with costs of suit, to be levied on them that will prosecute and sue therefor by action of debt, which was year after the day of the judgment, in any Court within the same.

Provided always, That no Execution shall be sued out against any person, by virtue of this act, for any sum or sums, after the day set for commencement of the action, in which such process issued against the person to be sued to plead or demur, whether such demurrer be in or out of Court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any writ of execution issued under this act, original, mesne or execution is illegal, or any irregularities reading in different counties, as at least one county in one County and levying Mesne to another, or, being an inhabitant in one County and summoned be found in the same, and in all other cases where such writs are aforesaid, may be directed to the several Sheriffs of the respective Counties of [illegible] or their respective Deputies, any thing in the form of the said writs, or the contrary notwithstanding. And when a process is commenced in which a Sheriff or his Deputy is a party, the direction in the said writ shall be: "To the Coroner of the County of [illegible]."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when an Execution issued under this act is levied on real estate, which afterwards appeared not to have been liable to the extent thereof, at the time when such execution was levied, in every such case, the officers of the Court of Common Pleas for the County where such execution was issued, on application of the creditor, may order a writ of *fieri facias* to issue against such debtor, requiring him to appear before said Court, at their next term, to shew cause if any he has why an *alias* execution may not issue, in which case the plaintiff shall carry up to the Court of Common Pleas copies of the whole proceedings before the Justice, and of the execution, and the officer's return thereon, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as if the execution had issued from the Court of Common Pleas.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any process under this act shall be commenced against any person who shall be out of this Commonwealth, at the time of the service thereof, and shall not return before the time set for confession, the Justice before whom the process is commenced, shall adjourn his Court for not more than six months, nor less than two; and on every occasion when the Justice shall deem it necessary, he may adjourn his Court for a term no longer than two months.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all writs and summonses issued by virtue of this act, shall be issued by a Justice of the Peace in the County where one of the parties live.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions brought for the recovery of a demand on any note of hand, which was given originally for more than *four pounds*, and which by indorsement is reduced to *four pounds* or under, shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, and by him heard and tried in the same manner as though said note was originally [illegible] *four pounds* or under."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, intitled "an act for rendering processes in law less expensive," together with all the subsequent acts made in addition thereto, and for continuing the same, are hereby repealed from and after the first day of June next.

Provided nevertheless, and it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid acts shall be so far continued in force, as to extend to the prosecuting to final judgment and execution all processes which are or may be commenced thereon, previous to the said first day of June next.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force, for the term of three years from the first day of June next, and no longer.

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

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM HEATH, Speaker, pro tem.

In Senate February 14, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I have read with pleasure Mr. Read's observations on the raising of hemp, as published in your paper, Feb. 25th. ——Last summer I had the happiness to view his fields of hemp, and to attend to his judicious remarks on the spot. I was then led to believe, and I do now believe, that the growing of hemp in this county might be rendered very beneficial to my brother farmers—but as they have not, in general, had much experience in this branch of husbandry, I have, for their information made the following *Extract* from observations on the raising and dressing hemp communicated to the American Philosophical Society, by Edward Antill Esq. which you are requested to publish.

HEMP is one of the most profitable productions of the earth furnishes its inhabitants in northern climates, and is worthy of the serious attention of the different legislatures of all the northern states, of every trading man, and of every man who truly loves his country.

"A Farmer could raise hemp to advantage, should he but undertake the pieces of ground, and sow the one whilst he is ploughing and preparing the other for the succeeding year's crop—*the hemp need drier the ground the better*, provided it be well dunged and made strong and mellow. Suppose a broom towards the south so that it may have the full influence of the sun, it will be an advantage. Low, rich, warm dry ground will also produce good hemp—*but neither land though never so rich, nor likely situation &c.* I now come to that part which must be particularly and strictly attended to. Some time in May, *the ground being mossed and in a negotiable state, (for by no means before)* it must be well ploughed, the furrows close and even, the soil lying light and mellow, it must be sowed very even with *two bushels* of feed upon *one rod*, a man with an iron tooth harrow *follows* the sower—if harrowing one way be not sufficient to cover the seed, it must be cross harrowed. MUCH depends upon this one circumstance, of sowing the seed when the ground is *mossed* but not *wet*. The crop thus rightly managed will stand as thick as very good wheat, and the stems will not be thicker than good wheat straw—by this means the hemp will be the finer, it will yield the greater quantity, and it may be plucked from the ground [illegible]. When the hemp has got its growth, the sooner it is pulled the better—it must then be bound up with straw bands in single hand sheaves, rather small than large, and each sheaf must be bound in *two places*; and the sooner it is carried to the water to rot the better. Hemp may be rotted in stagnated or standing water, or in running water—to know whether the hemp be rotted enough, after it has been in the water three or four days, take a handful out of the middle row, and try with both your hands to snap it asunder, if it breaks easy, it is rotted enough; but if it yet appears pretty strong, it must lie longer till it breaks with ease, and then it must be taken out and dried as soon as possible. In handling the sheaves *take hold of the bands*, and set them up against a fence, or lay them upon the grass to *drain*, and then unbind them, open and spread them to dry thoroughly, then bind them up again and house them in a dry, tight place.—The *reason* of handling the hemp in this careful manner, is, that when it is well rotted, whilst it is *wet*, the *lint* comes off with the least touch—therefore, if it be handled roughly, or if while it is *wet* it be thrown into a *cart* and carried to a distance to be dried, it will be greatly hurt. If the hemp be rotted in a brook or *running* water, the *sheaves* must be laid *across* the stream, for if they be laid down *lengthways* with the stream, the *current* of the water will wash away the *lint* and mix in the hemp*—it must be laid down heads and points, two, four or six thick, according to the depth of the water.

"What hemp is intended for feed should be sowed on a piece of ground by itself, which must be made very rich and strong—it must be laved in ridges six feet wide at the rate of a *peck* of feed upon *an acre*, or rather *six quarts*—for the thinner it is sown, the more it branches, and the more feed it bears.

"*Hemp does not require half the rain that flax does*—this is a circumstance that is well worth the notice and attention of every farmer—this however need not hinder him from raising some flax every year. But I think it is most for his interest to fix his chief dependance upon his crop of hemp, as that is very sure, and, every way more profitable, the general run of seasons considered.

"I shall now instruct the honest husbandman in a few easy rules for preparing his hemp for the manufacturing of cloth—The following is the best I have been able to discover. If you have a large wide kettle that will take in your hemp at full length, it will be the better—but if your kettle be small, then you must double your hemp, but without twisting, only the *small* ends of every hand must be twisted a little, to keep them whole and from tangling—then first of all lay some smooth sticks down in the bottom of the kettle, so as to lie across one another, three or four layers; according to the bigness and deepness of your kettle—this is to keep the hemp from touching the liquor—then pour some lye of middling strength, half as strong as what you make soap of, gently into the kettle, so much as not to rise up to the top of the sticks, they being kept down to the bottom—then lay in the hemp, each layer crossing the other, so that the steam may rise up through the whole body of the hemp, which done, cover your kettle as close as you can, and hang it over a very gentle fire, and keep it simmering or stewing, *but not boiling*, so as to raise a good steam for six or eight hours—then take it off and let it stand covered till it be cool enough to handle; then take out the hemp and wring it very carefully as dry as you well can, and hang it up out of the way of the wind, and turn it now and then till it be perfectly dry; then pack it up in some close dry place, till you want to use it; then twist up as many hands as you intend for present use, as hard as you can, and with a round, smooth hand beetle, on a smooth stone, beat and pound each hand by itself all over very well, turning it round from side to side, every part be very well bruised; you then untwist and hatchel it, first through a coarse hand, then through a fine hatchel—and remember that hatchelling must be performed in the same manner as combing a wig, the fine head of hair, he begins at the side, and, as the shoe untangles, he rises higher, till at last he reaches up the crown of his head. "The first tow will be good enough for the finest cloth, the second tow will make good coarse cloth, or coarse sheeting, and the third will make excellent ropes. "The fine hemp of flaming effects flax very much.

"There are some observations in Mr. Read's letter which are not to be found in the following extract, and there are many important observations in this which are not mentioned in his letter—and such as I do not remember to have met with in any other writer—That both of them may serve to instruct the careful farmer in the best method of cultivating this valuable plant, is the sincere wish of your humble servant,

YOUNG FARMER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

ECONOMY, public and private, is by all esteemed a cardinal virtue in a Republic.

EXAMPLES go farther than PRECEPTS.

THE example of those in high places of rank, and of exalted stations, [illegible] of private individuals, tho' of equal [illegible].

Under the influence of this persuasion, let the citizens of happy republick of Massachusetts—*hail the auspicious day* which placed at the *head*, a gentleman so distinguished for his publick and private economy. His example of private frugality should by no means, however, be as totally veiled from publick observation as his peculiar delicacy of conduct in this respect would naturally place it. Were it not requisite to admonish totally to confound and put to the blush all such who from *Enmity, Envy*, and a diabolical rage for detecting every item at this time disposed to detract from and raise doubts relative to his publick economy—that the most *exemplar* may give the lie to their mischievous insinuations—that the *unwary* may not be duped by such wicked incendio's—that our elections may be as free and unclouded as *heretofore* they have been—and to evidence to every one his *peculiar* attention to the interest and ease of the citizens of the Commonwealth in general, and of the western district in particular—*pray notice that*.

The number of votes for Representative to Congress in this district, by the last returns, were stated to be 2604. A meeting for this purpose need not have met—than half a day, which at one shilling each voter, will amount to but little more than 234l.—in this way each voter may, tired industriously to his private business in the forenoon, *dine* at home, and attend the meeting in the afternoon—which I have no doubt our minds are reason why the voters in this district are called upon to meet on the 30th of March, rather than on the 6th of April, at which time they are to *re-convene* the Governor, &c.—for had the business of choosing a representative to Congress been added to that of choosing Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, it would cost for the same voters at the same rate upwards of 460l. (which is more than half as much as the Governour's salary is to be next year) besides the expence of dinners to a great number of the voters, which they must either go without, or purchase, or carry with them—or a few who live near the place of meeting must give them—and thereby that sage maxim of economy that each one ought to live strictly within the compass of his *own* means of support, must have been infringed.

I am well apprised that some persons who are disposed to carp and find fault with all publick measures will say, that there was not *in fact* sufficient notice to all the towns—that it might have been put off one week longer, when the same set of voters *must* again assemble—that it creates a waste of time—has a tendency to introduce more dissipation—to occasion unnecessary travel—to unhinge men's minds from a steady pursuit of their necessary and ordinary business, &c. &c. But to a discontended, factious, heated imagination every thing is a *grievance*—and this very instance of *zeal* for the good of the district, by providing this for thus to economise their time and expence, and lessen their trouble and burden, will if possible be construed into a construction unfriendly to this pattern of economy and patron of patriots.

But should the rancour of *party* zeal have so far contaminated any one's mind, as that he *dares* to doubt the publick virtue of this man, I must beg him to advert to his own story of his attention to publick business, relative to the offices of Captain of the Guard and Lt. Governor—and to conclude with relating an observation of a very pious clergyman with whom I happened to be in company, with others, when some remarks were made by a lady on a person of notorious infamous character—which induced the benevolent and credulous Parson to make this reply to the lady—"You must certainly be under a mistake, madam, with respect to that gentleman—'tis past all doubt he is a very *honest* man, for he told me so HIMSELF."

* *I intend to follow exactly the directions herein contained for the managing of Hemp the present year.*

* *Why ought not this circumstance to be attended to in water-rotting flax.*

PARIS, December 20.

[illegible] is the custom of the Indian Embassadors to receive company of condition and respectability every Thursday, at the Hotel Rue Bergere, formerly in occupation of Mr. Necker. Their deportment is distinguished by a dignity and graciousness of manners, which render them very popular.

The principal, or chief, of the Embassy, is Mouhammed Derviche Kan, the Soueji's Nabob, about [illegible] years of age, and five feet [illegible] inches in height, [illegible] but very few words can French; he is decidedly very corpulent, [illegible] of pleasing address and intelligent countenance [illegible] of a mild disposition, and particularly attentive to the ladies.

The second in estimation is Aslum Aga Kan, commander of the Elephants; a much respected character, of twenty-three years of age; expressive countenance, and exceedingly pleased with attention.

The third is Mouhammed Hocceinan Kan, a venerable character of dignified and serious aspect, about 45 years of age; he is the Ambassador of business, and is esteemed a person of the first rate talents; he is a general of cavalry, and was the particular friend of Hyder Ally, who died in his arms.

There are two *nibeys*, youths, who are *sent* to partake of the honours of the commission?—The eldest is the son of the second Ambassador, and the youngest the nephew of the third. They are dressed in the *costume* of their country, and seem by their manner to have been reared to the splendor and dignity of Courts—they are nevertheless very fond of, and attentive to, children.

They have about 19 persons in their own suite, and a retinue of Royal servants; also an interpreter for each Ambassador, furnished at the Kings expence. They have the King's carriages, and every sort of attention and gratification which the country can afford to render them satisfied with their Embassy. Their attention is decided and rooted against the English, insomuch that it becomes necessary for Englishmen to be introduced as Americans, if they expect to be received with any peculiar marks of attention. The time of their staying during these visits, is from half an hour to an hour, after which they generally withdraw to some place of diversion, or private parties.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 10.

On Thursday last the house of Representatives agreed to a proposition for calling a convention of the people, to agree upon and establish a Constitution for this state, to meet at the town of Columbia on the first Tuesday of May, 1790 to consist of the same number of members as those in the legislature.

The Vine of Israelite—indeed.!

A gentleman of as very respectable family and connection, having recently fallen under many heavy and unexpected misfortunes; and as is usually the case, was presently deserted by friends, acquaintance, and relations; *Yet he was even an alien to his own mother's children*; as this unfortunate person was taking a solitary walk in the suburbs of the city, he met with a well known Israelite of this city, who accosted him thus, "My old friend you look dejected,—you seem to be full of trouble.—What has all your numerous rich relations forsaken you?" He answered, "Too true, sir, it is the case, for I am now pondering which way I shall fall on to obtain bread for my dear little family." The reply was, "Be of good chear, there is a good and kind providence that will never forsake his creatures. If you stand in need of cloathing for your little children come to my store, and take it. If you want bread come to my house, you shall be welcome." *How relations for shame, pretended friends!* What let a Jew possess those charitable and truly benevolent principles which you particularly ought to have exercised!

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

Since the votes of the electors of South-Carolina and Georgia have been known, it appears that the illustrious soldier and venerated citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON Esq. is unanimously elected first President of the United States. Ye little great ones of the world! How might the man, who floats upon the full tide of universal approbation, look down upon hereditary nobility!

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Nothing shows the propensity of the Americans, says a Republican correspondent, to monarchy, more, than their disposition to give titles to all our officers of government. Honourable and Esquire have become as common in America, as Captain in France,—Count in Germany,—or any Lord in Italy—Scipio was Scipio in the Senate of Rome, and Hannibal was Hannibal in the Republic of Carthage.—No title could have heightened that could have added to the respect or splendor of their names. The titles of Grace,—Worship,—Majesty,—Holiness,—Highness,—Mightiness, &c. are all nothing but little and big bones, which are thrown at the bull-dogs in power in Europe, to keep them from biting off the heads of their subjects. In the United States we have nothing to fear from our rulers,—therefore let us not affront them, nor degrade ourselves by ascribing to them the attributes of the Gods, lest they raise them above the obligations of their creation.

A gentleman arrived in the North Carolina, Capt. Hallock, in 35 days from Bilboa, informs us that a report was there current, that the King of Great Britain had sent a message to his parliament, recommending a reconciliation with the United States, and that the Prince of Wales had been appointed his successor; but Mr. Pitt had resigned in disgust; and that it was generally supposed that Mr. Fox would be appointed in his stead.

BOSTON, March 9.

The following is given to us by a person of character for its authenticity, however, we do not vouch: About a time since a man belonging to Beverly, who had been killing a hog, stepped into his house, and had a large knife in his hand, he was sitting upon the table, swinging his left leg, and a small child; he then left the room; his wife who was present at the time he laid down his knife, having occasion for some water went to fetch it, and left the child abovementioned in the room, together with a small cat, who lay in the cradle; as soon as the woman (who was mother to both the children) had left the room the eldest child ran to the table, and getting hold of the knife, he went to the cradle and cut the infant's throat from ear to ear: As soon as he had done this he ran out to the well, calling his mama, saying baby's bloody, mama!" this so frightened the woman that she instantly let go the handle of the windlass, without considering what the was about, and ran into the house, where she found the infant in abovementioned; the then went to look for her other child, and found him lying breathless by the side of the well. This misfortune was occasioned by the child's being within reach of the windlass handle, at the time the woman left go, by which it received a blow on the head, which in an instant put a period to its existence. These are the circumstances which our correspondent relates; whether they are, in part, or altogether true, we shall probably be enabled soon to inform our readers.

NORTHAMPTON, April 1.

The following is a list of votes given in this town on Monday last for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, viz.

For Governor,

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	131
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	10

For Lieutenant-Governor,

Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq.	118
SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	15

For Senators,

Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	141
Geo. WILLIAM SHEPARD,	149
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	108
MOSES BLISS, Esq.	103

List of votes given in, in the following towns, at their last meeting, for a Federal Representative, viz.

Northampton—for Mr. Sedgwick 142—for Mr. Lyman 13.

Hadley—for Mr. Sedgwick, upwards of 40—For Mr. Lyman 13.

Hatfield—Mr. Sedgwick 46—Mr. Lyman 13.

Goshen—Mr. Sedgwick 20—Mr. Lyman 6.

Westhampton—Mr. Sedgwick 30—Mr. Lyman 4.

Williamsburgh—Mr. Sedgwick 9—Mr. Lyman 13.

Southampton—Mr. Sedgwick 61—Mr. Lyman 10—Mr. Whiting 1.

Easthampton—Mr. Sedgwick 24—Mr. Lyman 6.

West-Springfield—Mr. Sedgwick 13—Mr. Lyman 147.

Westfield—Mr. Sedgwick 66—Mr. Lyman 25—Mr. Fowler 31.

Southwick—Mr. Sedgwick 15—Mr. Lyman 10—1. Whiting 8—Col Lyman 3.

Affield, Mr. Sedgwick 2, Mr. Lyman 14.

Springfield, Mr. Sedgwick 21, Mr. Lyman 127.

Wilbraham, Mr. Sedgwick 9, Mr. Lyman 50.

Longmeadow, Mr. Sedgwick 12, Mr. Lyman 65.

Greenfield, Mr. Sedgwick 13, Mr. Lyman 19.

Belchertown, Mr. Sedgwick 49. Mr. Lyman 25.

Chesterfield, Mr. Sedgwick 30, Mr. Williams 3.

Blanford, Mr. Sedgwick 25, Mr. Lyman 15.

Deerfield, Mr. Sedgwick 38, Mr. Lyman 1.

Whately, Mr. Sedgwick 4, Mr. Lyman 32.

Bernardston, Mr. Sedgwick 9, Mr. Lyman 29.

Cummington, Mr. Sedgwick 9, Mr. Skinner 2.

Montague, Mr. Sedgwick 25.

South-Hadley, Mr. Sedgwick 9. Mr. Lyman 43.

Amherst, Mr. Sedgwick 13, Mr. Lyman 32.

Pelham, Mr. Sedgwick 1, Mr. Lyman 50.

Northfield, Mr. Sedgwick, 29.

Norwich, Mr. Sedgwick 13. Mr. Lyman 3.

Chester, Mr. Sedgwick 3, Mr. Lyman 7.

Monson, Mr. Sedgwick 19, Mr. Lyman 70.

Palmer, Mr. Sedgwick 2. Mr. Lyman 52.

Granby, Mr. Sedgwick 2, Mr. Lyman 30.

Ludlow, Mr. Lyman 62.

Shelburne—Mr. Sedgwick 7—Mr. Lyman 45.

In the county of Berkshire, Mr. SEDGWICK has a majority of 465 votes, for Federal Representative.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

Description of the New Buildings for the reception of the new Congress.

The southern front, towards broad street, is composed of a plain arched basement, which likewise bounds the East and West sides of the building, and forms a flagged walk for the recreation and convenience of the citizens.

The basement are rustic columns, supporting Doric pilasters, which form a grand balcony with a furniture [illegible] of lines, &c. &c.

The [illegible] is composed of ornamented figures [illegible] with a pediment, on which [illegible] is surmounted with a glory, appears [illegible] carrying thirteen arrows [illegible] A small though elegant [illegible] of the edifice.

[illegible] through any part of the [illegible] second spacious hall or area, which [illegible] as roofed by a brass [illegible] of [illegible] gilt, and the roof [illegible] the ceiling [illegible] the Senate Chamber, [illegible] and the Chamber.

The Senate Chamber is [illegible] feet square, and 15 in height, [illegible] convenient fire-places, and is neatly wainscoted [illegible] plain except the fan and 13 flames in the ceiling. The Lobby, Audience Chamber, [illegible] are all contrived, as are the stairs which lead [illegible] to the two galleries, erected in this [illegible] for spectators.

The Representative apartment, which is the most [illegible] of all, is most entitled to the name of *Federal Hall*: it is an oblong room, ends some what octagonal, [illegible] feet. This room comprehends [illegible] and principal; the principal part is 6 large windows, [illegible] feet high, to the West; with semi-circular pediments. Several Ionick columns and pilasters, fluted and [illegible] are properly arranged [illegible] the principal [illegible]. On the South side the two galleries, [illegible] for spectators, have a fine effect—and [illegible] Nation and the President's chair with [illegible] projecting into the centre of the room, [illegible] the seats for the 59 Representatives. On the [illegible] of the North end are several trophies and other emblematical fancy figures together with the [illegible] of the United States; but as they are not yet completed, it is not in our power to give any account of the [illegible] of them.

The whole composition is most admirably contrived for the purpose for which it is intended. It is an object which [illegible] something more considerable [illegible] than [illegible] the [illegible] of Europe and [illegible]. The style is bold, simple and regular [illegible] from [illegible], large and distinct; the transitions [illegible] and simply marked and we think the whole [illegible] of grandeur.

The great [illegible] made to the Legislature of South-Carolina, to [illegible] sums of that state amount to 239,000 [illegible], [illegible] included.

ERRATA.—In the [illegible] of the poetry in the last page, for *Beauty* read *Sweetness*.

Mr. [illegible]

IN the Massachusetts Magazine for February, I met with the following *Sonnet*, under the signature of [illegible] and [illegible].

"My [illegible] is [illegible] alone are;
My [illegible] is for every care;
My [illegible] merely was [illegible] you see,
Where [illegible], [illegible], and worth agree."

As the following [illegible] may probably, through the medium of your paper, meet the eyes of *Laura* and *Julia*, you will oblige me by inserting it in your paper.

Address to Miss *MARIA* and *JULIA*.

IN BEED [illegible] but to restrain,
The [illegible] will be all in vain.
Go [illegible] celestial, call'd the fool,
Dislike the [illegible] of the whole;
For [illegible] vital flame;
Unchaining [illegible] though all the frame.
Then, [illegible] will [illegible] dread repose
A perfect [illegible] disparts diffuse.

As [illegible] upon [illegible] the aspiring smoke,
As gentle breezes [illegible] provoke,
So [illegible] mourning tend,
To [illegible] to his end,
To [illegible] fixed by fate,
But [illegible] dilate.
Yet [illegible] MAN,
Not [illegible] late to scan.

But [illegible] speak the truth,
Its [illegible] scandal heart,
Or [illegible] *art?*
Be [illegible] suspicions bear,
Nor [illegible] sincere;
But [illegible] incense rise,
While [illegible] *the happy prize.*

[illegible] your humble servant, N. H.

N. B. [illegible] is used in the first instance, as it [illegible] synonimous with *motive*; but in the last, [illegible] *silence*.

Northampton, April 3d 1789.

TO be sold at public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday the 11th of May next, at the house of the subscriber in Newfield, [illegible] of *John Berry*, late of New-Salem deceased, [illegible] will raise the sum of *eighteen pounds, fifteen [illegible] for peace.*

[illegible] BERRY, Executor.

New-Salem, [illegible]

family rely in the particular [illegible] prompt honesty without disguise, are his known charac-

[illegible] ed round the country, [illegible] have been employed to [illegible] merged to [illegible] on all sides, that he loses sight of [illegible] political [illegible]