of the theatre; yet she was perfectly acquainted with the common concerns of domestic life, and exhibited the most laudable examples of industry and economy. She possessed fruitful imaginations, which was a continual source of social rapture, and rendered her well susceptible of the refined sentiments of the softer passions, and easily discovered a taste for polite learning, for which she cultivated as a source of rational entertainment, she felt a pleasure inexpressible in contemplating upon the mysterious order of nature, and calmly looked thro' nature up to nature's God,—thus she was equally formed for the mirthful scenes of the parlour, and the solemn duties of the closet, and in all the sprightly entertainments of active life, was careful the higher principles of religion and morality, should influence her life, and govern her conduct; and with pleasing dread and solemn contemplation, was wont in silence to muse upon the invisible scenes of futurity.

If her virtues and accomplishments shone in so engaging colours before an impartial world, how must they appear in the magnifying mirror of affectionate fondness? None but the generous soul whose bosom glows with the most ardent flame of affection, whose couch Hymen has spread with flowers diffusing the most odoriferious perfumes, can ever be susceptible of such sublime rapture, and dwell with her in uninterrupted love and harmony, till by mental pleasures shall become insipid, till the heart by tardy palpitations, shall blunt their inclinations, and all its finer feeling sink in years.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following narrative may cast some light upon the confession of Mr. JESSE REED, published in your paper of the 21th ult.

SOME years since, many of the church, and inhabitants of Charlemont, were at variance with their Pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt. At length an ecclesiastical council was mutually chosen by the parties, to hear and decide upon matters of difficulty, and the grounds of uneasiness with their Pastor, and a formal covenant or engagement, to abide by the decision or result of the said council, was written and signed by the parties. The council convened at the time appointed, and acquitted the pastor, of the charges alleged against him. This council advised that those who were dissatisfied with Mr. Leavitt, should attend on his ministry nine month, with candour, and endeavour to obtain satisfaction, and reconciliation to his ministry; and, in case this should not be effected by such trial, the council advised, that after the expiration of the said term, three neighbouring churches should be convened for the dismission of the Pastor. Had the inhabitants of Charlemont followed this advice, which they ought to have done, their troubles with respect to their Pastor, would have been regularly and legally ended, either by reconciliation to their Pastor, or by his regular dismission. But in opposition to the advice of the council—and in violation of their solemn covenant or contract, and ecclesiastical order, the major part of the church, and inhabitants of Charlemont, withdrew immediately from Mr. Leavitt's ministry, shut the doors of the meeting house against him, &c. In these circumstances Mr. Jesse Reed, officiated as a preacher to the last mentioned inhabitants of Charlemont, thereby countenancing them in breach of covenat, and subversion of ecclesiastical order, aboveaid. When the northern association became acquainted with the above conduct of Mr. Reed, apprehending it subversive of order in the churches, they wrote to Mr. Reed their opinion of his conduct, and desired opportunity of conference with him.* Mr. Reed attended the meeting of the association at Hadley; this it seems hath made a very deep wound in his conscience—for doing it he confesseth great criminality, and professeth repentance of sich virtual acknowledgement of the usurped authority of the association. The association indeed, is not an ecclesiastical tribunal—neither do they pretend to be. If Mr. Reed considered them as such, he erred greatly no doubt, and may with propriety confess his error, and is welcome to all the contrition and blame for his conduct, which he thinks it deserves. And as he seemsat present to be in a confessing frame, I recommend it to him, while it lasts, to make the same ample confession, *mutatis mutandis* for his conduct in countenancing the irregularities of Charlemont, as he hath made for attending their meeting upon the decline of association. A sincere penitent, confessing one crime, will not be reluctant to the confession of another, not less known, and at least, equally heinous with that which is confessed; and it may be expedient for Mr. Reed to confess and abase himself for his misconduct at Charlemont, was it only to gain credit with respect to his sincerity in the confession he hath published, which is sufficiently in the matter of it, but is corrupted, with respect to the sincerity of the contrition and abasement he professeth.

* *The writer is not apprehensive of any material error in the above statement of facts; and if by mistake, there is any, however immaterial, he is entirely willing to be better informed.*

Speech of the King of England, &c.

Delivered to both Houses of Parliament, November 26, 1790.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to Me, to inform you, that the differences which has arisen between Me, and the Court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

I have ordered copies of the Declarations exchanged between My Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholic King, and of the Convention, which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

The objects which I have proposed to Myself in the whole of this transaction, have been to obtain a suitable reparation for the act of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future; as well as to secure to My subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subjects of discussion.

The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of My subjects, and the disposition and conduct of My Allies, had left Me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded Me so much satisfaction as the attainment of objects which I had in view without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Austria and the Porte, and am now employing My mediation, in conjunction with My Allies, for the purpose of negociating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissentions in the Netherlands, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

A seperate peace has taken place between Russia and Sweden; but the wars between the former of these powers and the Porte, still continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the account of Expences of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

Painful as it is to Me at all times, to seek any increase of the public burthens, I am persuaded you will agree with me, in that the extent of our preparations, was directed by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect, with pleasure, on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit, to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such footing as the general situation of affairs may appear to require.—You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to preserve in that system which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

You will have observed with concern, the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our Indian possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the British nation. The respectable state however of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the British name, which the system prescribed by parliament has established among the maritime powers in India, afford the most favourable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy and successful issue.

I think it necessary particularly to call your attention to the estate of the province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you to consider of such regulations for its government as the present circumstances and condition of the province may appear to require. I am left proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford Me peculiar satisfaction after so recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate sense of My people.

You may be assured, that I desire nothing so much on My part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between Me and My parliament for the purpose of preserving and transmitting to posterity the invaluable blessings of our free and excellent constitution, and of concurring with you in every measure which can maintain the advantages of our present situation, and promote and augment the prosperity and happiness of My faithful subjects.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, January 6.

SUNDRY petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

The bill for continuing the act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, was returned from the Senate, with amendments: ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of enrolement reported, that they had examined the bill to provide for the unlading of vessels, in cases of obstruction by ice.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had negatived the bill for the relief of Shabal Swan.

The Speaker laid before the House two letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with an account of the foreign and domestic tonage employed in the commerce of the United States, together with the amount of the duties collected therefrom during a period of twelve months, ending September 30, 1790, and also an estimate of the expences of government for the current year.

Ordered, That 500 copies of the above papers be printed.

The House in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) resumed the consideration of the bill for laying additional duties on distilled spirits; and having made some progress therein, rose and reported.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 7.

Mr. Livermore presented the petition of William Simmons, principal clerk in the auditor's office praying an increase of his salary, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion, the House proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate, to an act, to continue an act in amendment to an act, entitled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Rhode-Island, Maryland, and Georgia, and agreed with the Senate in their amendments.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to establish the post-office and post roads in the United States, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time, and on motion, the said bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house, on Monday week, and that 100 copies be printed.

Mr. Stone gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the state of Maryland.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill directing the mode in which the evidence of the debts of the United States, which shall have been, or may be lost or destroyed shall be received.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

After some time spent in debate the committee rose, and the chairman reported that the committee had made sundry amendments, but not having had time to go through the bill, moved for leave to sit again.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill, for the relief of insolvent public debtors.

A letter from the Secretray of the Treasury accompanied with two abstracts of duties, arising on goods, wares, and merchandise, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, that the committee had this day waited on the President of the United States, and delivered him an enrolled bill, to provide for the unlading of ships or vessels, in cases of obstruction by ice.

A message was received from the President of the United States, notifying that he had approved and signed the above mentioned bill.

MONDAY, January 10.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from the inspectors of the port of Philadelphia, praying additional compensation for their services. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Williamson, Bourne, and Griffin, were appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to prevent invalids who are pensioners of the United States, from selling their pensions before they become due.

Mr. Ames made a motion, that a committee should be appointed to consider and report whether any and what, further compensation is necessary to be made to the commissioners of the loans, for the extraordinary expences incurred in the executions of their office. Ordered to lie on the table.

A Message was received from the President, informing the house, that he had this day approved and signed the act, to continue an act, entitled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

The House, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) resumed the consideration of the bill for the renewal of lost certificates; and having gone through with the same rose and reported it with amendments.

On motion, the said bill and amendments were recommitted to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Sedgwick, Clymer, Carroll Williamson, Sturges and Sherman.

The House, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) took into consideration the bill to declare what officer shall act as President of the U. States, in case of vacancy in the offices of President and Vice-President and after some time spent therein rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

LONDON, October 18.
PARLIAMENT of THOULOUSE.

It is reported but we do not vouch for its authenticity, that the courier arrived from France on Saturday last, brings accounts, that the Parliament of Thoulouse who had been so bold as to pronounce an Arrete against the proceedings of the National Assembly, have met with a very tragical fate!

Whilst this famous Arrete was under consideration of a committee to whom it was referred by the National Assembly, to consider of a proper punishment for the act of lese nation, twenty-four Municipalities in the environs of Thoulouse, collected a body of 40,000 troops, completely furnished, marched them by different routs, surrounded the city, planted cannon against its gates, and demanded "that all the Members of Parliament, consisting of one hundred and thirty, together with all the Chiefs of the Aristocratick Party amounting to more than fifty persons besides, of the highest rank should be delivered up," and threatning the city, with military execution in case of non-compliance with their demand.

The citizens, unable to protect the Parliament, and the Aristocrats, against so great a force, were under the necessity of agreeing to their demand, and delivered the unhappy victims to the besiegers, who as soon as they got them into their possession, "that they did tie their hands behind their backs, and marched them like common felons to Great Square, where fifteen were instantly executed, to the number of One hundred and Eighty-two.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from it great advantages may be derived in economical purposes. By washing fresh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preserved perfectly sweet for ten or eleven days in the hottest weather of summer; and even meat that had begun to change has been recovered by the same process.

OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, Oct. 6.

"It is not without foundation that I inform you, that a revolution in our republic is at no great distance. The people reclaim rights to which they imagine they have a just title; they demand a real and periodical influence in the administration; and that the Great and Little Council shall be annually chosen. The armies of the three meditating powers in 1782—almost annihilated the democratick branch of the government, but they did not prove by any other argument that that branch of government was improperly or unduly exercised. It is now time that realon should resume her influence."

PITTSBURGH, December 25.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. EBENEZER FROTHINGHAM, of the 1st U. S. regiment, (whom was killed in the late expedition against the Indians) to a brother officer, dated Fort Pitt, 23d June last.

"I had determined to write to you very particularly from this place, but you will excuse me when you know the grief and pain of heart I now feel. I arrived the day before yesterday; Mr. Erskine informed me that he had the evening before received a packet of letters for me from home; my heart gladdened in expectation of hearing from my wife and friends; but Oh! the astonishment of my soul, when on opening my letters, I found my dear wife was no more: my fairest, my brightest prospects on this side eternity are blasted in the very bud; she died suddenly, of only five days illness; went off in a fainting fit without a groan. The most comfortable assurance she passed to her Saviour, arms, is my only consolation in this hour of grief and woe: why was she removed so soon, even whilst my fond heart was anticipating the help and advantage I should receive from her virtue and piety! But pause! Yet I feel as though my loss was irreparable. May my soul be well prepared to go and soon to join her spirit above, where sin and sorrow are known no more.

"My dear Sir, do not place your happiness on calculations in this world, where grief and disappointments await us. May your hope and mine be beyond the reach of all transitory things."

Jan. 1. The arrival of Mr. Rebius at this place from Sandusky, and the accounts brought by him of the disposition of the Indians, is rather unfavourable. It appears they are determined early in the spring to march out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the idea of the late campaign, and (when speaking of it) say they are more than men. It may be necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loses by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourselves their attention will be called to a more distant quarter, in order to protect themselves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed this some time, so that all communication, by that channel, is for the present stopped between this country and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

"The celerity, with which Congress has proceeded this session, pleases all.—Having become acquainted with the nature of business, they dispatch it, at a great rate. We expect some speechifying when the Excise matter comes before the House.

"Public Securities rise most rapidly—the 6 per cents rise soon be at, and above par—as the credit of government must be held superior to any private credit.

"We have a report here, that great uneasiness prevails among the troops at the Westward, occasioned by a failure in the Contractor's not supplying them with provisions—and that a Mr. M'Farland, the Agent of Contractors, has shot himself.

"Harmer, notwithstanding his conduct in the late war, is acknowledged to be unimpeachable, is confirmed from Georgia to N. Hampshire. It is said, that during the critical time in the late expedition he was T.D.—His conduct will be looked into."

A letter from a gentleman of the first distinction, in Philadelphia, informs, that he had received positive information that the funded 6 per cents of the United States, were selling in Holland at the date of the last intelligence, at 23 per-cent ABOVE par. Agreeable as this information is, we are assured that it is authentic.

NORWICH, January 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Muskingum, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 24. 1790.

"The prospects of peace in our frontiers seems to rise to be vanished for the present, the troops from this garrison have this morning returned, and the best account I can collect of the expedition is as follows: The troops amounting to about 1200 militia, and about 300 regulars, after seventeen days march from Miami reached the great Miami village; about 170 miles with out-any-molestation except having a number of their pack-horses stolen. On their arrival they found the village deserted; and all the valuable buildings set in flames by the Indians. After a short stay, they proceeded to the neighbouring villages, without molestation, and destroyed five of them, and a quantity of corn computed at 15000 bushels, which they found buried in different places. And very large quantities of vegetables of every kind. The first opposition that was met with, a party of about 150 Kentucky militia, and 30 regular troops, all under the command of Col. Hardin of Kentucky, were detached from the main body lying in the great Miami village, to pursue the trail of a party of Indians, which had the day before been discovered. After a pursuit of about six miles, they came up with, and were attacked by surprize by a body of Indians, who were concealed in the thickets on every side of a large plain; and on the first onset the militia without exchanging a single fire, made a most precipitate retreat and left the regular troops to stand the whole charge of the Indians; the conflict was short and bloody, the troops were soon overpowered by numbers, and all fell except the two officers, and two or three privates, after defending themselves at their bayonet points, with the greatest possible obstinacy. Major Hardiman, of Franklin, was one of the four that escaped, and his escape appeared to depend more on a lucky circumstance of faltering over a log in his retreat, and by that means screening himself from the eye of his pursuers, than from any other circumstance. Capt. Armstrong who commanded the party, likewise made his escape, by plunging himself into a pond or swamp up to his neck, within a hundred yards of the field of action, where he remained the whole night a spectator to the horrid scenes of the war dance performed over the dead and wounded bodies of the poor soldiers that had fallen the preceeding day; where the shrieks mixed with the horrid yells of the savages, rendered his situation shocking. After this, some few skirmishes succeeded, but nothing material, until the second capital action, which happened too days after the army left the Miami village; at ten miles distance from the town, the General ordered a halt, and detached from four to five hundred militia, and about sixty regular soldiers, commanded by Maj. Wyllys, all under the command of Col. Hardin, with orders to march back to the town. On their first entrance into the town their appeared a small body of Indians, who immediately fled at the first onset, and by that means discovered the whole body of the militia, by making their flight in different directions, and encouraging the militia to pursue; by this means the regular troops were left alone, and the Indians had effected their design, for the moment they found the small handful of regular troops detached from the main body of militia, they commenced the attack with their whole force, except the flying parties that had diverted the militia; and although they soon found some part of the militia returning on their backs; pursued their object of routing and destroying the troops, the only sure plan of success; which after a most bloody conflict on each side they effected. The regular troops all to nine, including two commissioned officers, were killed and disabled, and a total defeat ensued. Among the slain were Major Wyllys of Hartford, and Lieut. Frothingham of Middletown; of the militia it is said, about a hundred were killed, among whom were a number of brave characters. The Indians it appears from some cause, did not think it prudent to pursue their successes from the field of action, for most of the troops that were not killed or badly wounded, made their escape, which they never could have done had the Indians pursued with their usual fury.

"Nothing can exceed the intrepidity of the Indians on this occasion; the undauntedness conceivable threw down their guns, and rushed upon the bayonet's of the regular soldiers; a great number of them fell; But being so far superior in numbers soon overpowered them, for while the poor soldier had his bayonet in one Indian, two more would sink their tomahawks in his head. The defeat of our troops was complete, the dead and wounded were left on the field in possession of the savages.

"No damage of any consequence has been sustained in this part of the country from the Indians; but what effect the expedition may have on us, as relates to our frontier is uncertain. If the western Indians have any idea of treating for peace, we shall be safe, if not we are much exposed."

BOSTON, January 27.

Yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. agreeable to adjournment, the Honorable the General Court of this Commonwealth, convened at the State-House in this town, and both Houses adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

A quorum of both Branches being met, a joint Committee was appointed, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and to inform him they were ready to receive any communications, &c.—The Committee returned and informed the two Houses that His Excellency would inform them by a message, what hour he would wait on them to-morrow, *[this day]*

Several petition were read and committed, after which they adjourned to 9 o'clock, this morning.

It is reported, (whether with or without foundation we do not pretend to say), that a company will be formed in this town to purchase up the Tickets in the Semi-annual Lottery, in order to obtain an advanced price, it is hoped however, that this will not be the case, and that every citizen will have an opportunity to purchase at the established price of the Tickets.

Ticket No. 4156, which drew the prize of 1000 dollars in the 7th class of the Massachusetts, monthly State Lottery, was the property of Mr. Lefavour, and two other industrious Tradesmen of Salem, who on Saturday last received their money.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a friend in this Town, received last evening.

"I am happy to inform you, every thing is going on very well in Congress; there is not the least doubt but that the National Bank will be established, and the Excise Bill completed in a very short time. It must give pleasure to every American, to see the rapid approciation of our Funds. I am informed, from undoubted authority, that our Funds are now selling much above par in Amsterdam—and it is generally believed above par in London—and it is generally believed here, that they will very soon be at par with us. It is therefore hoped, that those now in possession of Public Securities, will be wise enough to hold them, to prevent foreigners from purchasing—as there are large sums of specie daily arriving for that purpose."

We learn from authority that the present County of Lincoln, contains 30,000 Inhabitants, free persons, as taken by the Marshal of the District of Maine, altho' the Counties of Hancock and Washington, have lately been set off from said County.—A circumstance that evinces the rapid population of the Eastern Country.

NORTHAMPTON, February 2.

The number of inhabitants in the State of New-York, according to the census lately taken, is 324,127. That State will, therefore, be entitled to send to Congress, at their next choice, Ten Representatives. It sends six now.

We mention it as an extraordinary instance of the increase of population in the interior parts of our country, that in 1771, in the district called Albany County, in New-York, there were only 42,706 inhabitants. According to a census lately taken, there are in the same district 149,827.—An astonishing increase of 107,121, in 19 years.

The accounts in the Bank of North-America, are all now kept in Dollars and Cents.

DIED]—On Tuesday evening the 25th ult. & on the Friday following were decently interred, the remains of Mrs. Roxana Wright, wife of Mr. Daniel Wright, of this town, in the 29th year of her age. Possessing an amiable and benevolent disposition, she discharged the various duties of a wife, a parent, a neighbour and a friend, with strict propriety.—Her moral character was unexceptionable. For the few last years of her life, she manifested a sacred regard for religion; she lived beloved by all her friends and acquaintance, and died equally lamented, exhibiting throughout all the progress of her illness, that patience and resignation which are characteristical of every christian.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Jan. 19, 1791.

PROPOSAL,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

CHRIST'S

Warning to the Churches,

TO BEWARE OF

WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING,

AND THE

Marks by which they are known.

ILLUSTRATED IN

TWO DISCOURSES,

By JOSEPH LATHROP, A. M. Pastor of a Church in West-Springfield.

TO this Edition will be subjoined, by the same Author, an APPENDIX, in which is discussed this question—*Whether the sanction of ministerial ordinations has been continued without interruption from the apostolick age?*

The general approbation which these Discourses received among the people to whom they were delivered, the desire which many have expressed for their republication, and the concurring advice and solicitations of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have perused them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above addition.

☞ The first edition of this work met with a rapid sale.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain about 54 octavo pages—shall be printed on good demy paper, and a handsome type.

II. Price to subscribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for six copies, shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. As soon as 300 subscribers appear, the work will be put to the press, & finished as expeditiously as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A NUMBER of lots of land, belonging to the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esq. late of Northampton, deceased, lying in the towns of Northampton, and Wellsampton.

Jan. 25, 1791.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening, the 21st ult. between Northampton & Williamsburgh, in the road, 12 or 14 dollars in Cash. Whoever has found said money, or any part thereof, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 2, 1791.

* Those persons in this, and the adjacent towns, who wish to become subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine, and those of the present subscribers, who wish to continue their subscription, for the year 1791, are requested to lodge their names with the Printer hereof, by the 10th inst.