Seeing such advantages arise from early industry, it follows that to form an early habit of this kind, is a point of the greatest importance in education. Farmers and Machanics are under good advantages for teaching their children industry, by making them practicest early. Microbants, professional men, and gentlemen of independent fortunes have not equal advantages in this respect. They ong're therefore to the egisticular pains to find employment for their fons. Sending then to school is not sufficient. If they know no other take or employment, they will think thought of the services know no other talk or employment, they will think that attention to books and fludy are redious. But let that attention to books and fludy are redious. But let there be foune other amployment for them, let them know, if they do not go to felhool, they will have fome fort of work to do, and they will be much fonder of febool, and improve much better in learning. It is owing to having nothing to do, and a habit of idlenefs within the theoreforeures of it, they for more of the contraction. which is the confequence of it, that fo many of the youth educated in large populous towns turn out to be completely worthless characters.—It is always best to use genale means first, and notro use those which are whe given the means first, and not to affer those which are harsh, unless the case be extremely urgent. But in a case where a lad is very percerse, attached to idlerest, and averse to school, I have often thought it would be a very good way to feath him to some through stranger, and let him the kept comitantly as work for one or two formen; and at the same time to let him know, that he mouth be kept at it, until he would be willing to attend to books, or such other, employuents as he was defined for. Indiget there is such a propensity in human nature, to indulge idleness, and idleness to inevitably leads on to vices and ruin, that the strongest mativet, amounting almost to absolute needility, should be held up to the view of youth, in order to infure a course of perfecting indulty. If this point can be gained, if a habit of industry be well formed in a point, there is a moral certainty of his doing well in

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FREEMEN of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

Am a plain man-I love my family, my neighbour my tountry! and with all of them were wife and In my country! and with all of them were wife and virtuous, and pious and happy! But there are for many unnoward fipfrits, that I dispair of ever feeing the bulk of them governed by that pure lowe—that is ver charity which envieth not—is not paided up—which feeketh not her own—is not enfily provoked—thinketh noted; but rejoiceth in the truth."

Breilyen! our beneficear creator has given us a goodly heritage, and beflowed upon us those right and pointleges which, as freemen and enrithms, we

and privileges which, as freemen and carrition ought gratefully and facredly to preferve—And if we unitedly do our duty, we shall preferve them. But if we splittinto factions, and are influenced by party views we put into later, said are intenenced by party years and local attachments, we engight to be, and we find be, fearped. It is the dary of every good man, therefore, to unite, as much a posible, his neighbours and acquaints both public and private good—Sight een duct will evince bis friendship and particitis, which tend duct will evince bis friendship and particitifie—Would, in Hearen! that fuch friends and find particits might exactly abound!

greatly abound! Lisave been led into this train of thinking by reading some late Boston news-papers. What electioneering !--what saction and party rage !--what a pule and schola!--O! the degeneracy of the times, and man-Lerus be upon our goard, left we also catch the ma-

ligant diffenper—we need be cautious, for we are not out of danger!—old enemies, and new enemies are not out of danger!—old enemies, and new enemies are at nork—and if we don't look but we shall be calified under the demon of faction before we are aware of it. We lately gave our votes for a federal reprefen-

We lately gave our votes for a federal representative, but being sanispilly much defiled no choice wasnade. We filalloon be called upon to make the fecond attempt, & if we are not better unites we finall be called upon to make the third and a fourth, and finally be unrepresented. But there is a high probability that a choict will be made the next time; arthe two highel, in the late voting, are now fen out in the precept, as candidate for our fuffrages. It is true we are not obliged, by law, to vote for either of them, but if we reject them and war again at large, where, or when first we cand? Neethers I tell us entire both are find to be good menand. I doubt not, there are many where men in the difficil, asseed as hely are. But that veenight have a choice and, I do not not, that a mind there mean the dif-rich, as good as they are—But that we might have a choice and he represented, I would now yote for one of them, though I did not before—for I have no notion of obfiliately and perfeveringly roting for a man, merely because I like him, when there is no prospect of his being closen. Such a conded must eather prevent choice stall, or necessitate the General Court to fay, that he who has the most votes, though not a majority,

that he who has the most case, accept not a majority, finall be the reprefenative.

Perhaps few perfons in the diffrict are left acquainted with the candidates than I am—I have feen both, but was rever at the house of either. But I final, as far as I am able, fatisfy myfelf respecting their integri-ty and political abilities—and if I find, on enquiry, that ty and political abilities—and if I find, on enquiry, that
one of those gentlemen has greater talents than the other—has had more experience in public national buf-ne(s—is possessed of firmer nerves and a more inde-pendent mind—is better acquainted with the political haracters of the men who will conflitute the ne and more thoroughly understands the va

. The Scare of New Hampfbire are to fend three reprisentatives to Congress. The number of vales returned suits their Secretary's Office is 15,337—dat no out per jos had nove than 2374—Heir General Court have or-dered the Secretary to send out at candidates, the fix outs End the highest namber of vater, and himse obliged the per-ple to challestore of them.

relations and intereffs and political views of the differreations and interests and politically issue of the different flats are the six deeper read in ancient and modern history, and better understands the commercial and political interests of those European nations with whom we are in alliance—If he has been more active in the late revolution—more " snimated by the glorious flruggles that have been made in defence of public freedom." reedom;" and has, by a manly, nervous eloquence, freedom; "and has, by a manly, nervous cloquence, maintained therights of his country in the cabinet or forum, and fupported them by." the lance of mighty was," in the field 1—If he has "explored more deeply, or fluided more extensively the principles of government, and of thirriefal jurisprudence,"—I say, "iI find that one of therefore more of the general more than the first principles of government, and or thirriefal jurisprudence,"—I say, "iI find that one of the general more first the land fuch like the principles of the say of t pre-requisite qualifications in a more eminent degree than the other, FOR HIM quill I VOTE .-- My confeience as a man, and my country as a citizen, demand my vote for him. And do we not invariably, in our private concerns, apply to the person who can be it manage and advocate our canse? And are there not stronger reasons for our doing it in the ease before us?—Yes—if the interest of the public is of more importance than that of an individual.

But should the candidates be equally meritorion And mould the candidates be equally meritorious-equally fagacious and able to fupport the rights of hu-manity—and to enforce the claims of Maffachuferts, in the great national Legiflature, then realon and com-mon fenfe, and a dise deterence to the opinion of the good people in the difficit, as expected in their laft vor-ings, will all unitedly urge me to give in my vote for the man, who then food highest in their effects—be-come he carried to a support of the contract the man was then stood nighest in their escentilistics to forfeit their confidence, and, confequently, will again com-

Their condence, and, confequently, will again command their fuffrages.

Thus, brethren I have given you my fentiment in love—weighthem well—and act as reason and confeience, and the nature of human fazins dichate—remomber I you have a great civil privilegt—a political price part into your hand—improve it and be happy !—abufeit and be miterable!

I delight in plain dealing and deteff hypocrify-I ord and love union !

Farewel,

MOUNT TOM,

BOSTON, January 15.
Between resolve and one veletik, on Thursday last, the Secretary of this Communicath, came to the Representative Chember, and delivered the following Northeast from the Excellency the Governar, who from this fact of beaths could not attend in prefer.

continued of wealth could not attend in perform.

Gentlemen of the Sense and
Gentlemen's the two fe of Representations,
SHOULD be very harpy in meeting you personalIly, but my present indisposition prevents my having
that stringsterion.

It is fearerly necessary for me to inform you, that a

It is festively necessary for meto inform you, that a want of any effectation of the Stares in Congress, has prevented my receiving any communications from that Hon. Body, since the adjournment.

My duty obliggeme to remind you, that by the roth section of the first article in the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided, that no State states of America, it is provided, that no State shall, without the confent of Congress, keep "troops in time of scace;" you will therefore pay foure attention to the garrifon on Calle-Island, and adopt four measures respecting that forties, as shall be for the honour and interest of the Commonwealth.

Our prefera timation, with regard to the commence.

Our prefent fination, with regard to the commence-ment and operation of the General Government, rendens it very difficult to determine upon any particular and permanent from the first permanent from the first permanent from the first permanent from the first permanent from the expense as you find to be necessary from the expense as you find to be necessary from the expense of government, ought to be provided for; to your wildom and pradence the Configuration has februitted the confideration of this market.

I this matter.

Gentlemen.

There never was a time when the public interest required more attention, or greater abilities, than the prefent. When the General Government shall be in present. When the General Government than he in exercise, a navigation act, equally advantageous to all the States, and founded, as it shall relate to foreign the States, and founded, as it thall relate to roreign countries, upon tivess of national reciprocity, must claim the attention of Congreds. The early laws of the Union must cherith commerce, encourage agriculture, premote the uferful arts, and introduce those habits of life and business, which tend to render us a habits of tile and bunnels, which tend to render us a nation rather theory individual. It cannot be too often repeated, or too firongly inculcated upon the minds of the people, that indulty and frugality, fupported by good morals, and alove to their country, are abfoute necessary to the political happiness of a com-

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, a letter written by the General Affembly of Virginia, enclosed by hir Excellency the Governour of that can be seen to be seen t I have directed the Secretary to lay before you,

with to effect, will be better accomplished by recom-

tift forthe

with to effect, will be better accomplished by reconmendations from the Congress to the Legislatures of the
States. A Convention will be expending it and togerous to the interest of the nation. But it reft wish
you, Gentlemen, to give facts instructions as you thin
will promote those great and definable objects, the
peace and happiness of the people.

You will however permit me to irmind you, that
when the fyslem of General Government was notified
by this State, the Convention expressed in the stronger
terms, their opinion "that certain amendments and alterms, their opinion "that certain amendments and alterms on the final Constitution, would remore the
fears and quiet the apprehendions of many of the good
people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually
goard againfa an node a daministration of the Federal
Government, and that the same Convention did there guard sgainff an undue administration of the Federal Government, and that the same Convention did there-fore, in the name and behalf of the good projet of the Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their Repriema-tives in Congress, at all times, until the alteration, and provisions (proposed by the Convention) final base been confidered agreeably to the fifth article of the Con-fituation, to exertall their influence, and tout all ma-fonable and legal methods to obtain a ranification of the faid alterations and provisions, in such manner as in provided in the faid article."

provided in the faid article."

Their injunctions will be confidered by the Stantand Reperfeneatives of the Commonwealth, as facedly hinding upon them; their faithfulness and produce
in this repect will quiet the fears of those of the community who have hitherto rested faits field with their
deletions of the confidence of the co munity who have hitherto refled fatisfied with the folions afformer. I was very fineer in the part long upon this important fubject in the Convention. I diclaim all other than open undifiguited politicle, and can affore you, that although I would by all means are you, the although I would by all means are your for amendments; than I was when I held a feat in the Convention of this State.—Your refolutions on this point in the prefent feffion, upon the commissications of our fifter States, will undoubtedly expert the minds of our confitticents, quiet the apprehensions. the minds of our conflitteents, quiet the apprehensions of the people, and give affurances of the States which have written to you on the fubject, as well as to those which have not as yet accepted the general Go which gave not as yet accepted the general toorenment that although this Gommonwealth are zealous for an efficient general Government, yet we will not fail in our endeawors, to provide fuch checks and barriers as are necessary to the freedom and fecunity of each indiare necessary to the freedom and tecurity of each rule vidual in the great Republic.

JOHN HANGOCK.

Befish, January 8, 1789.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the Hawle of Reprejoratives, Jan. 8, 1789,
WHEREAS further provision is necessary for completing the election of perfora in represent the people of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

the United States:

Referend, That the Selectmen of the feveral town and diffricts, to whom the Governour has iffued or shall hereafter iffue his precepts for calling a meeting of final hereafter the his precepts for calting a meeting or the inhabitinist thereof, to give in their votes for a re-refectative in the Congrels of the United States, thall within four days after first meeting, rotor, a 1834 fluch votes to the first of the county in which the faid nowns and districts respectively be, or otherwise thall make return of such votes into the Secretary's ofhalf make return of fuch votes into the Secretary to-fice, once before the day preferibled therefor in the faid precept; and it half likewife be the duty of error ferrint, feafonably to deliver all precepts which are or fhalf be infued by the overnour with advice of Com-cell, for completing the election of Reprefentatives in the Congress of the United States, and may be deli-tered to have to be disperted to the Selectimen, to wham the arm ferrently attacks. they are feverally directed, and also to make return of the lift of votes to him committed, into the Secretary of the lift of votes to him committed, into the Secretary office on or before the day preferibed therefor in the faid precept; and every Sheriff who shall refuse or acgleci to perform the duty which is herein required of him, shall for every offence, forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor less than three

pound.

And it is further Refolved, That if any Selectmentor
Town-Clerk, shall resusted register to perform shedury required of them by this refolve, and the refolve of
this Court, for organizing the Federal Government,
passed in November 1ast, they Last for each and were,
the country of the resusted resusted to the resusted r pailed in November laft, they fault for each and every offence, reverally forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor left shan three pounds. And it shall be the daty of the Autorney-General, to see for and recover all such since and forfeitures as shall be incurred by a breach of this resolve, to the use of the Commonwish. Commonwealth.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to case the foregoing refolve to be published in the diffricts is which elections are not complexed, as foon as may be Sent up for concurrence

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker. In Senate, Jan. 19, 1789. Read and concurred, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prefident,

A true copy-Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LONDON, October 26. D. O. N. D. O. N. October ab:
On Fridsy the agolulic a young woman hig with
child, after receiving her wages for work done for Mr.
Wright, farmer, of Deeping, in the evening the fet
out for Spalding. It rained very hard all night, and of
the read the was taken in labour, and delivered her
felf of a child; the put her infant in her apron and in
that diffrested fituation proceeded on to Spalding to
the basis of the second of the spalding to
the basis of the second of the second of the the house of one—, where he had before lodged—but this inhuman wretch, deal to her pitcon critical rurated the poor creature from the house, while the rain poured on her head.—Thus fituated, the, notsithfunding the cleanency of the night, proceeded to Crowland, ten miles from Spalding, with the poor infeat in her apron? when the arrived there it is fippofed the found the child dead, for fire, with a knife only, day a hole in the Church-yard, and there buried it. How most every feeling breaft finedder with horror at he favge brutality of in denving the poor girls loviging for the night? The albed no more; nor good the enterain a doubt of heigh admitted to the bonde where the before was ufed to lodge. What piny in that there is not foun punithment inflicted upon fabrication one wretches, who are loft to every feeling of turnainty to fee a fellow creature and a femaling in finish and the difference of the control o

fepold the iffering which allows which received was the occasion of the infant's death, and as fact to be fevertly, punished.

Mr. Hallings, during the vacations employs the greated peri of his time in writing his aniver to the round control of the first highly of the field and manner of it, and that he will make an excellent

NEW-YORK, January S.
Laft Sunday atternoon failed, for Rombay, the thip Auratoa Indianan. Jacob Sarley, Efguire, Commander.—A rande which have a telently for its object the professive of the faites, is entitled to the good without fellow citizens, and the finited adventurers our particular appliance. May the laudable enterposite be crowned with fuccefts!—Not only our inter-days of companying the crowned with fuccefts!—Not only our inter-days of companying laudable. effens a commercial people in fome degree depends on this voyage, but even our reputation with respect to this voyage, but even our reputation with refpect to hipbuilding. The Anthuca, one of the most con-plete vessels ever confired an our docks, the skill of her efficer and the hardy fraint of her honeft tars, will convince the Chinefe & other eaftern nations, that the youngest quarter of the world is already capable of emulating the other three; and as forcefs may be rationally inferred from fuch happy beginning will most pro-

N E W P O R T, Jan. 8.
Perfecture in Anti-federalitis, injuffice, and the most
flagrant villainy—or the Uffbory of the proceedings
of the Rhode-Island Assembly, during their, lait

arment at the store mean armonic at a fufficient number of members to of our prefers administration from their infective towns in regard to Governot Linton's letter that was referred to then for advice. Upon examination, in Expected that only thirteen of the towns then reprefers to the store of the state was now too large, and that only thirteen of the towns then reprefers to the state of the state armonic of the figure to the state of the sta

The majority forced the bufiness to reft here, with-

out making any motion relative to the fully ch.

Friday, it was moved, that the holder of the four per cent notes, inpuld be paid the whole of the principal and interest in the paper emission at par on or be-fore the first of March next, and that in case, of the less one and of March next, and that incute, of niggled their demands should be forfeited, this was carried in the Lower House in the affermentive by the noish majority—the Upper House nonjointy—the Upper Hoofe non-concurred With greated to the time, and fent it down with an imendification, "liftle of May," but the Lewer Hoofe adhering to their, "liftle of May," but the Lewer Hoofe adhering to their the whole of the flare debt contracted before or during the war will be paid of by the first day of March next—And as this hath been the declared object of our late publick measures; the honely part of the comenty may hope for a repeal of the integrations tender law, and a change of fyshem to focure unto them their remaining owners. But on sending the form of the contraction of the co remaining property, and to render us once more refpectable

perianic.

From the report of the Treasurer it appeared, that the towns were greatly deficient in payment of the general tax.—Executions were therefore ordered to be iffued in one month against the delinquent towns, re-

illued in one month against the occumpants.

But little publick or private business was transacted during this fession.

On SATUMANY, the Assembly adjourned to the fectoral Monday of March, then to meet at East-Gredners.

B O S T O N, January 15.
Sketch of Buliness in the General Court.

THE House took into confideration the propriety of giving orders to the Treature, no extanges toughtly of Continents Eccurities in the Texasury-in-the confiderate Securities of the Continents Contin

The motion was firmgly advocated by Mr. Breck and was opposed by Gen. Heath, and others: it was mally referred to the next fession.

The House then took into consideration, the new

The House then took into confidention, the new friem of adjudication, reported by the revining com-mittee. Mr. Dawe appeared to advocate the motion, and in a lengthe specific hedday to view the advanta-ges of it; and also exhibited the defects and diradvaniges of the fritten now clabilitied. He was unlivered y Gen. Thomson who, the facetous speech, held up a selvantages of what is called the justiciary at; the General's objervations were formire that the member could with difficulty command their mofeles. Major Nation spoke a confiderable time against the new system, and exposed the want of recognity. Mr. Clarke, of Roxbury, spoke in favour of the proposed by them, and discovered his tailed shillines in a speech of considerable length. The further confideration of this dropped to a former time.

Agreeably to adignment, the House proceeded to choose by hallot, a committee to report such annua-ments to the Justiciary aft, for the aft for realering processes at law less expensive)—and to make the same perpetual—when Gen. Heath, Mr. Widgery, Mr. Frolmes, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Sinead, were round to be

THEDAY, Jan. 14.

The Committee (confiring of M. 2. Ames, Gore, Bowdoin, Ruffel), and Thombon) appointed to confider what provision it is needling though the made for the furport of the Lieutenaut Covernor, reported a Refolue granting him speal, for one year from the 28th of May Lake—which being read, the confideration thereof was affigued for Thorfear, 11 o'clock.

A petition from a convention affirmbled at Portland, respecting the credition of the three callera counties in a fronzate flate, was read and committed to Mu, as fronzate flate, was read and committed to Mu,

in a Franct flate, was read and committed to Mi, Bowdoin, Mr. Choate, Mr. Bancraft, Mr. Smith, Mr. Davis, Mr. Naffon, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Fox. Mr. Learned, General Thomson, and Mr.

caftern counties, and that there was but a fmall numbeg of the peeple in favour of a leparation!

Dr. Corv observed, that neither the gentleman laft
speaking, nor and other gentleman had authority to affert, with any degree of precision, what ounder of the
PEOPLE inhabiting the EASTERN-TERRITORY,
were inflavour of a separation. But the best document
the General Court have at present, are the returns sow
on the table, accompanying the petition; which returnexperts the opinion of rear 1000 of the free children
faid counties; nine-teeting of whom are in favour of a
separation; which number be believed, exceeded the
whole number in those counties, who gave their affect
in favour of the ratification of the Coulitation of this
Commonwealth. And as to the observation of the Commonwealth. And as to the observation of the gentleman from Bolton, that the petition had for a long time been alleep, he hoped that gentleman would reflect for a moment on the distracted financial wellern counties were in two years ago. That lines that time, the NATION, of which this Commonwealth that time, the NATION, of which this common weath is a part, has been forming and efficiliting a Network Conflictation: Both of which circumfances have called loadly for the united ejections of the friends of our country, from every page of the Commonwealth. The proof citabiliting the Enderm Territory, with the feinmental country and the conflictation on their minds have confented to suspend their resultances.

prefitions on their minds, have confinence to furpend their application; but the government now being reflored to a firingial fituation, he prefumed it could not be thought improper for them now to renew their request. The Doftor concluded by faving shat he would not take up the time of the House by going into the meritar of the question at present—but had no doubtit would be for the mutual interest both of the western. woman he for memoria and lakewife of all the Eaflern States, as it would give them an additional vote in the Senate of the United States.

tional corsing the Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

A reforce pledging the first unappropriated monits that that he paid from the Set for rating a public twente by excite, and the first unappropriated monits arting from the specie part of two ach passed November (eventeenth, 1786, for the purpote of rating a public revenue by impost, for the purpote of rating a public revenue by impost, for the purpote of paying such monits as shall be borrowed for paying its Exectlency the Governor, and members of the Honourable Council, Senate, and House of Representative, and Members of Convention, &c. was read and passed.

Mr. ERENEZER PREBLE; of Portland, a gentlemen of acknowledged veracity, who came paffenger in the brig Union, which arrived at Portland, the 4th left, from England, but left from France, informs, I hat the stom Logiana, but and tron France, informs, I har the King of Great-Britain, was in as ill flate of health at the tame the veffel left London. His Majely was at the tame the veffel left London. His Majely was at first feized with the gout—then a dropfy; and while Mr. Preble was in France, on his way home, he heart that the King i illnets had terminated in INSANITY— and that the British Parliament was about to appoint a Revent.

NORTHAMPTON, January 21. NORTH A WITTON, jamuary 21.
There were 2201 votes returned from this district into the Secretary's office, for a federal Repreferatative—the Hon. Flexdore Sedywitz, Efg. had 801—Samuel Lyman, Efg. had 330—and these two gentlemen, have been supplied with the proring the highest number of votes; are fast out to the pro-ple in the precept for, calling another meeting. No other perfon lad 300 votes.—So greatly were the people divided. By miting on flace, by dividing one fall.

There being no choice made of a Federal Representance being medione made of a Federal Represen-ative for this difficit. Thursday the 19th link in ap-pointed by his Excellency the Governor, for the meet-ing of the several towns, to make choice of a gentleman our represent them in the new Congress of the United States.

Mr. Butler,

Thas been foggefied to me from a particular quarter,
and indeed I have other evidence than more fuggestion, that some of the gen tlemen in this town have taken exceptions to the piece which you here lately published under the signature of ETAMINGSDAL.—
These exceptions are called absurdities and contradictions. It is my most funcer with, as it is certainly my object to finke out the truth by a candid investigation of the subject, and check the propagation of ill-innad-ed assertion. Yet when I hear any one upon a slight ed alternon. The watch I hear any one upon a tugue and hally perulal pronounce judgment upon a perform-ance, and particularly when I hear him afferting that it shounds in contradictions, inconfifencies and ab-furdities, and yet he refutes to point out a fingle in-flance of them. I mist conclude either that he mil-truffs his own understanding upon the fubject, and that his felf-love & the fear of exposing himself, makes him thrink from the adventure of correcting it—or that he hrink from the adventure of correcting it—or, that he throws out the idea merely to derogate from the merit of the piece. If either of finde morives apply to the figuration, they themselves will the former different it; for influences in the first pinlague, needs but a hint to condemn itlelf, and guilt in the other carrier in own index of contempt. I conseive, however, that they have too much good fenire to be actuaged by former a motive as the latter. However that may be, the whole the described by the merel and the contempt of the con the author takes this public method of all aring these guiltemen that, if they will gentify the instruce and the public, by an attempt to expose any contraditions in that essay, he shall at all times shand ready, either on the one hand to acknowledge midake and rectify error, or on the other to wipe away the mileon-fructions of ignorance, and supports the percention of any Styleck's revenge. EPAMINONDAS.

A LL Perfors indebted to DAVENPORT & M. L. Perfors indebted to DAVENPORT B. M. L. F. A. N., either by Book or Note of Hand, for goods received at their Store in Northampton, are hereby defired to call on the fubliciber at 46th flow, by the fifth of March next, and fettle the fame—at which there has been also been as the fifth of March next, and fettle the fame—at which there has been also been as the control of the fifth of March next, and fettle the fame—at which there has been also been also been also been as the fifth of the fift which time he is obliged to make a fettlement with which time he is obliged to make a fettlement with his employers —and to prevent the fictacity of caff being an excufe for the negled of payment, the acticles of Pota of Pearl Afhes, Saln of Lye, Shipping Farrs, Wheat, Ree, Indian Corp., Oans, Plax, Peas, White Beans, Barrer, Beef, Fock, Hogs Lard, Bees-War, Pacef and Tuttop Tallow, Old Fewer and Brafs, in large or fmall quantities and at a generous price, will be received in payment.

The feafon being such as to render land carriage eafy, it is expected every one concerned will impr

opportunity.

I behalf of Melis. Divenpert and M'Lean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

A general affortment of Well-

India, and many articles of English and Hard Ware GOODS, will be exchanged ar laid Store, by whole-falcor retail, for any of the above mentioned articles

Northampton. Jan. 21, 1789.

Not taupon. Jan. 17, 17, 192.

Notice the proprietor of unimproved land lying in Cenwar, in the county of Hampfhire, that his land is read in a town and minifer tax for the year 1944, as follows, viz. Lot No. 102, hind to Nathaniel Dickinfon, town sax, 1st. 6d.—minifer tax, 4f. 6d. 19.

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before the 9th day of March next, fo such of faid land will then be fold at Public Vendre, at the house of Capt. Hills Amslea, in Conway, at one of clock, P. M. as will be fufficient rodificharge the fame with intervening charger. Said Vendre will be continued from day to day, by me the fublication.

Gyras Rice, Collector for 1784.
Conway, Jan. 13th, 1789.

* * ALL Perfons indebted to the Printer hercof, are re-

quested to make payment imm ediately.