few diſtinguiſhed examples of women of firſt rate and underſtandings, who have all the elegance of court breeding in the parlour, and all the frugality and activity of a farmer's wife in the kitchen; but I have not found this to be the caſe in general. I learned from a certain author many years ago, that "a great care of bonticoli affairs generally ſpoils the free, careleſs air of a fine lady;" and I have ſeen no reaſon to diſbelieve it ſince.

Once more, ſo far as I have been able to form a judgment, whenever there is a great and confeſſed ſuperiority of underſtanding on one ſide, with ſome good nature on the other, there is domeſtic peace. It is of little conſequence whether the ſuperiority be on the ſide of the man or the woman, provided the ground of it be manifeſt. The fierceſt contentions are generally where the juſt title to command is not quite clear. I am ſenſible I may bring a little ridicule upon myſelf here. It will be alledged that I have clearly eſtabliſhed the right of female authority over that ſpecies of huſbands, known by the name of henpeckt. But I beg that the nature of my poſition may be attentively conſidered. I have ſaid, 'Wherever there is a great and confeſſed ſuperiority of underſtanding.' Should not a man comply with reaſon, when offered by his wife, as well as any body elſe? or ought he to be againſt reaſon, becauſe his wife is for it? I therefore, take the liberty of reſcuing from the number of the henpeckt, thoſe who aſk the advice, and follow the direction of their wives in moſt caſes, becauſe they are really better than they could give themſelves; reſerving thoſe only under the old denomination, who, thro' fear, are ſubject, not to reaſon but to paſſion and ill humour. I ſhall conclude this obſervation with ſaying, for the honour of the female ſex, that I have known a greater number of inſtances of juſt and amiable conduct, in caſe of a great inequality of judgment, when the advantage was on the ſide of the woman, than when it was on that of the man. I have known many women of judgment and prudence, who carried it with the higheſt reſpect and decency to weak and capracious huſbands; but not many men of diſtinguiſhed abilities, who did not betray, if not contempt, at leaſt great indifference, towards weak or trifling wives.

Some other things I had intended to offer upon this ſubject, but as the diſcourſe has been drawn out to a greater length than I expected, and they will come in with at leaſt equal propriety under other maixms, if I ſhall reſume the ſubject, I conclude at preſent.

EPAMINONDAS.

## THE SPY.

### MR. BUTLER,

IT is common for Editors of public papers, and particularly thoſe who are zealous in the cauſe of learning, to preſerve a portion of their papers for literary articles—hence it is that in a variety of the public papers in this ſtate, there has been a ſeries of publications of this kind, ſome of them, perhaps, original, and others extracted from good books—which has at the ſame time done honor to the publiſher and inſtructed his readers. I ſatter myſelf that you will need but a hint to induce you to adopt the ſame generous plan—And it is from this impreſſion that I ſhall from time to time propoſe certain extracts for your publication.

Yours,

A. B.

"DEATH is the univerſal inheritance of humanity. It is a tribute which we all owe to nature, who will be paid ſome time or other. Some are diſſolved by ſickneſs, or ſnatched away by ſudden death—ſome by an inviſible dart from heaven—others by the rude hands of mortals like themſelves—millions by the ſword and ſpear—and ten millions by the ſwifter and more unavoidable ſtroke of the arrow or the bullet—while not a few have been ſwept away by the very elements which ſupported them. An unruly fire has crumbled ſome into their firſt atoms; whilſt water, a contrary principle, hath quenched the vital flame in others. There is but one way to enter into life, but the gates of death are without number; and the greateſt monarch may as well fall by the prick of a thorn as by the edge of the ſword. Every time we ſwallow our meat we ſhould remember the fate of him who was choaked by a grain of pepper—and that of *Anacreon* the poet, who was ſtrangled by the ſtone of a raiſin.—Yet we ought not to be ſolicitous in chuſing and avoiding particular deaths. It ought rather to pleaſe us to think that by whatſoever method we are ſent to the grave, we ſhall there be equal to ALEXANDERS and CÆSARS, for there is no diſtinction of noble and vulgar in that region of *anarchy* where all ranks are leveled with the duſt. ALEXANDER the great beholding the philoſopher DIOGENES in a chamel houſe with his eyes fixed attentively on the bones of the dead which lay in heaps, aſked him what he was doing? To which DIOGENES replied, "I am looking for thy father PHILIP'S bones, but cannot diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of his ſlaves." Some ſuch thought as this might at firſt have occaſioned the writing of epitaphs on the ſepulchres of eminent perſons. I have read ſome compoſed by the intombed themſelves, when they were this ſide the grave; and for their ſingularity, were thought worthy of being recorded by hiſtorians. Such was that of HELIODORUS, a Moor, who cauſed himſelf to be buried near the pillars of HERCULES, with this inſcription on his tomb. *I Heliodorus, a mad Carthaginian, have commanded by my laſt will that I ſhould be interred here in the furtheſt angle of the world, to make an experiment whether any man were mad than myſelf would travel thus far to viſit my ſepulchre.* But that which *Semiramis* cauſed to be inſcribed on her tomb, was a perfect ſatire on the living. It was this—*I Semiramis, while living, was never in need of money; yet was always compaſſionate to the poor. Now I am dead my grave is my treaſury. If any of the royal race be in want, let him open this dormitory and he muſt find a ſupply.*

When *Darius* conquered *Babylon* and was told of this epitaph, ſtung with *avarice*, he ordered the ſepulchre to be opened in his preſence. But inſtead of money he found only, a tablet of braſs with theſe words engraved on it.

*My epitaph is a riddle. This is the interpretation.—I never was covetous; ſuch as are poor, thoſe only do I pity—and have therefore provided this leſſon as a treaſure for the man, who for love, ſhall preſume to violate my tomb. If thou waſt rob the living, forbear to plunder the dead, leſt they bring thee to ſcorne as I here done.*

THE ſeveral PAINTERS in this Commonwealth are requeſted to publiſh the following hint to their cuſtomers, and oblige an old man——Their humble ſervant,

*NESTOR.*

SINCE his Excellency Gov. HANCOCK, is overwhelmed with heavy bodily infirmities which incapacitate him for a due diſcharge of the high and laborious office of his exalted ſtation—it is humbly recommended to the conſideration of the free Electors through the ſtate, whether the beſt intereſts of the public would not be greatly promoted by their giving their votes in the approaching choice of a Governor for that eminent ſtateſman and worthy patriot, the chief Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court,

The Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Eſq.

### Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

*Extract of a Reſolve paſſed by the Hon. Legiſlature on the 14th February,* 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greateſt conſequence, that Tax, No. 6, ſhould be collected with all poſſible expedition, *reſolved*, That the Treaſurer be, and he hereby is directed, to take effectual meaſures for ſpeedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6. in Specie, and that only. In ſuch a manner as his conduct may anſwer the juſt expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of ſuch delays, therein, as have heretofore taken place in ſimilar caſes, to the great injury of the Commonwealth. And he is further directed to iſſue his executions againſt the Conſtables and Collectors of ſaid tax, who may delay to collect the ſame accordingly; And alſo to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular ſtatement of his proceedings hereupon had, ſhewing the ſeveral payments made by each town and diſtrict, with the time of ſuch payments, and the time of his iſſuing ſuch Executions."

TREASURY-OFFICE, *Boſton March* 4, 1789.

In purſuance of the aforegoing Reſolve, the Treaſurer hereby notifies the Conſtables and Collectors of Tax No. 6, that unleſs they make very conſiderable payments to him on ſaid tax, at the times undermentioned, he ſhall impartially iſſue his Executions againſt them, agreeable to the above Reſolve, to enable him to juſtify his conduct to the Hon. Legiſlature at their next Seſſion, viz.

The Collectors of Boſton and the towns within fifty miles thereof, on before the 17th inſtant.

The Collectors of thoſe towns from fifty to one hundred miles diſtant from Boſton, on or before the 24th inſtant: And all the other towns in the Commonwealth, on or before the 31ſt inſtant.

The Treaſurer hopes their exertions for the public intereſt, will prevent the neceſſity of iſſuing his Executions.

ALEXANDER HODGDON.

### A new Method of Marrying.

From the New-York Journal, Feb. 20, 1789.

*In the Albany Journal of laſt Monday, is inſerted a paragraph announcing my being married at Saratoga, on the 27th ult. to Miſs Elizabeth Clinch. This publication induces me to publiſh the following ſtate of facts, in order to ſhew the extraordinary and undue means made uſe of to accompliſh that pretended marriage.*

THE latter end of laſt October, in the evening, one of my Father's ſervants being at the door was requeſted by a young gentleman to inform me that Mr. John Cuyler wanted to ſee me at the houſe of Mrs. Clinch, tavern-keeper; ſoon after, I accordingly went, but inſtead of finding Mr. Cuyler there, as I expected, I ſaw Mr. James Vernor, who requeſted me to walk into a private room, as he wanted to ſpeak to me; when there he told me, that his buſineſs was relative to his niece, Miſs Clinch; whereupon her brother, Benjamin Clinch, entered the room armed, preſented a piſtol to my breaſt, and ſwore I ſhould marry his ſiſter before I left the room. In this ſituation (with great reluctance) a promiſe of marriage was extorted from me; but which promiſe, however, as I was not of age, I made on condition that my parents would conſent, and which I was the more readily induced to make, as I knew my parents would by no means conſent; on this I was ſatisfied to retire, and went home.

About one month or more afterwards, my father received a note from Mr. Vernor, in the following words, 'Mr. Vernor would wiſh to ſee Mr. Campbell at Mr. Moſier's for a few moments.' My father accordingly went.—Mr. Vernor wanted him to conſent that I ſhould marry his niece; on my fathers refuſal (altho' an aged man, defenceleſs and unarmed) Mr. Vernor gave him the moſt odious, and ſcurrilous language, beat and wounded him with a large whip, and cauſed the blood to guſh out of his head. During this Scene, Meſſ. Benjamin Clinch, Thomas Clinch and John Henry, were not far off, and came up before it was over, ſome of them aiding, others countenancing it. For this inhuman aſſault and battery, the Grand Jury found bills of indictment, at the next general ſeſſions of the peace.

In the afternoon of the 26th of January laſt, (only two months after the inſult and abuſe offered to my father) as Mr. M'Kinney, and I were riding out in my fathers ſleigh, near four miles from town, on the public road to Albany, we diſcovered two ſleighs in which among ſeveral others, were Benjamin Clinch, John Henry and John Jones. Said Clinch, armed with a pair of piſtols in his belt, called me a raſcal and a ſcoundrel, and ſeized the reins of my horſes. After ſome converſation, I ſaid that I would give him ſatisfaction, and accordingly jumped out of the ſleigh, &c. cieving with an oath, that I would not marry his ſiſter; Henry came up and declared, that they were juſtifiable to take every advantage, whereupon he, Clinch, and Jones, ſeized me, and by force dragged and kept me in their ſleigh and rode off. When they had proceeded with me one hundred yards, I threw myſelf out of the ſleigh, in order to make my eſcape, calling for help; but I was dragged along, and again forced into their ſleigh by Clinch and Henry: They ſoon left the main road, and took through the woods and rode in the night through the city of Albany, keeping my mouth ſtuff, leaſt I ſhould make a noiſe, or alarm for aſſiſtance. I was alſo part of the time laid on my back on the bottom of the ſleigh; and held down in that ſituation, they went through New-City, and then proceeded to Bellſtown, at Clinch's, where his ſiſter then was: There we arrived after midnight—I was cloſely watched and not ſuffered to go or be alone, leſt I might eſcape. Before day a perſon came in, whom they called a miniſter, and who without any licence or publication, performed the marriage ceremony. I dared not to object, being apprehenſive of the conſequences if I did, and preſented at the ſame time, that a marriage under ſuch circumſtances, would not be valid.

Thus was I conducted in the night time partly thro' woods and by roads, in different and ſome times contrary directions, near 40 miles to Bellſtown, a place but about half that diſtance from the place where I was ſeized and taken off on the public road.

The next morning, inſtead of being ſuffered to return home, which I requeſted, they conducted Miſs Clinch and me to Saratoga, to the houſe of Mr. Vernor, where I was told that the marriage being unlawful, I muſt be again married;—one were accordingly married by another miniſter and againſt which I have it would be vain and dangerous for me to have objected. The next day I returned home to my parents at Schenectady.

As the publication of this marriage in a public newspapers may tend to create an idea that it was lawful and voluntary, I am induced through this ſame channel of information, to contradict it, to prevent any perſon from truſting or crediting Miſs Elizabeth Clinch on my account, in conſequence of a marriage which is publicly diſavow.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

*Schenectady Feb.* 4, 1789.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin Dec.* 2.

"The public may rely on the following—being an undoubted fact:—There is a reſpectable gentleman, an eminent practitioner in the four courts, and now in perfect health, who is the father of 38 children, born in wedlock, out of which amazing number twenty-one are ſtill living, ſix of whom are married and have children."

*Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople Oct.* 2.

"The Divan are in the greateſt perplexity concerning the queſtion, whether they ſhall make a winter campaign or not? ſome members being for it, whilſt others are of opinion that ſuch a campaign will hinder the Ottoman troops from continuing the war with vigor during the next ſummer. Beſides the Grand Vizir's army is too much weakened by the retreat of the Tartar troops; which is not very likely, that they will arrive at the army before the winter, and then will not be diſciplined, or fit for ſervice.

The moſt alarming diviſions prevail among the different orders of the French nation, who bear the moſt inveterate hatred to each other. In ſome inſtances almoſt amounts to a civil war.

A letter from Paris furniſhes us with the following remarkable anecdote,—About a 100 years ago, a young man, aged eighteen, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has ſuffered full the ſentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, in France, were claiming an eſtate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who thought the purchaſe very fair and ſafe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to ſettle the contentious matter by giving the proprietor 45col. ſterling. This unfortunate old man, at the age 118, has lately offered his hand to woman of 50 and is ſoon to be married.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna.*

"The Emperor having made a demand of extraordinary ſubſidies on account of the Turkiſh war to the ſtate of Hungary, ſeveral of the Magnates anſwered forthwith, that they were ready to ſacrifice their laſt drop of blood, however, on theſe conditions only:

1. That his Majeſty ſhould give them back the Crown of Hungary, which he carried off to, and was now kept at, the Jewel Office at Vienna. 2. That the Emperor ſhould be crowned, and take the uſual oath as King of Hungary. 3. That they ſhould not be obliged to learn the Teygzg. Horſe High-German language but have liberty to make uſe of, as heretofore, the Latin, in their public buſineſs and writing. And 4. That ſeditious military inſcriptions ſhould be abolished.

"The Emperor was aſtoniſhed, and anſwered thus ſhortly: 'Whether they deſired only ſo much and no more? And why juſt now, at ſo critical a time?'

Died on Sconondy Canſeway, on the 4th ult. Mrs. Debory Godfrey, in the 80th year of her age. She was the widow of Benjamin Godfrey, late of Hanſil's creek, Rateliff, a ſhip builder, and by him had thirty-four children, all of whom lived to a ſtate of maturity. They were of the ſociety of Quakers; and what may appear ſomewhat extraordinary, the huſband was twice read out of meeting, for divers acts of increaſing and multiplying out of his own family, to the amount of about thirty illegitimate children, that were ſworne to him on the act againſt baſtardy. He was the Grand Saſan of Radcliffe—and is ſuppoſed to have been the father of 150 ſons and daughters.

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 5.

We are informed a man was executed at the gallows in Richmond on Friday laſt, for having cruelly inflicted a puniſhment on a hired ſlave, that cauſed his death. This it is hoped, will be a warning to thoſe who exerciſe an undue authority over their ſlaves, and that in future they will be cautious how they treat them—for by an act of the laſt Aſſembly, that power which they formerly poſſeſſed of taking the life of a ſlave was done away—it having been found *by the juſtcable worthing of reaſon*, that life is equally as valuable to a negro ſlave as it is to a white perſon—and though ſociety may not ſo materially feel the loſs of the former, yet it is diſcovered that the God of Nature hath endowed them with a degree of tenderneſs, compaſſion and humanity, ſufficient to entitle them to the privileges of fellow creatures.——This opinion was founded on the principle, *that all men are by nature free and independent*, and entitled to *the enjoyment of life and liberty*. Very oppoſite to the one which was formed upon us in that dark and ignorant age, when we were under the influence of the great and enlightened ſtateſmen of Europe.

YORK, [Pennſylvania] Jan. 28.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell, Principall of York Academy, has in his poſſeſſion a complete model of a roving and ſpinning machine, to be uſed in the manufacture of cotton; and which may be made to run from one to ten thouſand ſpindles. The conſtruction is very curious, and the workmanſhip very elegant. This model is called one ſyſtem: But as many ſyſtems as you pleaſe may be erected in one frame: It is common for one boy to attend eight ſyſtems, of four or ſix ſpindles each.—This model is ſuppoſed to be on the ſame principles of Mr. Arkwright's in England, who has made nearly a million and a half, of ſterling money, by his invention. Mr. Campbell will treat with any publick company, or private adventurer, in the cotton manufactory, for the diſpoſal of the machine; but will not ſuffer it to be examined by any perſon who is not well recommended.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

*Copy of an application to be made to the Congreſs of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York.*

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, having ratified the Conſtitution, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1787, by the Convention, then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, as explained by the ſaid ratification, in the fulleſt confidence, that certain powers in and by the ſaid conſtitution granted, would not be exerciſed, until a Convention ſhould have been called and convened for propoſing amendments to the ſaid conſtitution. In compliance, therefore, with the unanimous ſenſe of the Convention of this State, who aſſented in opinion, that ſuch a reſtriction was neceſſary to recommend the ſaid conſtitution to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of their conſtituents: and a majority of the members of which, conceived ſeveral articles of the conſtitution ſo exceptionable, that nothing but ſuch confidence, and an inviſible reluctance to ſeparate from our ſiſter States, could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to aſſent to it, without ſtipulating for previous amendments: And from a conviction that the apprehenſions, and diſcontents, which thoſe articles occaſion, cannot be removed gradually, unleſs an act to reviſe the ſaid conſtitution, be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new Congreſs; the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, do, in behalf of our conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to the Congreſs, that a Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral States, be called as early as poſſible, with full powers to take the ſaid conſtitution into their conſideration, and to propoſe ſuch amendments thereto, as they ſhall find beſt calculated to promote our common intereſts, *and ſecure to ourſelves and our late poſterity, the great and unalienable rights of Mankind.*

NORTHAMPTON, March 11.

*Extract of a letter from one of the Federal Senate, to his friend in this town, dated New-York, March* 2, 1789.

"I arrived in this city on Saturday evening laſt.—It is thought probable that a ſufficient number of both houſes will be preſent on Thurſday next to form a Congreſs.—We have not yet heard who is elected for the ſeventh South-Carolina and Georgia; But General WASHINGTON has every vote from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive, and probably will have a unanimous vote.—Mr. ADAMS, in Virginia and the States north of it, has 33 votes—this is a greater number than any other perſon can have, and he muſt therefore chuſen Vice-President.—Six of the Repreſentatives from Virginia, if not more, are friends to the New-Government, ſo that ſome of our friends will be agreeably diſappointed with regard to that ſtate," &c.

The following is an account of the votes given in for Federal Repreſentative, in a number of towns not yet published, viz.

Brimfield—Mr. Sedgwick 92.

Cheſterfield—Mr. Sedgwick 23—Mr. Lyman 5.

Northfield—Mr. Sedgwick 50—Mr. Lyman 2.

Whately—Mr. Sedgwick 17—Mr. Lyman 15?

Aſhfield—Mr. Lyman 99.

Pelham—Mr. Lyman 66.

Greenwich—Mr. Lyman 80.

Amherſt—Mr. Lyman majority.

Conway—Mr. Lyman majority.

Greenfield—Mr. Lyman 58.

Sheiburne—Mr. Lyman majority.

South-Hadley—Mr. Sedgwick 18—Mr. Lyman 46.

Goſhen—Mr. Lyman majority.

Deerfield—Mr. Sedgwick majority.

Long-Meadow—Mr. Lyman majority.

The total number of votes in twenty-three towns in the county of Berkſhire, for a Federal Repreſentative, ſtand thus—for Mr. Sedgwick, 614—for Mr. Whiting, 747—for Mr. Skinner, 630—for Mr. Lyman, 12.

We hear from the Muſkingam, that 1200 ſettlers are now in the city of Marietta, and its vicinity—that 600 of them attended the funeral of General Varnum, who lately died there. We alſo hear that a treaty has been concluded with eleven tribes or nations of the Indians to mutual ſatisfaction.

*Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Maddiſon, jun. to his friend in Virginia.*

"The offer of my ſervices to the diſtrict, reſts on the following grounds:——That although I always conceived the Conſtitution might be improved, yet I could never regard it, as it ſtands, the dangers which have alarmed many reſpectable citizens; that I held it my duty therefore while the conſtitution remained unratified, and it was neceſſary to unite the various opinions, intereſts and prejudices of the different ſtates in ſome one plan to oppoſe every previous amendment, as opening a door for endleſs and dangerous contentions among the ſtates, and giving an opportunity to the ſecret enemies of the Union to promote its diſſolution: That the change of circumſtances produced by the ſecure eſtabliſhment of the plan propoſed, leaves me free to eſpouſe ſuch amendments as will, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, guard eſſential rights, and will render certain vexatious abuſes of power impoſſible: That it is my wiſh, particularly, to ſee ſpecifick proviſion made on the ſubject of *the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the Preſs, trials by jury, exemption from general warrants, &c.* to ſee effectual proviſion made alſo for the periodical increaſe of the Repreſentatives, until the number ſhall amount to the fulleſt ſecurity on that head, and for prohibiting appeals to the Federal Court in caſes that might be vexatious or ſuperfluous: That there are a variety of other alterations which ought to be inſerted, as either eligible in themſelves, or as due to thoſe who think them ſo.

"With regard to the mode of obtaining the amendments I have not withheld my opinion that they ought to be recommended by the firſt Congreſs, rather than be purſued by way of a general Convention:—1ſt, Becauſe the former is the moſt expeditious mode. If Congreſs undertake the buſineſs, the amendments may be prepared in March next, and immediately ſubmitted to the States; whereas a convention muſt be delayed until two thirds of the ſtates have aſſembled their Legiſlatures, and theſe ſhall have applied for one; and after a convention itſelf ſhall have been formed, and agreed on amendments, the ſame formalities will remain, as if the amendments ſhould be propoſed by Congreſs in March next.—2dly, Becauſe it is the moſt certain mode.—There are not a few ſtates who will in no caſe agree to a convention, and yet have no objection to amendments in themſelves.—3dly, Becauſe it is the ſafeſt mode. No danger can be apprehended from the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject: What might reſult from a convention, meeting in the preſent ferment of parties, and conſiſting, as would probably be in part the caſe, of inſidious characters from different quarters of the Union, is more than can be foreſeen. It is ſufficient objection againſt the experiment, if the ſame avowed end can be otherwiſe anſwered, that a great part of America is filled with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions from it. One thing, however, ought not to be diſregarded, viz. that the queſtion relating to convention will in no reſpect depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs, and conſequently the ſentiments of the candidates for that body, on that point, cannot affect their pretenſions. If two thirds of the ſtates apply for a convention, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one. If not, Congreſs have no right to take ſuch a ſtep, but muſt proceed in the other mode pointed out by the conſtitution."

*** Thoſe who ſubſcribed for the MASACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, in this town, are hereby notified, that the Magazines are received, and ready for the ſubſcribers, at this office.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requeſted to make immediate payment—One pilleteen per buſhel will be allowed for Oats.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In Senate*, Feb. 14, 1789.

ORDERED, That *Samuel Baker*, and *Elijah Dotbar*, Eſquires, with ſuch as the Hon. Houſe may join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor with the following addreſs.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the *Houſe of Repreſentatives*, Feb. 14, 1789.

Read and concurred, and Mr. *Breed*, Mr. *Skinner*, and Mr. *Currie* are joined.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro. tem.

To his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

THE two Branches of the General Court deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the embarraſſments and evils in which this Commonwealth is involved by reaſon of the delay of the collection of public taxes, and having good reaſon to believe that ſuch delays are juſtly to be attributed in a great meaſure to the negligence of ſome of the Sheriffs in the ſeveral counties, in not extending executions to them committed, againſt delinquent conſtables or collectors, or in not paying the proceeds into the Treaſury, notwithſtanding the laws of the Commonwealth, and the repeated and poſitive orders of the General Court:

The two houſes of the Legiſlature, therefore requeſt, that your Excellency would be pleaſed, by and with the advice of Council, to remove from office, each and every delinquent ſheriff, who ſhall not on or before the 15th day of April next, return ſatisfied all the executions which have been to him committed, againſt the conſtables or collectors of taxes prior to tax No. 4, in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, within the county whereof he is ſheriff, and pay the proceeds into the Treaſury, and ſettle his accounts with the Treaſurer, and produce from him a certificate thereof, on or before the ſixteenth day of April next, unleſs in any caſe in ſtall appear that ſuch delay was really unavoidable, in which caſe your Excellency with advice of Council, is requeſted to allow ſuch further time for the purpoſes abovementioned, as ſhall be judged indiſpenſably neceſſary.

The Partnerſhip of

*MURRAY and WHITE,*

Being diſſolved by mutual conſent, all Perſons indebted to ſaid company on BOOK or NOTE are deſired to call on ASA WHITE for ſettlement, before the firſt of May next.—Thoſe who fail of complying may expect to be called on in a more diſagreeable way.

Williamſburgh, March 10, 1789.

ALL the real eſtate whereof Mr. *George Herbert*, late of Deerfield was poſſeſſed at the time of his deceaſe, lying in ſaid town of Deerfield (excepting the widow's right of dower therein) will be ſold by the order of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampſhire, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Hoit, in ſaid Deerfield on the 21ſt day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

ELIPHALET DICKINSON.

(adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

N.B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed are hereby notified, that unleſs they ſpeedily call on the Adminiſtrator and make payment, that notes, accounts &c. will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldſmith's buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 years of age——Enquire of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 11, 1789.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all thoſe who have Accounts open with him, would call and ſettle the ſame without delay—and thoſe that have drawn orders on him within theſe four years paſt, and have not taken them up, are deſired to call and take them, as he has a large number of thoſe orders in his hands, which if not taken up ſoon, will perhaps cauſe trouble.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

them | but ſtill | Northampton | and | promptly ſtrictly in this particular. | ed round the country, | have been employed to