ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said Department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs:—

AND FURTHERMORE, That the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said Department in such manner, as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said Department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from the office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy, have the charge & custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said Department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said Department, shall before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, to be appointed in consequence of this Act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers, in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—August 7, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a citizen in any particular Town or District.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That all persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, who before the tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, resided or dwelt within any town or district in the then Province of the Massachusetts Bay, for the space of one year, not having been warned to depart therefrom according to law, or who, since the same tenth day of April, have obtained the approbation of the town or district as a general meeting of the inhabitants, for his dwelling there, or who have obtained a legal settlement in such town or district, by birth, marriage or otherwise, and have not afterwards gained a settlement elsewhere, this, or some other of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of the same town or district, to every intent and purpose whatever. And every person being a citizen of this Commonwealth, who shall be seized of an estate of freehold, in any particular town or district, of the clear annual income of three pounds, and shall reside thereon, or within the same town or district, occupying and improving the same, in person, for the space of two whole years, or who after the age of twenty-one years, shall reside and pay a town tax for the term of five years successively, or shall reside in such town or district for the space of two years successively, without being warned to depart the same in manner hereafter provided, shall be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same town or district.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That any citizen of this Commonwealth, who shall have and obtain the vote of any town or district at a regular meeting, to be admitted and received an inhabitant thereof, shall from and after the passing such vote, in case such citizen shall there reside and dwell, be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That every woman by intermarrying with an inhabitant of any town or district, shall by such marriage be deemed and taken to be an inhabitant of the same town or district with her husband; and children born in wedlock, at the time of their birth, and afterwards, shall be deemed and taken as inhabitants of the same town or district with their parents; and children otherwise born, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants with the mother, until they shall have obtained a legal settlement or habitancy in some other town or district; but no person shall have more than one place of legal settlement at one and the same time, but upon obtaining a new place of settlement, shall be deemed and taken voluntarily to have relinquished any former one.

Provided always, That no person committed to prison or law fully detained in any town or district, or who shall come or be sent for nursing, education or support, or to learn any trade or mistery, or who shall come or be sent to any Physician or Surgeon, to be cured of any disorder, shall by remaining in such town or district for any length of time, in consequence thereof, obtain a settlement therein.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person shall come into any town or district within this Commonwealth to reside, not entitled to habitancy by the qualifications before recited in this act, the Selectmen of such town or district shall be, and they are hereby empowered to warn such persons to depart the limits of such town or district.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That the method of warning a person to depart from any town or district, shall be in writing, under the hands and seals of the Selectmen or the major part of them, in substance as follows, viz.

ss.
To either of the Constables of the town of in said County. Greeting.

SEAL.

YOU are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, directed to warn and give notice unto A. B. of in the County of labourer, (or a transient person as the case may be) who has lately come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the town's consent therefor, that he (or she) depart the limits thereof (with their child ren and others under their care, if such they have) within fifteen days. And of this precept with your doings thereon, you are to make return into the office of the Clerk of the town (or district) within twenty days next coming, that such further proceedings may be had in the premises, as the law directs.

Given under our hands and seals at aforesaid, this day of A. D.

Selectmen of

And the mode of service shall be by reading or delivering a copy of the precept to the person ordered to depart, or by leaving a copy of such precept at his or her last and usual place of abode; and it shall be the duty of the town or district clerk, to make a record of the warrant, and the return of the Constable made thereon, in the town book.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That all former laws for fixing or determining the habitancy or settlement of citizens touching settlements hereafter to be obtained, be, and hereby are repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1789.

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

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 23, 1789.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy.

Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The *Druid*.—No. 4.

I Promised in my last that I would treat of *zeal*, both true and false. I shall attempt to perform it in this paper. I have observed that beauty and goodness have a necessary influence to engage the heart and its feelings, when they are clearly perceived and understood. This, however, when referred to a religious zeal, would go rather to regulate the quantity or measure, than to delineate the kind. Sincerity in every enterprise or duty, naturally creates a zeal and fervency of spirit, in proportion to its importance and the possession it has taken of the feelings. On the other hand, pusillanimity is the clearest indication, and the most unfailable proof of sincerity. Every person may find a competent definition of this zeal or engagedness, by looking into his own bosom. A *well directed* zeal is no doubt an essential ingredient in the character of a religious man. Such are the beauty and grandeur of the objects on which his feelings are exercised, that to contemplate them without emotion, is inconsistent with their nature, and of course contrary to his duty.—They are then only regarded aright, when they rouse and interest the mind, and when they warm and kindle the affections. On the other hand, because the human mind is liable to be *inflamed* by many causes that are only indirectly, or perhaps not at all concerned with religion, and which give birth to a *false* and *superstitious* zeal, it becomes necessary to guard the just and *rational fervour* of piety against the *counterfeit* appearances of it.

There are some philosophers to be sure, who object against all warmth and zeal in religion. They tell you that it is *reasonable*, and therefore should not be *passionate*. It is to exercise *the understanding*, and not the *affections*. However it is very easy to discern that this is not a just way of reasoning. The passions and affections do not of necessity destroy or counteract reason & understanding, but when properly directed, greatly assist, and sometimes refine them. I proceed—Every one knows what it is to be roused, to be engaged, and to be warmed with objects that are great, beautiful and interesting. He knows what it is to be animated with desire, to be elevated with delight, and to be employed with ardour in the pursuit of them. He feels perhaps his happiness to be connected with, and dependent on them; and therefore seeks and defends them with spirit & zeal. Let him *change* but the object, and he will have an image of what I am speaking of. But it is time to design rate this *true* zeal. Take the following then as some of its essential properties.

1st. It is the part of *true* zeal to know and understand perfectly the object upon which it exercises itself.—This is no doubt the meaning of a zeal that is *according to knowledge*. It implies that the object is understood, and perceived to make a part of its duty and happiness. It will be employed in those duties, and exercised on those occations that are warranted by reason, and perhaps other proper rules of its government. Our having therefore a *true* zeal, implies that we are well acquainted with the object of it, and exert ourselves in its cause in a manner consistent with it.

2d. Another property of it is, that as the object of it must be well known and understood, so also the zeal for it should *spring* from laudable motives and just principles. It is evident that zeal upon any subject may be derived from principles that would in recti tude and perhaps impious.

3d. It should also bear a proper *proportion* to its object taken *at large*. It should be commensurate with the greatness and excellence of the object on which it is exercised. It is said that moral beauty infinitely exceeds that of any feminine and exterior thing. It certainly does so. When I say that a zeal which terminates on religion ought to bear some proportion to its value and importance, although it is not sufficiently precise; yet it implies that the interest of the object should be the supreme and ruling principle of pleasure and action. This is perhaps the only measure that will entitle our zeal and affection to be esteemed *sincere*. It is certain, however, that the human mind has no certain standard of *sensibility* and *passion* that will suit all men. A comparison between that which terminates on religion, and that which terminates on other things, must be the only criterion.

4th. A *true* zeal will be *universal*, or it will reach to every duty. We often see men who are very lax in many important duties, discover nevertheless a great share of zeal for some particular practises, in themselves very little essential. The *ornice* and the *cumnin* of morality only, are the grand land marks of their systems. We sometimes see a man charitable enough in one instance of opinion or practice, and very oppressive and unjust in another totally unimportant—diligent in public, yet shamefully negligent in private—resolutely zealous in the defence of some orthodox opinions, and yet very defective in spirit and principle. *True* zeal embraces and defends all duties.

5th. Another property of it is, that it is regular and limited. I chuse to place this after the two former, to guard against their abuse by excess. For although it is necessary that zeal should be universal, and bear a proportion to the general body of religion, yet it is necessary that its exertions should be limited, and its exercise *regular*. There is also a proportion which it should bear to the *whole*, and a proportion that it should bear to the *parts*. *True* zeal comprehends them both. It carefully distinguishes between the several objects, or rather the several parts of the one grand objection which it is exercised, and gives to every one its due weight, and its proper degree of passion and exertion. That man would be laughed at deservedly who would contend as strenuously for a *narrow-base* as for a valuable *estate*. A just and rational zeal never spends itself on all parts of duty alike, or to the same degree. Because among them there is clearly a proportion which reason and religion require us to observe. But in their proper places, and to a proper degree they all partake of it.

6th. Another essential property or attribute is, if I mistake not, *charity*. Whenever it expresses itself, it confults the merits of the cause before it, and makes no violent attack upon the opinions or tenets of others.—As the animation and sincerity of a christian should be able to support him against the violence and opposition of others in the discharge of his duty, so it ought not to *transport* him with the foolish and impious purpose of bending violently the opinions and practises of others to his own standard.—If that were not the case, rage and animosity would soon supplant charity and *benevolence*. Zeal however is not inactive, but resolute and public spirited.

7th. The last property of it which I shall mention, and which is nearly allied to the former, is, that it pursues *lawful ends* by *lawful means*. Thus I have with much haste, and I fear with great incorrectness, attempted to explain, in some measure, the nature of a *just* zeal. In my next I will endeavour to guard against its two counterfeits, bigotry and enthusiasm with some degree of accuracy and minuteness.

EPAMINONDAS.

HAMBURGH, June 2.

They write from Copenhagen, that on the 27th ult. three Russian men of war set sail for the Northern Ocean; and that the Russian fleet, consisting of twenty sail, is put to sea at Revel.

They write from Copenhagen dated the 30th of May, that 27 Russian men of war, one frigate, and a brigantine have sailed for the North Sea. Another Russian fleet of 20 ships has also sailed from Revel.

VIENNA, May 30.

Intelligence has been received that the Grand Visir, with an army of 100,000 men, has left Rutchuck, and is advancing along the banks of the Danube, towards Cladova, in Servia.

Advice has been received from Moldavia, that the Russians have abandoned their recent acquisition at Gallacz, and have burnt that town to the ground.

WELLINGTON, (England) July 23.

It being now a wet season for hay, I request the following method may be recommended to the farmers in general, in order to make their hay serviceable to their cattle, horses, &c. No person, where hay has been cut a long time, and received much damage thereby, should put it together made dry, and the water quite out of it, and when putting together, take to every 30 weight of hay, one pound and a quarter of salt, and throw it into the rick or hay-mow, as often as you can, so that all the hay may receive the virtue from it. In the winter, the grazier will see the good effects of the cattle, &c. liking the hay, and even giving it the preference to other. Wishing well to the public, I remain, N. W.

LONDON, June 26.

THE King of Sweden has accomplished a revolution in the government of that kingdom more safe than could have been expected, when we consider him as involved in a war with Denmark, in which too he has hitherto had the worst. Many of the noblesse are still refractory, but he has contrived to do without them, and realize the proverb, "give an inch and he'll take an ell." The constitution of 1772, is now totally changed, although solemnly declared & sworn to be perpetual.

The Turks, undismayed by all their repeated defeats, loffes and disasters, are again advancing with solemn pace and stern countenance, driving their combined foes before them into their respective strong holds and fortresses. The new young Sultan will probably give something of a decisive complexion to the war in this campaign.

Yesterday morning advices were received from Hamburg, confirming the intelligence, that Admiral Wrangel has put to sea from Carlscroone, with thirty men of war, great part of which are line of battle ships, from 66 to 100 guns. The Admiral was proceeding up the Baltic, towards the Coast of Finland, in order to make a cruize in such a situation as to block up the port of Revel, and to prevent the squadron from Cronstadt forming a junction with the Russian fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen; in such case, one engagement may settle the fate of this year's campaign by sea.

We may consider Bender as now in the hands of the Russians. General Kaminsky, to whom the siege of it was committed, has conducted it in such a manner, that it was in his power to take possession of it whenever he pleased after the first three weeks. But by a singular instance of self-denial, he was resolved to wait the arrival of Prince Potemkin, that he might have the honour of completing the conquest of this important fortress.

The Poles have a new cause of complaint against Russia. The Empress had promised them, that no more of her troops should enter the territory of the republic; and she even declined the permission offered by the Diet to let 500 Russians pass at a time through the territory of Poland, lying between Russia and Turkey.

But notwithstanding this promise on the part of the Empress, a whole army of Russians lately marched through Polish Ukraine, to make head against the Sophikirt, who gives out that he he is going to cross the Danube to succour Bender, and recover Oczakow.

How this step of the Empress will be relished by the Court of Berlin we know not; but we fear that the consequence of this step will be felt in Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Abo, Sweden May 29.

"Last night a courier passed through this place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers, with the news of an action having taken place between the Russians and the Swedes, in which the former had 500 men killed on the spot, the Sweeds lost only 19. A baggage magazine belonging to the Russians was burnt."

FRANKFORT, June 9.

The main body of the Prussian army is exceedingly numerous: Its right wing covers Selisia, and its left extends as far as Orsova. It is estimated that the Turkish infantry amount to 196,000 men and the cavalry 100,000.

The grand Ottoman army assembled near Widen, appears disposed to enter Wallachia.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* June 19.

The extensive emigration lately taken place from Derry, ought to be considered of alarming consequence to the future prosperity of this kingdom. The plea of necessity, from want of employ, certainly does not exist at present, as a reason for emigrating, since very few idle handsare now to be found through the interior parts of Ireland. Some very flattering lures, therefore, to entice persons to quit their native land, and seek their fortunes in a distant clime, must be held out by artful and designing persons, who are in all likelihood, scattered through many parts of the country, for the purpose of infatuating the poor people with notions of acquiring lands and riches across the Atlantic. It is incumbent, therefore, on the gentlemen of fortune, and more particularly on the mercantile part of the nation, to counteract the schemes of such destructive emissaries, and to extend every encouragement possible to the lowerorders of the people in their respective districts, in order to wean them from a pursuit so inimical to the rising welfare of Ireland.

CHARLESTON, August 15.

On Thursday his Excellency Charles Pinckney, Esq. took the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, before the Judges of the Superior Court; after which, the Honorable Judges Grimke, Waties & Drayton, and other officers of court, had the same oath administered to them respectively.

August 19. We are informed there will be a general review on the 17th of September, of the Charleston incorporated, battalion of artillery, and two city regiments of militia. A complete new stand of small arms are daily expected from France for the artillery, the pattern a musket, being already arrived, and is esteemed as compleat a piece of workmanship as ever came from Europe.

We hear that as soon as the militia of this state is properly organized by the Congress, that a gentleman in this city purposes to establish an academy to instruct youth in the art of gunnery, fortification, engineering, &c. and that the young gentlemen, sons of the officers of the Charleston incorporated battalion of artillery will be his first pupils.

CARLISLE, July 29.

On Saturday last a child about 5 or 6 years old being in a meadow in Newtown township, was bit by a copper headed viper snake betwixt the great and next toe; before the child could be got to the house it fainted away, though but a small distance, and in three hours after expired.—There was very little swelling to be seen nothing but a black speak appeared where bitten.

FREDERICK, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Cumberland.

"There has lately happened a most melancholy affair within a few miles of us, and which verifies what your brother Armstrong has said, that

"*Some have died for Love—and some run mad—*
"*And some with desperate hands themselves have slain.*"

"Were I capable of connecting the whole, as it ought to be done, from the beginning to the end of the catastrophe, it would furnish as good a subject for a Tragedy, with very little addition, as many which are said to be founded in truth.—P——— H———, a young man of unblemished morals and character, was against his consent, lately married to a young woman, in this neighbourhood: He had, for two or three years before constantly solicited one T———'s daughter but could not gain her consent, although distractedly fond of her; and, it is said, in order to indispose her, if possible, he went and *feigned* love to another girl, who took him at his word—that on this, T———'s daughter agreed to have him; but old Mr. H———, (father of the young man) insisted with great honesty on his taking the other girl. Here, the struggle the young fellow underwent, between obedience to his parents and his love for the first sweetheart, is amazing. However, a day was appointed for his marriage, although against his own inclination: Upon which he contrived matters so as to give T———'s daughter notice, that instead of going to marry the other, he would give them the slip, and come the same day and marry her—She, it is said, was accordingly ready to receive him; but, alas! he was too narrowly watched, by his and the other girl's friends; his father, to whom he was remarkable obedient, protesting he would never own him as his son, if he did not marry her whose consent he had first gained.—He was married, (avowing, it is said, that he never would abide with, or love her, as his wife) and with all possible reluctance.

"He pined for about two or three weeks; but, impatient with that slow method of quiting this life, he applied the fatal rope, and was found, in that condition, so low as to *rest upon his knees*, within three weeks of the time of his unfortunate marriage."

NEW YORK, September 3.

The President has been pleased to appoint Andrew Elliott, Esq. Co-register to the United States in the room of Mr. Hutchins, deceased. Mr. Elliott is a gentleman of superior abilities and has extensive knowledge of the western territory. *Mora. Post.*

A letter from Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 29, says:—"Mrs. Washington the mother of our President, died this afternoon."

Monday 3 o'clock, P. M. the Hon. Major-General Lincoln, the Hon. Cyrus Griffin, and Col. David Humphreys, Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States for treating with the southern nations of Indians, sailed from this city for Georgia.

Nootowaka, a chief of the Cherokee nation is a passenger with the Commissioners.

Every movement in this business has been marked with the most decided promptitude and dispatch. The bill providing for the supplies is short and comprehensive. As soon as it was compleated, the appointments were made. Two days constant and close application were given by the President and Senate in conferring upon, and arranging this important business.—General Lincoln received notice of his appointment on Tuesday evening of last week, and sat out the next day for this city—he arrived here late on Saturday evening, and on Monday the commissioners sailed. This is doing business—thus is the public service expedited, and the public money saved by a wise, an industrious, and patriotic Supreme Executive.

BOSTON, September 10.

Last Tuesday afternoon, SENTENCE of DEATH was pronounced against *William Dennifze, William Smith* and *Rachel Wall*, who were severally convicted of High Way Robbery at the Supreme Court, holden in this town: the sentence was pronounced by Chief, Justice Cushing.

If the British paragraphs say true, the kingdom of France is in a most convulsed and unhappy situation, by the height of political dissensions, bordering upon the horrors of a *civil war*, with fell *famine* in the rear.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

At the town-meeting held here on Tuesday for election of Representatives, the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz.—John Jenckes Esq. Jabez Brown Esq. Benjamin Bourne, Esq. and Amasa Gray, Esq.

At this meeting a vote was passed, appointing a Committee to draft a petion to the Congress of the United States, praying that the vessels of the citizens of this State may be exempted from the foreign Tonage Duty—and goods shipped from this State from the foreign Impost, for such time, and under such regulations, as they in their wisdom shall deem meet.—The Committee is to report this Day, at 3 o'clock, to which time the meeting stands adjourned.

Article from a Correspondent.

In the gloomy periods of the late arduous war, the enemies to American freedom insultingly vociferated, "*What think you of the Congress now?*"—Without intending a similar insult, a freeman of this state asks his fellow-citizens, "*What think ye now of paper money, of nocturnal conventions?*"—It will not be controlled, that at the late inferior court for Washington county, the incidental expences accruing were adjusted at *Eighteen pounds*, and forfeiture—Conventions *in the Dark* have abounded—Heaven grant we may speedily be favoured with ONE by *day-light*—ONE, on which the sun shall shed its benign rays, and light us into the haven of *Union* and *Security*.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.

Besides the Regiment and Troop of Horse reviewed by Maj. Gen. Shepard, with his suite on Monday of last week, as mentioned in our last, on Tuesday following were reviewed at Belchertown, Col. Mattoon's Regiment of Militia, with Capt. Davenport's Troop of Independent Horse, and Maj. Lyman's Independent Company of Artillery. On Wednesday at Northfield, Col. Mayo's Regiment of Militia. On Thursday, at Greenfield, Col. Strebbin's Regiment of Militia, with Capt. Moor's Troop of Independent Volunteer Horse, and Maj. Steven's Volunteer Company of Independent Artillery. On Friday, at Charlemont, Col. Taylor's Regiment of Militia, with a Volunteer detachment of Artillery. The whole tribute of compliment due to each corps of individual is not to be expected from a news-paper—indeed we can hardly speak to public intellect the disparity and celerity of the Major-General, which could not fail to remind us of the Roman Laconic observation of, *Veni vidi vici*, or the swift, prompitude and alertness of the subordinate officers and men. We should however do injustice to the public opinion, not less than to our own feelings, did we fail to observe, that a spirit of emulation to improve and perpetuate a National Militia seemed to pervade every class of citizens, and displayed great lustre during the course of the week—And cannot fail from principles of competition to produce lasting benefits to society, and raise the Massachusetts Militia to the zenith of tactical perfection—impressing the present and future ages with the truth of the theorems, that disciplined Militia supercede the necessity of standing armies.

Mr. Butler,

Please to insert the following Query, &c.

"THERE are, few virtuous women who are not weary of their profession"—is a maxim extracted from a Lady's pocker-book, and thrown us in the Massachusetts Magazine for May last.

Query—Does finding "*Ovid's Art of Love*," a favourite book, with the professedly virtuous of that sex, in the least tend to prove the validity of the above maxim?

JUVENIS.

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†‡† A few copies of the History of the late Insurrections, by GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. for sale at this Office.

A FEW GOOD

Rum Hogsheads,

suitable for cyder, to be Sold
By DAVENPORT & M'LEAN.
Northampton, Sept. 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Rowe, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and county tax, for the years 1784, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89, and in a minister tax for 1788 & 89, as follows, viz.

	State tax.			town & comp.			minist.	
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Edward Upham	0	6	3	2	0	18	11	3	2	3	3
James Upham	0	4	11	4	0	11	6	1	2	1	0
Obed Foot	0	4	10	3	0	11	6	1	0	9	1
S. Rogers, jun.	0	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	10	1
Goodale	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2	1
Wench	0	0	8	3	0	7	4	0	1	2	1
Aldrich	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	7	0
Fullam's grant	1	1	6	2	3	10	8	0	8	3	0
Brooks & Bigelow						0	2	9	1		
Joel Dutton	0	0	10	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	3
Benja. Fift	0	1	6	1	0	4	7	1	0	5	3
Samuel Pearce					0	4	1	1			
Jonas Leonard	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	3
Elisha Porter, Esq	0	1	0	1	0	5	11	1	1	3	3
Smith	0	6	2	2	0	19	9	1	2	1	2
Oliver Wilder	0	1	3	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	2
Cahoon	0	4	1	0	0	16	1	0	2	2	0
Richard Green	0	0	3	3	0	1	9	1	0	4	0
Eller Makepeace					0	16	8	2			
Jesse Marks					0	4	11	1			
Jonas Upham					0	1	7	0			
Noah Bliss					0	1	8	0			
Abel Clary	0	2	4	2	0	5	5	0	1		
E. Mattoon, Esq.					0	9	4	2			
Jason Wright	0	3	4	0	0	8	3	0			
A. Singletary, Esq					0	9	4	2			
Reuben Parker	0	6	3	6	0	12	5	2	6	7	1
—— Beemen	0	0	4	2	0	1	10	3	0	11	2
Capt. P. Brown	0	10	0	0	0	3	11	2	2	4	0
R. Ingersol, jun.	0	7	6	0							
Ebenezah Hodges	0	10	0	0							
Barna Blackmore	0	3	8	0							
T. Barrowman	0	1	8	0							
Jason Wright	0	3	4	0							
John Crowford	0	6	6	0							
Dr. M. Heaton	0	3	11	0	0	2	4	1			
Nathan Wood	0	1	2	1	0	0	8	3			
Dennis' grant	0	2	4	2	0	1	5	1			

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 16th day of November next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Ambrose Potter, in said Rowe, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

NATHAN WHEELER, Collector for 1787.
ARCHIBALD THOMAS, for 85 & 86.
JOSEPH NASH, for 86.
ISAAC LANKTON, for 87.
JONATHAN WHITE, for 88 & 89.

Rowe, August 27, 1789.