been given of these machlockmen, and having shewn the complete fallacy attempted to be imposed on the credulity of the world in this instance, asked why the youngest son of the Show Beguns had not been suspected of having any concern of interest in rebellion? This particularly had been very thoroughly explained. Sir Elijah Impey had been asked whether this Prince had any wealth?—No, none—he was miserably poor, and was a pensioner—there was the solution of the difficulty. There never was in the mind of Mr. Hastings a suspicion of *treasure* where there was not *treasure*. Penury was a complete and satisfactory proof that he could not be disaffected—opulence on the contrary was a manifest indication of disloyalty. Mr. Hastings in his political sagacity, took the converse of the doctrine that the experience of history had established; that opulence and wealth as they attached a man to the country where they lay, made him cautious and circumspect how he hazarded any enterprize that might draw on himself the jealousy of Government. Poverty on the other hand made a man giddy and desperate having no permanent stake, he was easily seduced into commotion. Mr. Hastings, on the contrary, never failed to find a convincing and self-evident proof of attachment in penury, and an unanswerable evidence of rebellion in wealth.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN some of your late papers I met with a piece or two under the signature of AGRICOLA, upon the subject of the scarcity of money, the evil of bartering the produce of the country and its proper remedy.—I am very happy to find the philanthropy of any gentleman urging him on to the investigation of subjects of such general concern and on which the complaints of our Yeomen have been lavished with unbounded liberality. To cure the evil of poverty, to rectify common errors, and assuage the anxiety of fellow men, is one of the completest acts of benevolence within the circle of human ability. Such an act was doubtless the aim of *Agricola* in his first publication; but if, upon examination, it should be found that he has been mistaking some of his principles, he cannot be charged with a very eccentric failure, it being one of the privileges of humanity, to learn to do right by venturing to do wrong.

The first proposition which he advances with a security that to him seems beyond the necessity of demonstration is that, "a certain quantity of circulating cash is necessary to the well being of every community."—With deference to this, single writer, whatever experience the grand criterion of every human *hypothesis* may warrant him to assert; this idea by no means accords with the theory of the wisest politicians, or the state of facts in almost every country. Any particular quantity of circulating coin, or a great quantity (if that expression will do as well) is so far from being necessary even to the prosperity of a state, that (as I humbly conceive) taking it in a general view, it has very little connection with it. If the proposition were true in the gross, it ought rather to have been stated as an effect than a cause; for an abundance of current cash is by no means the original fountain of the happiness and prosperity of a community—nor is it even the concomitant of it, unless it is upon the increase. From the nature of the thing; the price of every commodity always bears an uniform proportion to the plenty of money—nor will it ever be disturbed, unless upon some very sudden flux or reflux, when the influence of that hot become sufficiently extensive to produce its natural effects. The number and industry of inhabitants form the only true *barometer* of national wealth. Does any man suppose that this state would be more happy, or prosperous, or respectable if providence should shower down a million of guineas upon it? By no means.—it would be only adding fuel to the general conflagration of fortune, and at the end of it we should be in a situation infinitely worse than we are in at present. The fact is that industry and money reciprocally engender each other—the latter is accumulated by the former, & the former is enlivened by the latter. This however has its natural limits—it unavoidably rises to a *vertex*, and then descends. But the real prosperity of the country is by no means of necessity abated by the latter circumstance. Let us hear what the ingenious *Hume* says upon this subject. "There seems to be a happy concurrence of causes in human affairs, which checks the growth of trade and riches, and hinders them from being confined to one people, as might naturally at first be dreaded from the established advantages of commerce. But these advantages are compensated in some measure by the low price of labour in every nation that hath not an extensive commerce, and does not abound in gold and silver. Manufactures gradually shift their places, leaving those countries and provinces which they have already enriched, and flying to others whither they are allured by the cheapness of provisions and labour, till they have enriched these also & are again banished by the same causes." He then adds, "That provisions and labour should become dearer by the increase of trade and money, is in many respects an inconvenience: but an inconvenience that is unavoidable, and the effect of that public wealth and prosperity that is the end of all our wishes." A certain quantity of circulating cash therefore, is not necessary to the well being of any community, since the prices of commodities are always regulated by, and connected with the abundance of the former as the shadow follows the substance.—Thus much has been offered merely by way of confuting a proposition which *Agricola* in all probability unguardedly advanced, and which doubtless he will correct.

What has drained this country of its specie, has been an extravagance that was the natural and perhaps we may say, the inevitable consequence of preceeding circumstances. However the tide of our *circulating medium* (as it is called) is now at a perfect ebb, and a young flood must e're long give vigour to industry and life to manufactures. But with a particular reference to farmers *Agricola* goes one step farther, and intimates that the scarcity of money among them proceeds in a great measure from their bartering their produce, Beef, Pork, &c. with the traders in the country. This might perhaps have been called a continuing collateral cause of an evil already created, but it is certainly no more. Here the writer has again most clearly mistaken a general effect for a particular cause. The proposition would have stood fairer in an inverted order, and the idea would have been much more shrewd, if he had said that the present mode of bartering springs in fact from the scarcity of money. It cannot be presumed that in any nation the state of commerce whether foreign or inland, general or local, was ever so perfect as not to admit of an exception—on the contrary, in the most perfect many alterations are desirable. It is indeed easy to find faults, because faults may always be found. The main point is, out of a heap of evils to direct to a proper choice of the smaller, as a security against the greater. The present mode, therefore, is rather necessary than eligible.

But is the evil which *Agricola* complains of, a real or an imaginary one? It is at most only an inconvenience. Provided there is a known standard, bartering is as good a method of trading as any other. The admirable *Necker* in some of his publications upon this subject, says, that "an absent commodity well known, or even an idea well understood, may be a standard of computation or common measure." I would inquire, if the traders and merchants in the country were blotted out of the list, (which would certainly take place upon *Agricola's* plan) whether the country would be in a much better situation than the present. For my own part, I think trade instead of being annihilated, stands in need of encouragement. In times of difficulty, like the present, such a liberal and ingenious mode of exchange is both honorable and just. While confidence and perseverance are our aids, we shall do well enough. *Anderson* on national industry makes an observation very shrewd and applicable to our present purpose. "When there is a general inconvenience arising from the scarcity of money, such a mean and narrow administration of every one's affairs, as seduces, by procrastinating the moment of embarrassment, only increases the evil, and makes farther advances in undermining the precipice of ruin, whilst a different conduct, more simple and more liberal would infallibly their resources, and be a perpetual restraint upon every species of injustice."—But to come closer to the point, on whom does the burden of inconvenience and the danger of losing fall? It is ascertained to a certainty that if the traders sustained a considerable loss by this mode of exchange the last year. Indeed it is easy to be demonstrated that the false risque is theirs. The produce of the country is bro't in from the circumscence of a considerable circle to the centre and a certain price given for it in goods.—The farmer gets the specific value of it at this particular place. The produce lies perhaps somewhere on hand, and then is sent to a distant market to be disposed of. And now where is the security the trader has against the *rise* and *fall* of price at this distant market? The *ratio* of value which is always varying from a diversity of circumstances which the trader cannot foresee, exposes him oftentimes to real losses. The traders would certainly have no objection, if the farmers would get the money's or their produce and expend it at their stores.—It would indeed be for their interest. But it is very dubious whether if all our Beef and Pork were DRIVEN to Boston, the money could be procured for it. The weight of probability lies in the opposite scale. Even if it could be procured, it is by no means certain that under our particular circumstances it would not be a disadvantage. The price of the farmers produce has fallen, and a great deal must be raised and disposed of in order to get much money by it. The difference between our rich farmers and others is much wider and more perceivable when money is very scarce than when it is very plenty. The consequence is then that the rich farmer will have an undue and oppressive advantage over the poorer; for besides their being better able to support the expence, a great partiality for them (and there always will be one) will induce "monied men to stand out till they can dispose of their money in their favourite schemes." The inequality therefore would rather be magnified than diminished.

Agricola, after making some proposals, says, "that eight pounds would in the course of a month or two, put two or three hundred pounds of debts." I am inclined to think that this expression does not carry the sense of the writer, for it is certain that upon common acceptation it does not convey any very complete meaning to his readers. It, however, it stands as he meant it should, it requires a pretty sharp discernment to discover its pertinancy, and a deep algebraist to prove its truth. It has been suggested to me by a very sensible man, and indeed experience places it beyond the necessity of inquiry, that the farmers now pay more debts by bartering, than when they received the cash at Boston, or elsewhere. This may very naturally be accounted for, from the particular spirit of our yeomen, who have long entertained a notion that they must not pay their debts with gold, and silver. But upon the merits of the question the thing speaks for itself. The practice would not be so uniform if it were not either necessary or advantageous. Our farmers are indeed too wise not to know on which side the advantage lies, and it would be a very eccentric *genius* of them to continue a method of disposing of their produce, by which they really sustained a considerable loss. I am sensible there cannot be any general rule laid down upon this subject because in this as well as in every other branch of politicks the practice of popular prejudice will often prevent the practice of political precepts. I think, however, from what has been offered, the following propositions may be laid down with great plausibility, if not real truth.

1st. That the particular quantity of currency is of little or no importance to the prosperity of any state.

2d. That if the present mode of bartering be a real evil, it is one which from the circumstances of the times ought to be submitted to with a generous resignation.

3d. That in this way the farmers may soonest liberate themselves from the shackles of debt than in any other.

4th. That in the present mode of bartering, the trader runs considerable hazard and the farmer none; while in the other the farmer would suffer many inconveniencies and the trader gain a solid advantage.

I am very sorry that *Agricola* did not extend some of the ideas in his second piece, which is a performance that has many marks of real patriotism. The article of *home manufactures* particularly, is one that deserves the most ample consideration. It is heartily to be wished that *Agricola* would again resume his pen in favour of this noble sentiment—but if he should not, the author of this performance may hereafter attempt the illustration of it.

EPAMINONDAS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To AGRICOLA.

SIR,

I THANK you for your address on the 17th inst. and hope your perseverance will be crowned with success—should it be, I am sure the farmers throughout the county will have reason to thank you.

You not only see and feel our embarrassments, but point to the remedy. If we act like rational beings, if we act like men determined to purge our own interest, the interest of our neighbour and our country, we shall immediately comply with the object of your address. But the question is often asked, how shall we get together? Permit me, Sir, to suggest an idea for your improvement. This county is divided, by law, into three districts—the northern, the southern, and the middle. Should a few farmers from each district convened, in the first instance, they might prepare a plan consonant to your ideas—and then order it to the candid consideration of their brethren in a full meeting to be called for the purpose.

I ardently wish to hear of such a meeting—Believe me I am confident it would be productive of vast advantage to the landed interest, and to the public at large—it would have a direct tendency (in its effects) not only to advance the art of Husbandry, but also greatly to increase and improve our domestic manufactures. It would necessitate us to take a melancholy view of our past inattention and extravagance—would animate us to correct our errors, "and instame us with a laudable ambition to acquire riches to ourselves, and lustre to our country."

The great Lord Kaimes was a philosopher and a practical husbandman.—He "retorted to the book of nature," and explored the fields of science and of agriculture. He says, (in his preface to a book entitled, the Gentleman Farmer) "Agriculture is founded on principles the most consonant to our nature, and the most productive of contentment, the sweetest source of happiness—no occupation rivals it in connecting the purest interest with that of the public. How pleasing to think that every step a man makes for his own profit promotes that of his country!—Every farmer must therefore be a patriot—for patriotism, like other virtues is improved and fortified by exercise. In fact it will be any remaining patriotism in a nation, it is to be found among that class of men."

If these sentiments are true, Sir, and I firmly believe them, would not such a meetings and system as you endeavouring to establish, necessarily tend to make not only better farmers, but better citizens, better patriots? And should associations upon similar principles become general among the farmers throughout the union, would they not be the means (and the most effectual means) of establishing and perpetuating these states, a glorious republican constitution? In consideration greatly animates me, in the pursuit of this business.—If the farmers will take the rank to which their benefactor Creator designed them, the tyrant or body of tyrants will ever bord it over them.

Dr. Smith, (in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations) thus observes, "When public deliberates concerning any regulation of commerce or police, the proprietors of land can never mislead it, with a view to promote the interest of their own particular order. Merchants and manufacturers are, he says, the two classes of people commonly employ the largest capitals, and who by the wealth draw to themselves the greatest share of public consideration. Their superiority over the country gentleman is not so much in their knowledge of public interest, as in their having a better knowledge of their own interest than he has of his—their interest always in some respects different from and even opposite to that of the public. To widen the market and narrow the competition, is always the interest of dealers. To widen the market may frequently be agreeable enough to the interest of the public, but to narrow the competition must always be against it, and can serve only to enable the dealers by raising their profits above what they naturally would be, to levy for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow citizens. The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order, ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous but with the most suspicious attention. It comes from an order of men whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public, and who accordingly have upon many occasions both deceived and oppressed it."

I have not quoted these paragraphs from the celebrated Smith, with a view of exciting an undue jealousy against the mercantile gentlemen. I know they are of real importance in the community, and may essentially serve the interest of the farmer by carrying on a judicious foreign commerce, and a well regulated inland trade. But I wish to make my farming brethren feel the necessity of being as intelligent, as eagle-eyed and attentive to their own interest as any other order of men are to theirs. Whenever these feelings are roused and properly directed, we shall, not by industrial wealth, but by an union of patriotic efforts, "draw to ourselves the greatest share of the public consideration," and thereby perpetuate the liberties of our country!—Happy shall I feel, if there should be in the new Congress a majority of farmers totally unconnected with commerce—Farmers who are well read in ancient and modern politics—and who know not only what ought to be done, but how to perform it.

"'Twas such as these the Rural Maro sung
To the full Roman Court, in all its height
Of elegance and taste. The sacred plough
Employ'd the kings and fathers of mankind,
In ancient times. And some, with whom compar'd
You're but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of justice, shook the lance
Of mighty war, then, with descending hand,
Unsurl'd to little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent lived."

THOMSON.

Whenever you, Sir, shall have accomplished your purpose, and a committee of farmers is established to promote our common interest, I will do myself the honour to present them with the best authors upon all the various subjects that will demand their attention.—And in this way, at least, contribute my mite towards advancing the best interest of this county, and of the public.

YOUNG FARMER.

December 27.

LONDON, October 7.

BATTLE between the TURKS and GERMANS

Advice is this instant received of a general and bloody engagement between the Imperialists and the Grand Vizier's army; the conflict was dreadful, the palm of victory was very obstinately contended for, and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The Emperor was the whole time in the hotest part of the battle, had two horses shot under him, and received a wound in the shoulder, but is not thought dangerous. It is probable this decisive engagement will put a period to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both sides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

The Court of Vienna has received intelligence that the Pacha of Croja, the faithful ally of the two Imperial Courts in the Dutchy of Montengo, is no more.—His memorable adversary, the Pacha of Scutari, marched against him, and coming up with him, gave him battle, and obtained a complete victory, returned in triumph to Scutari, with the head of the vanquished Pacha.

Lately died at Romald-kirk, a small village in the north of Yorkshire, Mary Wilkinson, aged one hundred and nine years. She was born in Lauderdale, but when arrived to years of maturity, she changed her residence for the first mentioned place. When she was young and in perfect health, she walked several times to London; sometimes in four days, though the distance is 290 computed miles.

When at the age of ninety, she was desirous of seeing this city again; and buckling a keg of gin and a sufficiency of provisions on her back, to support her on her journey, she left Romald-kirk, and reached London in five days and three hours! An instance of vigorous age not to be equalled by the boasting pedestrians of the present day.

She lived to see four kings reign; and is interred in a stately tomb, erected at the expence of the inhabitants of Ramald-kirk, who reverenced and esteemed her.

Oct. 12. The campaign of this year must now be nearly, if not altogether at an end. The Austrians who fought for honour, have gained some. The Empress, who contended for territory, has gained an inch—while the coffers of both must have been pretty well drained.

The grand Vizier, is something more than the WASHINGTON of Turkey. While he employs the cool prudence of the AMERICAN FABIUS, in not hazarding anything, where little is to be got, yet he does not flinch from an engagement, but rather encourages it, convinced that his resources can much sooner supply any loss than those of his enemies.

France is negociating with Sweden, at a time when she appears as if she would take no part in the present contest between that power and Russia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commission to treat personally with his Swedish majesty, upon business which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French Ambassador in ordinary. The Prince is assisted in this business by the Baron de Ferr.

In Germany there is not the least prospect of peace; on the contrary, the Emperor is actually negociating with the different princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

DUBLIN.

THE want of index-posts on the roads of Ireland, has frequently been condemned by such as have experienced their utility in the first kingdom, where they are general in every quarter of the country which they are serviceable to travellers. Such roads here as are repaired at the public expence ought to have them erected by the superintendents, and on those leading to the seats of the gentry they might for a trifle to the land owner be set up at suitable places. In many parts of England those direction posts are by the country people called parsons, a denomination that reminds us of an occurrence which not long since happened to a gentleman on a journey to Yorkshire:—Being unacquainted with the distance between the village he had left and that he was going to, when riding along, he asked a man on the road side, how far he was from his place of destination—he was answered, that a mile farther he would meet with a parson to inform him. Why a parson, was selected, of all men he could not divine, but took the countryman at his word and rode on; when he had travelled a mile farther, he put the same question to another countryman, who told him that about 80 yards farther he would see the parson, who would direct him. Resolving in his mind the oddity of this response, and thinking that the parsons of that part of the kingdom must be very useful fellows, he went on.—About the supposed distance, he asked a third countryman if he was in the right road?—"Zounds," returned he, "do'nt see the parson?"—Looking round, and seeing no one of a clerical appearance, he peevishly demanded where?" on which the countryman pointed to the way-post—at the top whereof was a figure of a hand, directing passengers which way to go, and told him "that was the parson." When arriving at an inn, curiosity led the gentleman to enquire from the landlord why they chose in that country to call way-posts by the name of parsons?—"Why d'ye see, Sir, it is a joke 'cause parsons point out the right way to folks, but ne'er stir a step themselves."

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.

By all the accounts in the papers brought by the Packet, it appears that Europe, is very generally convulsed—Couriers are passing continually from Court to Court; and unless pacifick negociations should be more efficatious during the winter than they have been for some months past, it is probable that the spring will open a scene of military horrors, that has scarcely been paralleled. The Turkish and Imperial armies were to near each other, our last accounts mention, that a decisive action was daily expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

The Hon. General Assembly of Pennsylvania have been pleased to grant to an ingenious European artist the sum of one hundred pounds (besides a very generous price) as a premium for his constructing a hand machine for carding cotton wool, and another for spinning cotton yarn. Six sets of similar machines, we are informed, have been procured by six associations in the United States. We hope soon to hear of more extensive machines by horses, and by water, as the principles are the same upon the large and small scale. The manufacturing committee, in this city have commenced the sale of corduroys, federal rib, cotton, &c. made by these machines.

* * *

WORCESTER, Dec. 33.

We hear that, last week came on before the Supreme Court at Salem, an action brought by Dr. David Young, late of this town, against a number of persons concerned in the late insurrections for forcibly upon and wounding the Doctor at Newbraintree, in February 1787, when the Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, for one thousand pounds damages.

NORTHAMPTON, December 24.

In New-York, we hear, a compromise between the parties is agreed upon, in the election of Senators—Gen *Schuyler*, to be elected from the federalists—and Mr. *Yates* or Mr. *Lansing*, from the *formerly* opposers to the constitution.

We learn from New-York, that the sum already subscribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the new Congress, amounts to 9000l. The room for the Senate is nearly completed. The whole building will cost near 15,000l. and will be near 165 feet long.

Human nature must shudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will ensue, in consequence of the present war between the three greatest empires in the world. China alone excepted. Nor only those slain in battle, but the many Turkish generals, whose heads will be taken off for not commanding success, must draw the sigh from the Philanthropist, who looks on all the sons and daughters of human nature, as his brethren and sisters. This is one of the inhuman and barbarious customs among the Ottomans, which the deathens of antiquity never practised. During the reign of the Turkish Emperor Solyman, a letter was written in the sovereign's own hand, to one of the Bashaws, in which he called him his best beloved cousin, but informed him at the same time, that it was necessary for the common welfare of the empire that he should be either strangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poison, the latter of which he immediately complied with.

From a late Portsmouth Paper.

FATAL EFFECTS OF RUM!

All ranks of people are called upon, to exert their influence in discouraging the use of that vile and intoxicating draught, that vile demon—Rum—with its attendant relatives. The great havock which an attachment to spiritous liquors has occasioned, beggars description. Have we not seen men of business, who bid fair to be an ornament to society—whose prospects were good—the favourite of fortune, and the darling of his acquaintance—blessed with an amiable companion and lovely children———have we not seen them infensibly, falling a victim to this cursed destroyer, and, by little and little, indulging the poisonous draught, till, his reason overcome, his faculties impaired, he still a sacrifice to intemperance—a victim to the glass. View his family—the wife of his bosom, alone and sad—or, perhaps, shocking to relate! miserable in the extreme! distressed on every quarter! the joins hands in iniquity, and drowns, or attempts to drown, her sorrows in the noxious draught! their tender offspring, which but yesterday were the delights of their eyes, neglected, ragged, with mournful pace, parrols the streets for bread! while those who begat them are reeling to and fro!—nor heed the sorrows which their offsprings feel!—O! Virtue! O! Religion!—lend your aid, and help to drive a monster hence, whose ravages give to sensibility the keenest pain. But the tale we have to relate, is not the effects of mere fancy:—A striking and melancholy proof of the baneful effects of too great an attachment to *spirituous liquors*, has lately occured at New-Castle. A woman!—blush ye fair! a woman in that town, whose name we shall suppress, was so attached to Rum, that no means could prevent her from such immoderate use of it, as to bring on intoxication, with all its train of evils: persevering in a course of inebriation, her fate was accelerated in the following awful manner:—On Saturday last she procured a very large draught of rum; but, not being content with that she procured another! when, lo! reeling to and fro! and staggering, feels a place of rest; the fire mist be the place! she reels! falls into the flames! and no person to assist her, the three mates her exit!—Ye drunkards of Ephraim, read this, and tremble! She was found burn in such a manner too shocking to describe! May her fate be a solemn warning to all, how they indulge themselves too freely with the poisonous draught. And ye, virtuous fair, forgive the recital—and while your tender bosom heave at the tale, resolve, to discourage the use of that liquor which can produce such direful effects—which can cloud your greatest beauties—tarnish your virtues—and render your person dereified by all.

Cattles HORNS.

WANTED a quantity of CATTLES HORNS, for which a generous price will be given on delivery, by ASHBEL WELLS, jun.

Who has just received for sale, a quantity of

West-India Rum, well assorted, and of superior quality—Holland's Gin, in cases—French Brandy—Madeira and Teneriffe Wine—Tea—Chocolate—Loaf Sugar—Black Pepper—Ginger, &c. &c. all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce in hand, on very reasonable terms.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Stone Ware—a quantity of Bar, Cake, and Soft Soap—Candles of all sizes, at 8d. per single pound, or 7½d by the box and to those persons who shall engage to take their constant supply in future, Cash, or good rendered Tallow at 7d per pound, received in payment. (23)

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1788.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by

Josiah Dwight,

At his store in Williamsburgh, a general assortment of English and India GOODS, on low terms for CASH, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, OLD PEWTER, RED CLOVER SEED, and TOW CLOTH.

N. B. Cash and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 31, 1788. (22)

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Cooper's business, a BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of JONATHAN DWIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 29th, 1788. (22)

NOTICE is hereby given to SIMEON SMITH, late of West-Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, who has removed out of said town, that he is taxed in the rate bills committed to us to collect, the following taxes, viz.

State taxes, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, £1. 15s. 2d.—Town taxes, £1. 15s. 7d. 3q.—Poll taxes, 18s. 11d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid to us the Subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next, so much of a lot of land, called his Mountain Lot, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Stebbins, innholder in said town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

ISRAEL WILLISTON, } Collect-
HEMAN DAY, } ors.

West-Springfield, Dec. 3, 1788. (23)