresolute, perplexed and embarrassed.

The Turks lately evinced a wonderful spirit of cruel vengeance. They shut up a number of Austrian prisoners in a house which was kept as a quarantine residence for passengers between Turkey and Austria; and pretending that those unfortunate people were infected with the plague, the Turkish officers gave orders to set fire to the building by which above 50 brave Christians perished in the flames.

The savage barbarities committed by the Turks in the neighbourhood of Temeswar and Belgrade, have filled the Emperor's with the most ferocious desire of revenge, and we may now expect to hear of brutalities and murders that would disgrace the cannibals in North-America.

MALAGA, (Spain) August 8.

At 11 o'clock last night, a decent looking woman came to the house of a midwife in this city, imploring her assistance, alledging, "That tho' she was only gone with child 5 months, she felt, notwithstanding, the pains of an approaching labour." In consequence every care and attention were taken to afford her that help her situation evidently required, and in the space of an hour and a quarter she was delivered of FIVE children, all perfect in their forms, and in size three inches and an half: They were all baptized, and expired immediately after. The mother was so well recovered, that at two o'clock next morning she was able to retire to her own habitation, whilst the infants were left exposed the succeeding day to gratify the curiosity of the populace, whose number was so great to behold this prodigy of nature, that it was thought prudent to order troops, to prevent tumultuous proceedings.

ST. JOHN, (New-Brunswick) October 20.

A correspondent observes, that he is sorry to see so many, on whom the bounty of government has been lavished, quitting this settlement, and retiring to the States; and it is to be hoped, continues he, some means or other will be adopted to put a stop to a measure so pregnant with evil to the province, and so fraught with ingratitude to the Mother Country.

CHARLESTON, (South Carolina) Octo. 30.

A Gentleman lately from Dunkirk relates the following event:—He was walking out of town, and saw at a distance, a vast number of people, all on foot. Amidst the crowd he could distinguish some persons of superior rank; when they drew near he asked the occasion of this procession, and was informed that the young man of quality who walked first, had been bit by a mad dog; the consequences of which were so violent that they could not get him into a carriage, though it was a considerable journey he had made to bathe in the sea. Amidst the distortions and ravings of his distemper, gnashing, he discerned a most beautiful face, and fine figure. He was attended by several footmen; some of whom held him with cords, fastened in such manner that he had liberty to walk, yet not to hurt himself; the others followed weeping with an old gouvernour almost as mad as his pupil; but the situation of the father and mother, who made up this unhappy suite, was beyond all description. They attempted to go with their son to the sea, but the lady from violent agitations of hope and fear fainted, and was carried away as dead. The father persisted in seeing the operation of bathing performed several times, for several days, but without success. They were reduced to the cruel necessity (from the torments which the young man suffered) to call a consultation of physicians on the most gentle manner of putting him to death. Bleeding was agreed on and accordingly executed. This affair must have been terrible to the most indifferent parents; unhappy those were distinguished for a most sincere paternal affection for their unfortunate son.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Nov. 3.

A wonderful alteration, says a correspondent, hath taken place in the political sentiments of this State, within these few months. Misled by the frenzy and cant of a few popular declaimers—whose eloquence and declamation overcame the sober reason of our plain planters, the State was, by a considerable majority, opposed to the Federal Constitution; and the confidence was rejected by our Convention. Our worthy Governour, and a number of other patriots, wanted the majority of the consequence of their conduct—And since they have had time for reflection, they have been made sensible of the danger to which their conduct exposed the State—a convention there of has taken place—and as soon as a second Convention can be called, we have hopes of adopting the system—and to come into full communion with the other sisters of the union.

PHILDELPHIA, November 12.

Early on Wednesday morning the 29th ult. a farmer with his wife and daughter, coming to market in a waggon, were stopped between Chestnuthill and Germantown, by two fellows, one of whom putting a pistol to the farmer's breast obliged him to be a quiet witness of the most brutal violations of his wife by the other villain. Having accomplished their purpose, they made off as we understand, without committing any other depredation. It is said the perpetrators were of that class called wheelbarrow men; but this is rather improbable, as their object did not appear to be plunder.

The unhappy man proceeded to Germantown, and finding there disposed of his provisions, &c. returned home with the utmost precipitation.

Friday evening last a robber found means to get into the chamber of a house in Second street, until a girl going to bed, finding the door fast alarmed the family. The fellow endeavoured to escape out of a window, but was taken and committed to jail. He had packed up some cloaths, and had on two shirts belonging to the inhabitant of the house.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, (Virginia) Octo. 23.*

"A considerable quantity of the new crop of tobacco, has already come to hand, but the scarcity of cash has reduced the price as low as eighteen shillings per hundred."

ALBANY, Nov. 28.

A few days ago, a curious and uncommon Bird was killed at Saratoga, and sent, as a curiosity, to this city. The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was nine feet and two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain with ease, the head of a boy of ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all.—Doubts were entertained at first, what it was; but it is now decided to be the large Pelican of the sea coast.

KEENE, November 11.

Last Thursday evening a number of wolves entered the yard of Mr. Samuel Kidder, in Alstead, and killed 15 sheep, only one escaped of the whole flock.

NEWBURY-PORT, Nov. 26.

*NATURAL CURIOSITY.*

*An account of a* sensible, talking CROW, *lately to be seen at Mr.* Howard's, *in Salisbury.*

This Crow was taken at London in New-hampshire, between three and four years since, when young; and was there tamed and learned to talk. He presently discovered great sagacity and uncommon care of his Master's interest, manifested many ways: among which are the following.

One day observing some of the family to drive off the hens from a field of wheat near the house, Tom (for so they called him) from that time undertook that province himself, and suffered no fowl to go there afterwards.

At another time, perceiving a man about to get some hay from a tree in his master's orchard, he attacked him. The young man said, *You you! you let me get one apple?* Upon this he flew up the tree, pulled off one apple, and threw it down to him; which the young man put into his pocket, and then reached up his hand to get more. Upon this Tom with great indignation, cried out, *You bad as good take them all; go away.*

The Spring before last he was brought to Salisbury, being a present to Mrs. Howard, from London.—For a while, at first coming, he was confined; but was so uneasy, that they for him at liberty, and he went at large, visiting the neighbours and coming home when he pleased. He soon discovered the same care for his new master's interest as of his old. One day when, with chickens, tied near the house, being attacked by a Hawk, Tom undertook their defence and effected it.

If the family were not up early enough for him, to let him in, he came to the window, and cried *Stebbey, Stebbey*—And if that did not answer, he added, *Up you dogs—up you dogs.* When affronted, he frequently cried *Cuff you*—for he seemed to have had a bad education in his youth.

He seems lately to say almost any thing, as *Ma-am—ver-ne-ny, &c.* Upon being bid to say Ma-am louder, he raised his voice; and to again and again, until he spake as loud as he could.

Upon being checked by his mistress for saying—*Cuff you*—he left off saying it to her—but would still use it to others. On her finking him for it he was affronted, and went further in his visits even to Southampton, where meeting with good fare and kind treatment, he left off returning, and they have lost him.

I believe every part of the above account may be depended upon—and many other particulars might be added, from the most credible testimony.

Upon the whole no Parrot that I have heard of amongst the various accounts published, appeared so rational and few if any talked so well.

S—W—

*Salisbury, Nov. 1788.*

NORTHAMPTON, December 10.

The extreme proneness of nations to make war upon each other is very strange, remarks a correspondent;—that the long experience which the European powers have had of its profitableness should have done so little to cure it. It is a bloody trade, by which, considering the present mode of carrying it on, and the mutual jealousy of the European states, the most victorious can scarcely be any gainers. What has England or France benefitted by the wars in which for centuries they have been involved? Both nations, in their endeavours to humble and destroy one another, have weakened and impoverished themselves, having contracted a debt (the mournful monuments of a few paltry victories) which for years must weigh heavy on the shoulders of every inhabitant of both countries. No territory or advantage to be gained by the most prosperous war, could recompense either France or Great-Britain for the loss of 100,000 men, and, for the addition of another 100 million of national debt. It is evidently for the interests of both countries to be at peace, and if they are governed by patriotic ministers, the present belligerent powers will labour in vain to make them draw again the sword so lately returned to its scabbard.

The Emperor of Morocco has published a furious manifesto against his two sons who are in arms against him—so full of curses and execrations, that we may say with corporal trim when he had the Pope's anathema read—"Our armies favor terribly in Flanders, but nothing like this."

The legislature of Virginia on the 18th instant appointed the Hon. Richard Henry Lee and William Grayson, Esquires, their representatives of that commonwealth in the senate of the United States.

DIED, in this town, on the evening of the 24th ult. Lieut. NOAH EDWARDS, in the 40th year of his age.

——At Keene, State of New-Hampshire, on the first of November last, in the 23d year of her age, the worthy and amiable Mrs. RUTH WHITNEY—Wife to a wise improvement of an excellent understanding, and other good advantages, rose above the common level of her fifter cotemporaries, and shone in her sphere with a more than ordinary bright, a distinguishing lustre—inclined to sociability, and admirably accomplished in the art of conversation—She discussed sensibly and agreeable with great ease and fluency, not only about the common concerns of this life, but also upon all the most important and many the most interesting moral and religious subjects. On proper occasions she could be very humourous, witty and satyrical; and in these ways of conversing, as well as that of sober and solid arguing, seldom met with a superior male antagonist. Having due command of her passions, she governed her conduct by the dictates of reason and religion, and ordered all her affairs with discretion—She was not doubtful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord—and accordingly abounded in the fruits of goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, hospitality and universal virtue. She was a true and faithful disciple of Jesus Christ—In him she cordially believed—him she ardently loved—of him and his religion she delighted to converse—his doctrine she adorned—on his merits and grace the humble relied—and her stedfast faith in God, and in the infinite rectitude of all his dispensations, enabled her to endure with becoming fortitude, patience and resignation, many very heavy and severe afflictions, and to behave with the greatest decency, calmness, and serenity of mind, both whenever fortune smiled, and when it frowned upon her. In every condition, in every station and relation of life, she behaved herself with such propriety, and dignity, and discovered on all occasions such a pacific, sympathetic, kind and charitable disposition, as to secure the love of her friends, and we trust of her God also. She was, in short, a judicious, regular, and consistent Christian—a bright and beautiful ornament in the Church—a crown of honour, and source of comfort and delight to the two reverend, worthy, learned, pious and benevolent gentlemen, with which she has been connected in the marriage state,* and to the several worthy and respectable families in which it has been her lot alternately to reside, and a singular blessing to her children and other relatives and friends; some of whom, we trust, who went before her, are now reaping the benefit of her good instructions and example in the kingdom of Heaven: and many others we hope, who still behind, will so profit by them, as to be fired in due time, to unite and rejoice with them in the rapturous exercises and delights of the New-Jerusalem, the city of the living God. Thither we are led to think, and almost certainly to conclude, that the immortal spirit of the departed saint whose character we have indeed but faintly described, is now happily arrived, and will there actually remain, live, reign, and flourish in everlasting bloom.

O that multitudes might be animated by so noble an example, to become followers of her, who thro' faith & patience is gone before them, and indeed far off, with great composure, and resignation, and hopes full of immortality to inherit the promises.

** The Rev. David Stearns, of Lunenburgh; and the Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Petersham.*

*** The Subscribers for Mr. OSTERWALD'S Compendium of Christian Theology, are requested to call for their Books.—A few Copies for sale, by the Printer hereof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red STEER, with a white face, both hind feet white——Also, a red HEIFER, with some white on her back,—they are both marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallow's tail cut in the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SILAS BILLINGS.

Hatfield, Dec. 8, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Mondays of January, February and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r. on said estate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1788.

ALL Persons having any demands on the the Estate of JAMES MILLER, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts immediately.

ASENETH MILLER

Hatfield, Nov. 26, 1788.

For SALE, by the Printer hereof,

STRONG's Genuine

ALMANACK, for 1789,

By the gross, dozen, or single.