CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

An ACT for establishing the SALARIES of the Executive OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT, with their ASSISTANTS and CLERKS.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the officers hereafter mentioned, the following annual salaries, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States:—To the Secretary of the Treasury three thousand five hundred dollars,—to the Secretary in the Department of State, three thousand five hundred dollars—to the Secretary in the Department of War, three thousand dollars—to the Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand dollars—to the Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars—to the Treasurer, two thousand dollars—to the Register, twelve hundred and fifty dollars—to the Governour of the Western Territory, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department, two thousand dollars—to the three Judges of the Western Territory, each eight hundred dollars—to the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen hundred dollars—to the Chief Clerk in the Department of State, eight hundred dollars—to the Chief Clerk in the Department of War, six hundred dollars—to the Secretary of the Western Territory, seven hundred and fifty dollars—to the principal Clerk of the Auditor, six hundred dollars—to the principal Clerk of the Treasurer, six hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the heads of the three Departments first abovementioned, shall appoint such Clerks therein respectively as they shall find necessary, and the salary of said Clerks respectively shall not exceed the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

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

Approved—*Sept.* 11, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 15.

A GRAND committee of the National Assembly has already made its report of the order to be adopted in the establishment of the new Constitution.

The heads are as follow:

Article I. The sole object of every Government is the maintenance of the rights of men;—whence it follows that Government must be constantly reminded of this end, by a declaration of their natural and inalienable rights.

II. Monarchical Government being calculated to maintain these rights, is for that reason adopted by the French nation; it is adapted to a large community; it is necessary for the happiness of France. The declaration of the principles of such a Government should immediately follow that of the rights of man.

III. It results from the principles of the Monarchy, that the nation, to secure its rights, has conceded particular privileges to the Monarch; the Constitution, therefore, should declare with precision the reciprocal rights of both.

IV. The Assembly should begin by declaring the rights of the French nation:—Then the rights of the King.

V. The rights of the nation and the King existing only for the happiness of the people who compose the nation, naturally lead to an examination of the rights of citizens.

VI. It being impossible individually to assemble the French nation, it ought to be represented. The mode of representation, therefore, and the privileges of its representatives, should be specified.

VII. From the concurrence of the powers of the nation and the King, result the institution and execution of laws: It must be determined therefore, in what manner these laws shall be established and then in what mode they shall be carried into execution.

VIII. Laws have for their object the general administration of the kingdom, the actions and property of the citizens.

The execution of laws, which respect the general administration, require Provincial and Municipal Assemblies: We must inquire therefore what should be the organization of the Provincial Assemblies, and how the Municipal Assemblies shall be constituted.

IX The executions of the laws concerning the property and actions of citizens, demands the institution of a judicial power: The Assembly must determine to whom this must be confided; and next the obligatory duties, and limits of this judicial power—*[A mortal blow to the Aristocratick power, and scandalous abuses at the Parliaments!]*

X. For the execution of the laws, and the defence of the kingdom, the establishment of a publick force is necessary: We must determine the principles on which it is to be directed.—*[Probably by a Militia Bill, as in England.]*

The following are said to be some of the subordinate points.

That the National Assembly shall be composed of two Houses of Parliament: *[The committee all agreed in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of Parliament shall be organized—some are of opinion that the King should have the power to nominate the members of the first, in the same manner as the British House of Lords is treated.]*

That the States General should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the King shall have the Treasury of the State under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

[If this formed, the Constitution will make the People free, and the King more happy.]

The Marquis de la Fayette charmed the National Assembly on Friday (10th) with an eloquent and sensible harrangue on the necessity of new-modelling the Constitution. M. Lally was so delighted with the speech, that he exclaimed—"The gallant Marquis speaks of liberty with the same spirit that he *fought* for it on the plains of America."

SPEECH *of the* Count de LALLY TOLLENDAL, *on the day that* M. NECKER'S *Dismission and* Banishment *were announced to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. *—It is so replete with patriotick Sentiments, Truth and Eloquence, and expresses so justly the sentiments of the* FRENCH NATION, *that we needest hesitate to pronounce it a* State Paper.

MR. PRESIDENT,

"ONE of the most fatal mischiefs that the enemies of a state can draw upon an empire, is to compel the citizens to overstep the bounds of that moderation, within which they are anxious to remain.

"I here call every citizen to witness the spirit of peace and justice which has hitherto presided, in my discourses; nor is it my intention to deviate from that spirit in the present moment.

"We have just heard, that the conscience of the Sovereign has been surprised. I shall not repeat to you what the eloquent orators who preceded me have said on this momentous subject, but content myself with requesting your attention to a faithful picture of a few leading facts.

"I have recourse to the era of the month of August last. The laws were overturned; twenty-five millions of subjects left without a judge, and without justice; the public treasury was destitute of money and resources; all power usurped by Mobs; the People without other hope but in the States-General; yet placing no confidence in the KING'S promise for their convocation, which might be impeded at the will of faithless Ministers; and *famine* already clearing up its head.

"*Truth* reached the ear of the KING; his heart was touched with the public calamities, and he recalled the faithful Minister, who, in happier times, had given him the most unequivocal proofs of his devotion.

"At the same time resumed her course; the publick treasury filled; the laws were word *bankruptcy* is no longer heard; the orders open, and deliver up the unhappy victims to state vengeance; popular commotions, which alienated the Nation, die away in distant and unfrequent murmurs, excited only by scarcity.

"The States-General are announced, and no man doubts of their convention, when guaranteed by a virtuous Minister; and the name of the KING receives the benediction of grateful millions.

"*Famine* had been announced; but presently the seas are covered with vessels, and both hemispheres laid under contribution for our subsistence; & the anxiety, the paternal alarms of HIS MAJESTY, guided by his Minister, triumph over every impending difficulty.

"At length, in spite of innumerable obstacles and intrigues, the States-General are opened.

"The States-General are opened! What a multitude of objects in these words! What happiness did not France get sight of in these States-General!

"At first they are interrupted by some divisions; and let not a man amongst us suppose him entirely blameless. Let us rather say, that it is with the rage of antient prejudices, as with wretched mortals, who struggle on the brink of the tomb, in the very act of breathing their last sigh. Let us say, that every effort of reconciliation has been marked with the characters of justice and impartiality.

"Each day gave birth to some fresh union, to some constitutional triumph. We marched forward, and France began to breathe; and it is at this moment, that wicked counsels rob the King of a faithful servant, and the Nation of a virtuous Minister.

"Nor does this suffice: They rob us of three other Ministers, whose virtues, and love for the publick weal, merit our esteem.

"Nor does this satiate their hatred: This virtuous man is banished, is exiled, and reduced to fly like a criminal.

"But who could have stood forward his accusers?—Can it be *the Parliaments whom he has recalled*—the People whom he has fed—the publick creditors whom he has paid?

"In default of accusers, I seek for calumniators.

"I ask myself, how he could become thus suddenly a culprit? Without money he has fed an immense nation, without authority he has appeased troubles and commotions.

"I have heard him called factious. I asked myself what Minister was ever more devoted to the orders of his master, more jealous of his glory; what Minister has ever merited more benedictions from the Sovereign?

"*Members of the Convent*, it is you I interrogate this moment. Remember that day of triumph, when you precipitated yourselves in crowds upon his steps; when, after surmounting vile intrigues, you congratulated each other on seeing him more firmly established in his post than ever. Forget not that he conjured you, in the name of the King, to be submissive to his authority; to have confidence in his goodness; and when you bedewed him with your virtuous tears, was it with the insolence of a party leader that he received that homage? Did he say any thing to you, but to refrain from exercising the whole power of your rights, and in all things to act with moderation? *Members of the Commons*, and let your voice raise up to denounce him.

"Has his retreat been that of a factious man? His own family were ignorant of his departure. To ensure privacy, he pleaded a visit in the country. His servants, his friends, his relations, all were ignorant of the secret of his heart: No other heart did he make partaker of the sorrow of his disgrace.

"He hid himself from the publick affliction—he shunned every testimony of regret. The whole night was spent in alarms to seek him: he chose rather to bereave himself of every consolation, than occasion the slightest troubles by his retreat.

"The last sentiment he experienced, the last duty he imposed on himself, was still for the happiness of France. Surely, if these be not the sacred characters of virtue, it is impossible to believe in virtue.

"I do homage to established principles. Undoubtedly the King is master of the choice of his Ministers; but can we not present to him the publick opinion; and point out the choice as wish of the Nation? And if the Parliament of Paris had a right to demand the banishment of Cardinal Mazarin, has this Assembly not a well founded claim to demand the return of the most virtuous of Ministers?

"Can we not say to the King, that the virtue of a Sovereign does not alone suffice, especially in such arduous circumstances?

"I think we ought to wait upon the King, and paint to him the shame and sorrow of the Nation at seeing such a Minister fly; and who at this hour is hurrying like a guilty man over the roads of that kingdom to which he has sacrificed his hours of rest, power and health.—Above all, we should urge the Sovereign to recal him, at all events, not lose a moment in voting him an address of thanks. The Nation, whose conscience has not been surprised—whose opinion are not to plant is at least as worthy in the expression of its sentiments, as the Sovereign in the distribution of his favours."

This beautiful and just eulogium drew tears from many of the Assembly. It had its effect!

The SPEECH of MONSIEUR MORFAU DE ST. MERRY, July 29, 1789.

Electors of Paris, Citizens, Frenchmen!

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkness, and is warmed to animation by the bright beams of the sun of Liberty. The moment is of vast import, the prize is invaluable; for the noblest rights of mankind, and the happiness of millions must now or never be asserted and secured. If we succeed, future ages shall honour us as heroes, shall worship us as deities, while our immediate and immense reward is, the Salvation of our country. O! Godlike enthusiasm! The tear of joy bursts from my eyes, my full heart struggles with extacy, when I behold you all assembled in a cause worthy of yourselves—the cause of freedom. Then be strenuous, be united—yet be unshaken!

With minds enlightened, and wish hearts sincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy. Brave in character, generous in disposition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been slaves; but even then were patriots! Rejoice, ye men of virtue—ye men of honour—ye men of wisdom! The patriotism of France is no longer prejudice, it is now founded in reason, is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhuman engine of unrelenting despotism is destroyed—The Bastile is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his trust, is now no more; he has justly paid the price of his treachery: His infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that State prison live forever in your bosoms: recollect that its miserable victims were sacrificed at the altar of private malice. Alas! Yes, without justice and without appeal, your fellow-creatures, your countrymen, have languished away their lives in horrid dungeons, and through years of solitary sufferance, have had no consolation but from frenzy—no hope but death!—I must pause—for the idea of such barbarity, and of such endurance, chokes my utterance, and overcomes me.—I may it also confirm you in your duty!

My friends! It is necessary for us frequently to call to mind, that Kings are only respected as they are effectual—if they reign but for themselves, or sacrifice the public good to their private gratifications, they are to be considered as destructive monsters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A monarch possesses a factitious, but no natural superiority whatever. The original interest of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are, in conscience, no longer bound to obey him than he has merit to deserve obedience.

Our present gracious King is, indeed, moderate and conciliating, he seems to place his confidence in the affection of his fellow-citizens—he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner that he ought—but Sovereigns, from their situations, are generally revengeful, and not seldom insincere—flattery weakens their principles and pride swallows up their humanity. Besides, the best of them are but too often the dupes of designing men, and are liable to be governed by infamous women, or presumptuous Ministers—and are, for the most part, totally incapable of forming a fair estimate of their relative duties.

To prove this assertion true, we have only to consult the late pernicious councils, which had nearly induced our mild monarch to bring slaughter to this capital. It certainly was the intention of the court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by some presumptuous and slavish-minded nobleman, was to enforce submission by devastation, and to establish authority by blood. Nay, more, this horrid plan was concerted under the auspices of an exalted female fiend, & put to have been executed by illustrious assassins, and by traitorous miscreants. Yet, by the blessing of heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen disdained to massacre their brethren; but nobly joined themselves to the cause of the common country. By such conduct, they have not only covered themselves with laurels, which time can wither, but they have also taught an useful lesson to despotism, and have shaken the security of all tyrants.

But though the country has thus escaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or suppose a merit where it does not exist; let us follow the example of the ancient Britons, and withhold from our chief magistrate the power of doing evil:—let him confer benefits, but not assist chastisements—let him pardon but not condemn.

Advanced so far in the great work of national regeneration, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiousness and disorder; the enemies of the people deserve punishment; but, as men, they have a right to a fair trial. We ought indeed, at this time to be severe, and perhaps implacable; but at this time also we must be just. The first energy of a free people consists in the due enforcement of wholesome & impartial laws, without which all must be anarchy, violence, and desolation.

The administration of the laws of England is the first boast of the inhabitants of that country; yet by facilitating the mode of obtaining justice, for all ranks of men, I trust we shall go beyond them, and be as much superior to them in this respect, as I doubt not we shall be, by the possession of General freedom.

Let us then take warning from the visible decay in the British Constitution; let us prevent corruption, & under courtly influence impossible; and let us never suffer ourselves to be governed by artificial Majorities, or insolent Ministers; for, from such causes it is more than probable that Great Britain will gradually sink into the wretched state of civil slavery, from which we have so recently escaped.—Nor have we any reason to respect or intimate the apparent principles of the present leading men in that country; for do we not know, that Lord Camelford, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. Pitt, has dared with a presumption equal to his folly, to publish a flimsy work here, in support of arbitrary power, and in opposition to the dearest rights of men. If such vipers are generated in Britain, they shall scatter the venom ineffectually in this liberty-land; and should Englishmen be so lost as to approve, France shall have the virtue to detest them.

O my dear countrymen, what a rapturous prospect now opens itself in our view—what a flight of glory & exultation! twenty-four millions of inhabitants in the finest and most fertile country in the world, reading, at once, their natural rights, and starting into liberty.—Unspeakable delight! Ignorance, oppression, servility, and prejudice will disappear, while wisdom, genius, & profound science will flourish; we shall henceforth be united in renown, unmatched in industry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms. Frenchmen shall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlasting paradise!

LONDON, July 17.

ENGAGEMENT between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

On the second of July, a courier arrived at Stockholm with letters from the King to the Queen, giving an account that on the 28th of June, about seven in the morning, his Majesty fell in with a body of Russians, amounting to 3600 men, near Uddelmalm, two Swedish miles from Davidshadt.

That the left wing, under Lieutenant General Platen, began to attack the enemy immediately, and the action became general and very hot on both sides, although the Swedes were but 2100 in the whole; but they soon drove the Russians, and took possession of their camp.

The regiment of Westermanland sustained the most, having one officer killed and two wounded. The whole loss of the Swedes amounted to 120 killed and wounded. The Russians lost twice the number.

The King of Sweden, who only acted in the affair as a volunteer, contributed greatly to the success of the day. After the first fire, the Swedes took to their old method of charging with the bayonet; and Major Parkman, who, by marching round in the enemy's rear, distinguished himself greatly, was made a Lieutenant Colonel on the field. The King ordered the troops to rest eight hours, and then proceed to follow the enemy. His Majesty is going on to Williamstrand, in order to excite the enemy in every quarter, both by land and sea.

We have just received an account that another action has taken place between the Russians and the Swedes in Finland, in which the latter were defeated.

General Michelson, notwithstanding the check he received from Col. Steding, who forced him to retreat to Christina, having been reinforced from Williamstrand, renewed his attack of Fort St. Michael.

Col. Steding followed, and a battle ensued. General Siegroth, after a most vigorous resistence, was obliged to give way, with the loss of 600 men killed & 400 wounded.

St. Michael fell into hands of the Russians.

The loss of this fort will be the most sensibly felt by the Swedes, as it was the *depot* of all the provisions & flores for the army in the province of Savo'ax, and which are now in the possession of the Russians.

The Swedes fought with great intrepidity. Tho' driven from post they never fled; and when they were at last obliged give up the conteft, they retreated in very good order.

They repulsed the Russians in two different attacks; but they were forced at the third to bend under the weight of superior numbers.

This action took place on the fifteenth of last month.

To compleat the misfortune of the Swedish army, thirteen transports laden with provisions and flores for the use of that army, have been lost on the rocks near the Isle of that army, have been lost on the rocks near Norkoping. One of these vessels had on board the medicine chests destined for the use of the ships composing the Royal Fleet at Carlscrone.

KINGSTON, [Jamaica] July 25.

The brig Mentor had a passage of 28 days from the Bay of Honduras. By her we are favoured with a letter from that place, and the following is extracted therefrom:

"The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waste most of our plantations; not a plantain tree, or any thing else that was of service, have they left standing, as far as they have gone—so that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behaviour of the Dons has caused great confusion, and what the event may be God knows."

NEW-YORK, October 8.

On Monday last, while a detachment of the militia were in the field at exercise, by the inattention of a man in the ranks, a ram rod was discharged whereby Mr. JOHN LOUDON, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the first Regiment, on duty upon the occasion, lost his life.

BOSTON, October 1.

A London paper of August 8th, says, that the infamous ruffian who blew up so many of his neighbours at Vefoul, M. de Mesmay, is taken, and certainly in the hands of justice.

October 9. Yesterday were executed *William Dewoffee, William Smith* and *Rachel Wall*, pursuant to their sentence for highway robery.

HARTFORD, October 5.

Last Friday afternoon, as a child of Mr. John Spencer of this town, about three years old, was sitting by the fire, while the family were absent for a few minutes, the fire by some means was communicated to the child's cloathing, which burnt it in such a shocking manner that it expired next day.

SPRINGFIELD, October 7.

On Thursday last the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth finished their session in this town. In the course of the session the following persons were tried, found guilty, and received sentences adequate to the crimes for which they had been indicted—viz:

Noah Tidy, of Conway, for preparing metals with a design to counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 30 pounds, and costs of prosecution, in the term of one month; and in case of non-payment in that time, to be whipped 30 stripes: He was also bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Rael Willard, of Greenfield, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 60 pounds, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 3 years.

Elizhalet Pierce, of Colrain, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Judah Pierce, of Colrain, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds and costs of prosecution—if not paid in one month, to receive ten stripes.

Asa Curtis, of Conway, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 20 pounds, and costs—and in case of failure in the term of 40 days, to be sent to the Castle for one (year.)

David Brown, of Conway, plead guilty to an indictment for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to stand 1 hour in the pillory, and pay costs of prosecution.

John Bovington, of Greenfield, for passing bad money, was sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds and costs, —if not paid in one month, to be whipped 10 stripes.

Benjamin Furnace, of Greenwich, for forgery, on 3 indictments—was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, pay 10 pounds fine, costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 2 years.

Josua Cady, of Shelburne, for the like offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of 10 pounds, pay costs of prosecution, and bound for his good behaviour for the term of 3 years.

NORTHAMPTON, October 14.

By the late Vermont papers it appears, that the Gov. Allen, Esq. Surveyor-General of that State, a bond of a township of land, to which (without the knowledge or consent of the Legislature) he affixed his signature and the seal of the state. The Legislature commanded his Excellency before them, to answer for this high handed offence; when he affigned, among other reasons, "That he was fearful the State would not suffer recently pay Mr. Allen for his services." They then passed an act declaring said bond to be null and void. passed an act declaring said bond to be null and void. On Tuesday the 29th ult. the two Houses of Congress adjourned, to meet again at New-York on the first Monday in January next.

A letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, dated Sept. 3, says, "From the elections which have taken place for members to our convention, which is to meet in *November*, I think you may rest assured, that this state will adopt the constitution."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland.

"During the months of May and June last, nine or ten American vessels have failed from Belfast, Newry, and Derry, chiefly bound to the Delaware, and took with them upwards of *seven thousand* emigrants from the north of Ireland, almost the whole of them first advancing their passage money, and not going out as redemptioners; as was heretofore the case—many hundred skilful artizans and tradesman went in these vessels; and such was the ardour of the people of the north of Ireland to get to America, that there was a great overflow for each ship, and some were even disappointed in not getting passage for want of more American vessels to take them, for it is a well known fact they will not go out in any Irish vessel, or with an Irish captain, when an American offers, from a supposed better treatment from the latter."

On Friday the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. *Joshua Hayes*, of Williamsburgh, was safely delivered of three daughters.—We hear the children are since dead, but the mother is in a likely way to recover.

*** *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for their 9th Number—at which time the pay for the 3d quarter is expected.*

James Byers, & Co.

INFORM the publick, that their Furnace at *Springfield* is now commencing a blaft—any orders for IRON-CASTINGS will be attended to, and executed with exactneſs

They have for sale as usual, an assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE.

ALSO

POT-ASH KETTLES,

of the best and most approved kind.

Sept. 1789.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he proposes to attend the duty of his said office in the several towns in the said County, in the following orders, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 8 o'clock A.M. and at the same time by his deputy at Mr. Thayer's, in Williamsburgh. At Mr. Wait's, in Whately, and at Mr. Hoit's, in Deerfield, and at Mr. Wait's, in Ashfield, at 2 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Alvord's, in Greenfield, and at Mr. Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P.M.—On Tuesday the 3d, at Maj. Edwards's in Samaraton, and at Mr. Nims's, in Shelburne, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Hunt's, in Northfield, and at Mr. Lyon's, in Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 4th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and at Mr. Sanford's, in Buckland, at 9 o'clock A. M. At Colonel Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon—and at Mr. Cook's, in Hadley, and at Mr. Chapin's, in Worthington, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 5th, at Mr. Woods's in Chester, at 9 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Norwich, at 11 o'clock, and at Mr. Wright's, in Westhampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Jonathan Clapp's, in Easthampton, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 6th, at his office in Northampton, at 9 o'clock A. M. On Monday the 9th, at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Capt. Quintin's in Ware, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at Mr. Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 10th, at Mr. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 8 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday the 11th, at Mr. Mayo's, in Orange, at 10 o'clock A.M. and at Mr. Mayo's, in Warwick, at noon—and at Mr. Prentice's, in Wendell at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 12th, at Mr. Field's, in Leverett, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at Mr. Parsons's, in Amherst, and at Capt. Clapp's, at Southampton, at noon.

ELIJAH HUNT, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

Northampton, October 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

A lot of LAND, lying in Westampton, about 2 miles west of the Meeting-House, containing 183 acres, with a Barn on it. The terms of payment made easy for the purchaser—Said Vendue to be on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the House of Mr. NATHAN CLARK, innholder, in said town. For further particulars enquire of Mr. AMASA STRONG, of Westhampton, or of LEMUEL BILLINGS.

Conway, Oct. 1, 1789.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOEL LEONARD, late of West-Springfield, deceased, represented insolvent, eleven months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims—Do hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Flowers, in West-Springfield, on the second Wednesday of February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.—And at the house of Mr. Nathan Dickinson, in Amherst, on the last Tuesday of said February, from 12 o'clock till 4 P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
REFUS LEONARD,
HEZEKIAH BELDING.

Amherst, Sept. 30, 1789.