From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

From a full conviction that the inclosed Letter from the late General Varnum to his most amiable Lady, (wrote a few days before his departure from this distempered state of being) will give pleasure to every feeling heart. I have obtained leave to present it to your numerous readers. I am with respectful esteem, Your's, &c. J. M.

My dearest and most amiable Friend,

I NOW write to you from my sick chamber, and perhaps it shall be the last letter you will ever receive from me. My lungs are so far effected that it is impossible for me to recover, but by a change of air, and warmer climate. I expect to leave this place on Sunday next, for the falls of the Ohio. If I feel myself mend by the tour, I shall go no further, but if not, and my strength shall continue, I expect to proceed on to New Orleans, and from thence by the Westindies to Rhode-Island. My physicians, most of them, think the chance of recovery in my favor. However, I am neither elevated or depressed by the force of opinion, but shall meet my fate with humility and fortitude.

I cannot, however, but indulge the hope, that I shall again embrace my lovely friend in this world; and that we may glide smoothly down the tide of time for a few years, and enjoy together the more substantial happiness and satisfaction, as we have already the desirable pleasure of life.

It is now almost nineteen years since heaven connected us by the tenderest and most sacred ties, and it is the same length of time, that our friendship hath been increased, by every rational, and every endearing motive; it is now stronger than death; and I am firmly persuaded will follow us into an existence of never ending felicity. But, my lovely friend, the gloomy moment will arrive when we must part; and should I arrive during our present seperation, my last and my only reluctant thoughts will be employed about my dearest Patty.

Life, my dearest friend, is but a bubble; it soon bursts, and is remitted to eternity. When we look back to the earliest recollection of our youthful hours, it seems but the last period of our rest, and we appear to emerge from a night of slumber to look forward to real existence. When we look forward, time appears as interminate as eternity, and we have no idea of its termination, but by the period of our dissolution.

What particular connection it bears to a future state our general notions of religion cannot point. We feel something constantly active within us, that is evidently beyond the reach of mortality; but whether it be a part of ourselves, or an emanation from the pure Source of Existence; or reabsorbed when Death shall have finished his work, human wisdom cannot determine. Whether the demolition of the body introduces only a change in the manner of our being, and leaves us to progress, infinitely, alternatively, elevated, or depressed, according to the propriety of our conduct, or whether only we return into the common mass of unthinking matter, philosophy hesitates to decide.

I know, therefore, but one source from whence can be derived complete consolation in a dying hour; and that is, the divine system contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ. There life & immortality are brought to light; there we are taught that our existence is to be eternal; and, secure of an interest in the atoning merits of a bleeding Saviour, that we shall be inconceivably happy. A firm, unshaken faith in this doctrine, must raise us above the doubts and fears that hang upon every other system, and engage us to view, with calm serenity, the approach of the King of Terrors; and to behold him as a kind indulgent friend, sending his shafts only to carry us the sooner to our everlasting home. But should there still be a more extensive religion beyond the veil, and without the reach of mortal observation, the Christian religion is by no means shaken thereby, as it is not opposed to any principle, that admits the perfect benevolence of the Deity. My only doubt is, whether the punishments threatened in the New-Testament, are annexed to a state of unbelief, which may be removed hereafter, and so a restitution take place; or whether the state of the mind at death irretrievably fixes its doom forever. I hope and pray that the divine spirit will give me such assurances of an acceptance with God, through the death and sufferings of his son, as to brighten the way to immediate happiness.

Dry up your tears, my charming mourner; nor suffer this letter to give you too much inquietude. Consider the facts at present but as in theory, but the sentiments such as will apply whenever the great change shall come.

I know that humanity must and will be indulged in its keenest griefs, but there is no advantages in too deeply anticipating our inevitable sorrows.

If I did not partitate myself that you would conduct with becoming prudence and fortitude upon this occasion, my own unhappiness would be greatly increased, and perhaps my disorders too; but I have so much confidence in your discretion, as to unbosom my inmost soul.

You must not expect to hear from me again until the coming spring, as the river will soon be shut up and there will be no communication from below;—and if in a situation for this purpose, will return as soon as practicable.

Give my sincerest love to all those you hold dear; I hope to see them again, and love them more than ever. Adieu, my dearest, dearest friend! and while I fervently devote, in one undivided prayer, our immortal souls, to the care, forgiveness, mercy, and all prevailing grace of heaven, in time and through eternity, I must bid you a long, long, long farewell.

JAMES M. VARNUM.

Marietta, December 18, 1788.

PARTICULARS relative to Gen. HARMAR's Expedition against the Hostile Indians.

From the PENSYLVANIA PACKET.

LAST night Lieut. Denny arrived from Fort-Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters, by which it will appear, that the main objects of the late expedition have been accomplished, notwithstanding the reports of the contrary. The loss of Major Wyllys, Major Fountain, and the other brave officers and men who gallantly fell in the service of their country, is to be sincerely regretted.

Governor St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at WAR.

Fort Washington, Nov. 9, 1790.

"SIR,

"On the 29th of last month, I had the honor to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Harmer—I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards.) It is not now necessary, because he writes himself. One thing, however is certain, that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof, than that they have not attempted to harrass the army on its return.—They arrived at this place on the 3d inst. in good health and spirits. There is not yet any account from Major Hamtrack—I trust he also has been successful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that case we should certainly have heard of it.

"Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's Dispatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleased to do so to the President in his favor, you may be assured he will not disappoint any expectations that may be formed. He has every quality that I could with a young man to possess, that means to make the army his profession. There are however some traits in his character as a man that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives, he has maintained two aged parents for a long time."

Head Quarters, Fort-Washington, November 4, 1790.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 30th September, I marched with 320 federal troops, and 1133 militia; total 1453. After encountering a few difficulties, we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very sorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders which are inclosed. The substance of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation, not less than 100 or 120 warriors were slain, and 300 long-houses and wigwams burned. Our loss about 180. The remainder of the troops will be till off for subsistence. Twenty thousand barrels of Indian corn in the ears were destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loss of Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I sincerely lament.

The bearer, Lieut. Denny, is my Adjutant. It will afford me great satisfaction to know that some mark of honor will be shewn to him. His long and faithful services merit it. There is a vast deal of business in this western world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-de camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next dispatches I shall enter into the minutia of business, and give you a particular description of each day's march, with all the occurances and observations, &c. &c. I have the honor to be sir,

With perfect esteem,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.

1st. United States regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.

To the hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fort-Washington Nov. 4, 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are to be mustered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia observed on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the General is exceedingly pleased with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithstanding our loss was great, yet, when they reflect that the army, in five weeks, not only effected the capital objects of destroying the Miami village and the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but also killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it must afford every man the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th inst. provisions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their respective homes.

The General returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby discharges them with honour and reputation. The wounded men are to be left under the care of Dr. Allison and his mates, who will take all possible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition against the Miami towns, under the command of Brigadier General Harmer.

Head Quarters, Fort Washington, Nov. 4, 1790.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

Wounded 3 rank and file.

Killed of the Militia.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 93 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed 183. Wounded 31.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the Militia.

Major Fountaine—Captains, Tharp, Scott, and Mutrey.—Lieutenants Clark and Rogers.—Ensigns, Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, Threkfield.

Wounded Lieutenants, Sanders, and Worley. Ensign Arnold.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to the President of the United States.

"LIEUTENANT DENNY reports verbally, that after he left Fort Washington, he saw in Kentucky several men of the militia of that district, who had been out with Major Whitly, under Major Hamtrack, of the federal troops, who commanded a separate expedition.

"The said militia men informed Lieutenant Denny that Major Hamtrack has destroyed several of the Indian towns, on the Wabash; and had returned to his garrison at Post Vincennes.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The President of the United States.

EXTRACTS from ORDERS.

Note. The orders issued previously to the march of the troops and militia from Fort Washington, and until they arrived at the Miami Village, relate to the arrangement of the troops, the order of march, of encampment, and of battle, and the discipline necessary to be observed, all of which are particularly detailed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, about 170 miles from Fort-Washington, Oct. 17, 1790.

THE General is highly pleased with the zeal and alacrity shown by the army (particularly the corps which was detached under the command of Col. Hardin) to come up with the savages, altho' it was impossible, as they had evacuated their favorite town before the light corps could possibly reach them.

Leaving behind them such a vast quantity of corn and vegetables is a certain sign that they decamped in the utmost consternation, and dare not face the army.

The army is to remain in its present position until further orders; in the mean time Quarter Master Hall is to have the corn brought in and deposited in a proper place, or in as many houses as he can find, and a guard is to be placed over it for its security. He will receive directions how it is to be distributed.

The General calls upon the commanding officers of battalions not to suffer their men to straggle from the encampment, otherwise they will certainly fall in danger of being scalped.

The guards are to be extremely vigilant, to which the field officer of the day is to pay the most particular attention.

A detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter, consisting of

Federal Troops,	30
Major Fountaine's Light Horse,	40
Active Riflemen,	210
Total	300

are to march to-morrow early.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter, will receive his orders from the General.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, October 18, 1790.

THE General is much mortified at the unsoldierlike behavior of many of the men in the army, who make it a practice to struggle from the camp in search of plunder. He, in the most positive terms, forbids this practice in future, and the guards will be strong enough to prevent it. No party is to go beyond the line of centinels, without a commission-officer, who, if any militia, will apply to Col. Hardin for his orders; if regular troops will apply to the General. All the plunder that may be hereafter collected will be equally distributed among the army—the kettles, and every other article already taken, is to be collected by the commanding officers of battalions, and to be delivered to morrow morning to M. Billi, the Quarter-Master, that a fair distribution may take place.

The rolls are to be called at troop and roll beating, and every man is to be reported. The General expects that these orders will be punctually attended to; they are to be read to the troops this evening.

The army is to march to-morrow morning early from their new encampment, at Chillicothy, about two miles from hence.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, one of the Shawanese towns, on Ouse River, October 20, 1790.

THE party, under the command of Capt. Strong, is ordered to burn and destroy every house and wigwam in this village, together with all the corn, which he can collect.

A party of 200 men (militia) properly officered, under the command of Col. Hardin, is to burn and destroy, effectually, this afternoon, Pickaway-town, with all the corn, &c. which he can find in it and in its vicinity.

The cause of the detachment being worsted yesterday, was entirely owing to the shameful cowardly conduct of the militia, who ran away and threw down their arms, without firing scarcely a single gun. In returning to Fort-Washington, if any officer or soldier presume to quit their ranks, or not march in the order they are ordered, the artillery to fire on them. The General hopes the check, they received yesterday, will teach them, in future, obedient to orders.

JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

Camp at Chilicothy, October 21, 1790.

THE army, having completely effected the object for which they were ordered, viz. a total destruction of the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast abundance of corn and vegetables, &c. in them and their vicinity, are now to commence their march, and to return to Fort Washington.

The General was in fond hopes, that he should be able to break up the Wea towns on his return; but the weak state of the pack-horses, and several other circumstances, conspire to render it impracticable, at present.

The general is to be beat at nine: the Assembly at half past nine; and the whole army to take up the line of march, precisely at 10 this morning.

It is not improbable but the Savages will attempt to harrass the army on its return, particularly the rear & flanks. It is therefore incumbent upon every officer to attend to the duties of his station, and by no means to quit their ranks, or create the least confusion; but on the contrary, to keep silence and good order: otherwise the artillery, (agreeably to the orders of yesterday) shall certainly be ordered to fire upon such men, as are so lost to every principle of honour, as to run away in the time of danger.

The cattle and pack horses are to be kept up in the most compact order: and the officer commanding the rear battalion, is to be responsible with the field-officers of the day, that these orders are strictly carried into execution. Such horses, as Mr. Caldwell may absolutely stand in need of, are to be taken from the mounted militia not attached to Major Fontaine's corps for public service. If these should be found insufficient, the remainder must come from Major Fontaine's corps.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp. 8 miles from the mine of the Maumee towns, on the return to Fort Washington, October 22.

THE General is exceedingly pleased with the behaviour of the militia, in the action of this morning. They have laid very many of the enemy dead upon the spot. Although our loss, is inconsiderable, in comparison to the slaughter made among the savages. Every account agrees that upwards of one hundred warriors fell in the battle; it is not more than man for man, and we can afford them two for one. The resolution, and firm determined conduct of the militia this morning, has effectually retrieved their character in the opinion of the general; he now knows that they can and will fight.

The loss of Major Wyllys (with so many of the federal troops) and Major Fountaine, two gallant officers, he sincerely and deeply laments; but it is the fortune of war.

The General begs Col. Hardin and Maj. M'Mullan, and Maj. Hall, of Lieut. Col. Commandant Trotter's regiment, together with the officers and privates of the militia under their command, to accept his thanks for bravery displayed by them upon this occasion.

The army is to march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock precisely.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, about 24 miles from the ruins of the Miami towns, on the return to Fort Washington, Oct. 23.

THE General did not know in time last evening, of the good conduct of Brigade-Major Ormsby in rallying a party of militia and firing upon the savages; whereby he destroyed several of them, otherwise he should then have returned him his thanks. He now begs him to accept them for his cool and gallant behaviour at that time.

Although the enemy were so sorely galled in the action of yesterday, they may still take it into their heads to hover about our encampment. The General therefore orders, that the same vigilance and caution, which has hitherto taken place with the guards, must constantly be observed: to which the field officer of the day is to pay the strictest attention.

The wounded militia are all to be collected into one place; Dr. Allison and Dr. Charmichael are to attend them, dress them, and give every necessary direction concerning them.

The Army is to march to morrow morning, at 8 o'clock precisely. JO. HARMAR, B. G.

Note. From the date of the last order of the 23d October, until the return of the troops to Fort Washington, the orders exhibited only the details and business of the troops; no enemy having been seen after the action of the 22d of October.

A translation of the letter addressed to the President and Congress of the United States of America, sent to the House by the Senate, on the 10th inst. with the Abbe Fauchet's Eulogy.

Mr. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN,

THE news has reached our ears. Franklin is no more! Franklin the citizen of the world! All nations are indebted to him for instruction in every branch of sciences: they are all bound to participate in the grief occasioned by this common loss. But the assembly of the representatives of the commonalty of our capital, thinking it their duty, in addition to the general mourning, to pay to his memory a further tribute of honour, have ordered, by a public decree, that the virtues and talents of this great philosopher should be perpetuated to distant ages, in a public and solemn eulogy, the first of the kind ever bestowed by our nation, on civic worth.

By order of the assembly, I transmit it to your hands; and with the most lively sensations of pleasure, embrace the opportunity of paying due homage to a body of men, who not only possess, but are justly entitled to enjoy the sweets of liberty.

May the approbation of your assembly attend as well the present itself, as the fraternal and respectful sentiments, with which

I am,

Mr. President, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BENIERE,

Doctor of the Sorbonne &c.

Suppletory Member of the National Assembly, —

President of the Commonalty of Paris.

To the President and Congress of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.

According to the late enumeration, taken in the county of Hiffex, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 57908.

The inhabitants of *Albany County*, New-York State, according to the enumeration lately made, amount to 75,174. Slaves 3765.

A letter from London to New-York, of Oct. 20,—says, "I am just informed, that orders have been sent from Admiralty to Lord Howe to put himself in immediate order for sailing at a moment's warning. It is reported, that the grand fleet is ordered to cruise round the Spanish coasts, in order, if possible to meet the Spanish fleet, and give them an attack; and I believe it will be actually the case."

Extract of a letter, dated Martinico, Nov. 3, 1790.

"On our arrival here [St. Pierre's] we found the inhabitants involved in a domestic war—a renewal of former disturbances. The town people of St. Pierre and Fort-Royal, call themselves Patriots—and the Regular troops have joined them; all except Count DAMAS, the Governor, who with a party of Grenadiers, and some officers, had retired into the country, and joined by the Planters, Mulattoes, and the Negroes of the Plantations, had formed a considerable army, and are called by the Patriots, Aristocrats—by whom the Patriots are closely besieged in the towns of St. Pierre and Fort-Royal, an intercourse with the country is cut off—of consequence business is totally at a stand. There never was, I believe such a time in the West-Indies for doing business—There are but few Americans here chiefly gone to Leeward—Should an accomodation take place the markets must be good—as the Patriots have the command at sea, and prevent any supplies by water. The inhabitants are in hourly expectation of an attack from the Aristocrats, and fear the town will be taken: and are removing their families and property, daily—The merchants dare not make any considerable purchases, for fear the town should be taken, and they loose all their property.

"The parties, at war have had several engagements, in which a considerable number of men have been killed on the side of the Patriots. Two days ago I myself saw (with a glass from a garret) an engagement; the Patriots took from the Aristocrats, a small fort only about a mile from town. There is continually a scattering fire kept up from the forts around the town at the enemy.

"There is no Molasses or Sugar to be had.

"There have been several embargoes—one again to morrow. The Supreme Legislative Body, is a number of citizens, called the Municipality—like our old "Committees of Safety."

On Monday evening last, a Tanhouse, belonging to Mess'rs Phelps and Clapp, of this town, accidentally took fire and was confumed, together with a quantity of bark, and a number of raw hides.

*** Those who wish to continue to receive the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, the year ensuing, are requested to leave their name with the Printer hereof by the 7th of January next.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a general assortment of English

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Leghorn Hats, &c. &c.—Also, A general assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Stone WARE, by the package or less quantity.

Tenerife WINE, per cask or gallon—West-India Rum, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, Allum, Copperas, Red Wood and Log Wood.

The above articles will be sold very low for ready pay.——Part Cash will be paid for Pork, Beef, and Butter.

Wanted—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tow Cloth, White Beans, Peas, and Hogs Briffles.

James Byers & Co.

Have just manufactured a Large Quantity of

Iron Hollow Ware,

Which they will dispose of by the ton, smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of Country Produce.

They have on hand,

Potash Kettles,

For the recommendation of which they would refer purchasers to the Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

☞ Old Cast-Iron will be received in payment for any articles.

Springfield, Dec. 6, 1790.

New Goods.

Just received and now selling by

SETH DWIGHT,

at his Store in Williamsburgh, a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present season; consisting of almost every article considered for a country store; which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for pay in hand.——Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Pork, Butter, Flax, and almost every kind of country Produce, received in payment.

CASH and the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to said DWIGHT, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same by the first day of February next, or they will be sued upon in a more disagreeable way,—this being the only notice they will have without call.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 28, 1790.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the 10th of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. 60 Acres of wood Land, at half way brook, between Northampton and Hatfield,—also, 120 acres lying half a mile south of Nathaniel Edwards, at Robert's Meadow.

Dec. 28, 1790.

LOST, on the road between Westampton and Parkin's tridgefield, a light brown cambler RIDINGHOOD, the collar lined with green satin. Whoever has found the same, and will give notice to the subscriber, or to Ambarst Harwood of Windsor, so that it may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FRANCIS HARWOOD.

Westampton, December 1790.

THE COLLECTOR of Excise for the County of Hampshire, for the last time gives notice, that he shall open an office (January court week) at Springfield, at Maj. MOSES CHURCH's for the purpose of settling Excise accounts, and all the Boatmen are notified to make returns immediately, or their Boats will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise, for the county of Hampshire.

South-Hadley, December 27, 1790.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of ISRAEL CLARKE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement. And all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL CLARKE, Administrator.

South-Hadley, Dec. 22, 1790.

Benjamin Prescott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and others, that he has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

from New-York, consisting of most articles called for at a country store, which he will sell for cash as low as his neighbours—almost every article of Country Produce will also be received.

HE likewise informs the public, that he has completed his Building for the purpose of making Malt,—those who please to favour him with their custom, are requested to bring their Barley as soon as possible, as he proposes to continue the business only in the winter season—Any who wish to sell or exchange their Barley for other grain, or any articles of merchandize, may receive their pay whenever they deliver their Barley.——Those who live at a distance, may at any time after the first day of January next, receive Malt on delivery of their Barley.

N. B. He still continues his WOOL CARD Manufactory—those of his customers who live at a distance, and would wish (for the convenience of easy transportation in the course of the winter) to receive their supply for the spring, may have them at the usual credit from the first day of April next.——Those indebted for Wool Cards, whose accounts have become due, are request to make immediate payment.——Half Cash will be paid for live Geese FEATHERS.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westampton, and families adjacent, that ASHES will be received by Lt. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jared Hunt, at the same price as is allowed at neighbouring Pot-Ash manufactories, and orders given at WRIGHT and STODDARD, of Northampton, where Goods will be delivered at cash price.

SALTS of LYE, and ASHES, will also be received by said Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DANIEL SANFORD, late of Norwich, deceased, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in said Norwich, on the last Tuesdays of January and February next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

WILLIAM FOBES,

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

ALL Persons Indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES CONVERSE, Adm'r.

Norwich, December 17, 1790.