ment and punishment according to law.

In every state where the Congress shall declare the superior or supreme common-law court, to be the general judicial court, the judges shall, by force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law-court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law court: And all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common-law court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the Congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States, the judges of the courts so discontinued shall, thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as heretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law-courts, and the district judges may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happen they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministerial as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and, in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the Congress may assign to them such further duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT;
THE PROMPTER—No. XII.
To the Prompter.

SIR,

How should I work it?

ARE you a parent? Then you have a hard task to be both the *friend* and the *Master* of your children; and if you are not *both*, *you do not work it right*. Sometimes you are the fond indulgent parent—nothing is too good for the darling—he may pout and strike, or kick over the tea kettle, cups and glasses; and you would just moderately say, "Why Billy, how you behave; that is not pretty; I shant love you for that." At other times, you begin a pet, and the child by accident in mere play, or in attempting to drink, lets fall a tumbler, or a tea cup; you fly at him and fall on him like a mastiff, and cuff his ears and shake him like a jelley. In the first case, you are the *weak silly dupe* of your child; in the last, you are the *tyrant*, *the mad man*; thus *you do not work it right*. Hear what the Prompter says—Never strike your child in a *passion*—never punish him for *accidental mischief*—never *fail* to punish him for *obstinate disobedience* or *willful mischief*—and, a word to you in particular, when you have *real cause* to correct him, never cease, till his temper gives way and he becomes *really submissive*. A blow or two only raises his anger and increases willful obstinacy; if you quit him then, you do hurt *rather* than good—you make your child worse. But if you continue to apply the rod, till his mind bends and softens down into humble supplication, believe me, that child will rarely or never want a second correction—the Prompter has tried it to repeated instances.

But, say some folks, the rod should be sparingly used. True; but as most people use it, one correction only makes way for another, and frequent whippings harden the child; till they have no effect.—Now mind the Prompter—*two scolderulez*, if observed, will prevent this. 1st. *Never punish a child, when he does not deserve it—2d When he does deserve it, make the first punishment* EFFECTUAL. If you strike a child for *accidental* mischief, or for what he does ignorantly or in *good humour*, the child is not conscious he has done wrong—he is *grieved* at first—if such punishment is frequent, it excites indignation—hence angry with his parent and thinks him cruel—then correction does more hurt than good.

I sincerely believe that NINE tenths out of TEN, the bad conduct of children is owing to parents, yet parents father most of it upon Adam and the Devil.

Parents when do not work it right.—They work it thus—A child wants an apple—and a child is governed by *appetite*, not by *reason*—the parent says *he shall not have it*; but he says it with a simple unmeaning tone of voice, that makes no impression on the child. The child cries for the apple; the parent is angry, and tells him, he shant have the apple; the child bawls; and perhaps strikes his little brother, or throws down a glass in anger—At last the parent is tired with the noise and to appease the child, gives him the apple. *Does this parent work it right?* So far from it, that he loses the little authority he had over the child—the order of things is changed—the child is the *master*; and when the child has been master a few months you may as well break his *neck*, as his *will*. A thousand times, on a young master's back, will not do so much as a *decisive command*, before he becomes *master* of his parent.

Now listen to my advice—the idea is NEW. A child does not regard so much what a parent says as what he says. A child looks at his parents eye, when speaks—and then he reads intuitively *what* his parent means and *how much* he means. If a parent speaks with *air of indifference without emphasis*; or looks another way when he speaks, the child pays little or no regard to what he says. (I speak of a young child over whom parent has not yet established an authority.) But if parent, when he commands a child to do or not to do, looks at him with the *eye of command*, and speaks with the and air of decision and authority, the child is affected with this *manner* of commanding, and will seldom venture to disobey. A steady uniform authority of this kind, which never varies from its purpose, which never gives way to the caprices or appetites of children, which carries every command *into effect*, will prevent the necessity of a rod. I am bold to say that a parent who has this steady authority will never have occasion to correct a child of *common frailtibility*; and *never but once*, a child of *uncommon obstinacy*. *This is the way every parent and master should work it.*

But the common practice is, for a parent to throw away his own authority and become the slave of his children; and when the young *masters* grow headstrong, commit all manner of mischief, then the parent complains of o'd Adam, original sin and the Devil—and swears he'll drive the devil out, or he'll *know the reason why*. Then for the *FIT* and the *rod*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE that one under the signature of the first letter in the alphabet has written to you: I doubt not but you will allow others to treat you with the same freedom, while approving of what you say, as he more than once tells us that he does. Now you will know that I make my observations without fear. My tongue lours but my mind will take a deal of liberty. He informs us that it is well for every body to take care of their wood, and another says that wood should be got in the winter. No doubt but both are right. But I think it is also well for people to take care of their fire: those who do not, *don't work it right*. It is some trouble to supply a fire, even if the wood be at hand. But when a fire is most needed, it must be done unless we would suffer in several ways. Let it burn down & nearly go out before thought of; the air in a room altered, those furthest from it are first affected, uneasy feelings are produced, colds succeed, business suffers, and double the time is required to build it again. A little seasonable care would easily prevent these evils, care which use would make agreeable. One half of the colds of some persons may be owing to this neglect. It is a pity to suffer this our own fault, employ a nurse and pay a Doctor's bill, not always small, when there is so little occasion for it. I have also often thought that a little care in laying on logs and small wood, in a year proves a considerable saving; I am persuaded that some families burn loads more than others merely from this cause. They certainly *do not work it right*. Supposing that we have enough for the present, there is no profit in wasting of it. I have likewise remarked, that it is a very common practice in some houses to make a good fire, and then leave one outer door and another constantly open—letting the room with cold air, freezing the people, and all wondering at it, when the fire burns so briskly. Now if they would shut the door they would *work it right*. It is certainly better to quit than retain an inconvenient practice; to contract a good rather that a bad habit; the omission is no doubt more from carelessness than a design to incommode themselves or others, though both are. Persons who call to do a little business will sometimes stand with their hand upon the handle of the door, not meaning to stay one second, by the half hour, which is both impolite and uncomfortable. Some unused to it, and offended at it, would call it a clownish piece of conduct. As to wood I wish to add, that if in new places they would reserve about 1 in every hundred acres for fewel, and where the soil is not natural to wood, it is of absolute necessity; if they would inclose their wood lots, keep out cattle, clear away the brush, cut only that which has come to maturity and cultivate the young growth, they would *work it right*—they might always have wood for their own consumption & for market.

I think, Sir, or Sirs, for I knowno't how many of you write; that when farmers suffer bushes to grow in their pastures to the great damage of the grass, so that they do not feed half the number of cattle, and from year to year the evil lives and increases, they *do not work it right*. Bushes are not killed without some labour. But what is a pasture worth over-run with them. Will such lands pay the owner, will his creatures be fat fleshed and well favoured, his oxen strong to plough, or his cows fill the pale with milk? What can be expected but that they will be poor, leanfleshed, & ill favoured; if those banes to your pastures are not cured at once, try again until you succeed.. If one month and one quarter of the Moon do not do, try another, cut them every month in the year, and know for a certainty when season is best, communicate your success and contribute your mite to improve this part of our husbandry and you will merit and I doubt not receive the thanks of the Yeomanry. It is likely, if the state of the manure admitted of it, those lands would be much improved by dung. Soon they would yield double if not thribble the grass which they do at present. If also different soils were mixed, as some pasture ground is low, wet and cold, and others very dry and sandy, an account might quickly be found in it. We have much to learn, & to do, before we shall work it quite right. When I see rows of bushes stand near fences in mowing ground, where they do not cut much grass, and where the best of grass might grow, and when they always want in the Spring, to buy Hay, I most think that they *do not understand it*. Not those who, while their orchards are on the decline, do not not see it, to bring forward others that they may, without loss of time, and perceivable labor, always have a plenty of the best of fruit, & a plenty of cyder. But why say some, attend so much to small things? The question is well put. It ought, it shall be answered. Little things have a near and certain connection with great ones. With such, men are yearly and hourly conversant. This few people observe: it is best that they should know it. Small neglects amount at the end of a year, and at the end of life, like several sums in Arithmetick, to something considerable. Profits in almost all business, and trades, are made out of these little things. A thousand mills. A year of minutes, and the world of infinitely small particles. If any doubt, experience is a first rate instructor. She is willing to instruct all, asks nothing, tells the truth and wishes every body well. Perhaps, hereafter, some of the club may elevate the subject a little. But without saying another word,

I am, Mr. Prompter, one of your readers.

B.

LONDON, Jan. 20

The following very singular article is extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, December 25, 1790.

"According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, (we know not by what means,) have been informed of the French Revolution. They are no longer satisfied with their present government; they assembled in crowds, talk loud, and make comparisons, which are necessarily to the disadvantage of absolute despotism. The government has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, disturb the public peace. An attempt was made to arrest a Musselman, bold enough to have said to the people assembled around him, "We shall always be more and more unhappy, if we leave the Sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and those of his Ministers." —The spies of government, with whom the city swarms, having informed against him, the orator was seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice, "*Ah, surely Frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them!*" The exclamation produced its effect. The people compelled the guard to release the prisoner, conducted him in triumph to his house, and fixed over his door, the following inscription:

"*This house is under the protection of the PEOPLE.*"

—This scene was acted on the 7th of November, and when the above account came away, the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic Musselman, without government's having thought proper to institute an enquiry respecting the author. Extraordinary meetings of the Divan, were daily held, and the resolutions to be taken in such critical circumstances were anxiously expected."

THE OTTOMAN PORTE

The crescent, once triumphant over the cross, and which in former ages threatened Christendom with ruin, has lately experienced a declension as sudden and humiliating, as its elevation was rapid and illustrious.

The Crimea, declared Independent by the treaty of Kainargik; then with Kuban put under the protection of Russia by the convention of 1784; Georgia and Cabaratas yielding to the conqueror; Egypt occupied by rebel Beys; Moldavia and Wallachia over-run and ruined by the destroying and victorious Austrians; the Ottoman fleet obliged to fly to the capital for shelter; the successor of Mahomet deserted by his Christian ally, and a formidable army of ferocious Russians within a few days march of the city of Constantinople: —this is the humiliating picture of the empire of the Ottomans at this day!—

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE TUMULTS AT AIX.

Monsieur Pascal and Mr. Morellet, were put in the prison of Aix upon a suspicion of entertaining designs inimical to the National Liberty. Strong guards were placed about the prison, and every thing possibly done to put the persons of the prisoners in safety. The night passed without alarm, but about eight the following morning, the city rose tumultuously, and vehemently demanded the heads of the prisoners. The three orders of administration immediately assembled, and though they did every thing in their power to allay the tumult, their efforts and authority, proved of no avail, and their persons were exposed to the most imminent danger. Martial law could not be proclaimed, and the commander of the troops found himself without support. The populace then attacked the prison, seized the two unfortunate victims, carried them out of the gates, and instantly put them to death.—The three orders of government followed them, but had the mortification to find that the prisoners were executed before they arrived without the gates. The populace then proceeded to the Country house of the Seir de Guiraman, another obnoxious character, where he was seized, and suffered the same fate as the two others, and with the same precipitancy.

Things now seemed to resume a sort of calm, which continued till 3 o'clock, when the populace again collected and proceeded to the house of two private citizens, whom they suspected to have been concerned in some plots against the public liberty, with an intention to execute them as they had done the others; the civil authority, however, now prevailed so, far as to persuade the popular leaders to swear (at the requisition of the civil officers) that they would offer no violence to the persons of the suspected citizens. They were then carried to prison by a detachment of the National guards and from that time every thing has remained in quiet.

On Saturday the session was held by adjournment, at the Old Baily, when several convicts, in consequence of a letter under his Majesty's sign manual, were pardoned, upon their severally consenting to be transported to the eastern coast of New South Wales, or some other islands adjacent, for the term of their natural lives.

Ann Jackson, informed the court she "had a female child of 12 years old, and desired she might be permitted to take the child with her." The Recorder replied, "if the proper application was made in time to the Secretary of State, perhaps her wish might be gratified." Mary Talbot, when the pardon was offered, replied, "I had rather die. I have three small children, and it *why* for their sakes that I returned from transportation. I will sooner die then leave them." The Recorder said, "Prisoner, you are not aware of your dreadful situation, if you persist in refusing his Majesty's pardon, most likely you will be ordered for immediate execution; I advise you to accept it, and if you have any further hopes, you may again apply for mercy."—She still persisted, and was taken from the bar to the strong compartment. She will be brought up again at the opening of next sessions, and if she refuses to accept the pardon, will be immediately executed.

The behaviour of some of the convicts upon the above occasion, was extremely riotous, insolent, and noisy; one woman among those who were ordered to be transported for life, requested the court to inform her if the term of her sentence was to be reckoned from the present time, and whether she might not have another year added to them.

The eldest son of the King of Great Britain, has in his possession at this time exactly six hundred horses of various descriptions, the keeping of which, at the average price of twenty one shillings sterling per week, per horse, amounts to the annual expenditure of £37,760.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mecklenburgh county, to his friend in Petersburgh.

"A most extraordinary instance of enthusiasm occurred in this county lately; the novelty of the transactions, the depravity and baseness of the mind of him who is the subject of it, as also the detestation that is due from every good member of society to the surgeon who performed the operation, makes this a narrative that ought to be communicated to the public. A Methodist preacher, named Mercer, finding his religious inclinations much impeded by the impulses of nature, and apprehending that he could act more consonantly to the doctrines of his divine master, by being deprived of those parts concomitants of the human system which were furnished him for divine purposes, procured a certain surgeon in the neighbourhood, to emasculate him. In the course of the operation, he discovered the most evident marks of religious phrenzy.

"How far his conduct will meet the approbation of his brethren, is not yet ascertained.—But the fisthrood, with extreme vociferation denounce vengeance against fanatics as—Preacher, being well satisfied that the Lord did not intend such characters to teach his precepts.—They, therefore have come to a resolution not to appear where he holds forth:—And they further hope that those of their sect throughout the state, who may be acquainted with his conduct, will treat him with indignation as well deter all others of his sex and profession from similar mutilation of the works of the Divine Architect."

Genesis, 9th chapter, 15 verse.

BALTIMORE, March 18.

A late London newspaper mentions, that the Commissioners for settling the Claims of the *American Loyalists*, having completed the business for which they were appointed; their office was finally shut on the 24th day of January last.

From a Correspondent.

"Yesterday, being the *Anniversary* of the immortal Saint PATRICK, the tutelar Saint of Hibernia, the day was celebrated here in an unusual style of taste and grandeur. Agreeably to a recent communication, the Prince made his personal appearance, and honoured his nation with his presence in a procession thro the town. He marched in his primitive rollies, and read as he passed things, the Holy Scriptures, with great apparent decorum; an example, it is hoped, his children will follow in their passage through life. After the procession was over, and the company had partaken of a repast, suitable to the day and occasion, (at Mr. Brett's, Fell's Point) the venerable Saint gave them the most pathetic advice for the regulation of their future conduct in the pilgrimage of life, which appeared to have a happy effect—when, giving them his most affectionate and fervent benediction, he disappeared.

Capt. David Stedder's Company of Artillery, and a part of the above procession, and, as usual, distinguished themselves by the elegance of their appearance, and the propriety of their conduct.

The whole scene was truly novel, pleasing, and unique, and the day was closed with philanthropy and decorum—manifesting that the company had not by the lessons of wisdom they had received from their benevolent Patron."

Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Law's gave a publick Vocal Concert, at the Methodist meeting-house, in this town, to a numerous and genteel audience. The general encomium bestowed on the performance, by the best judges of music, would be honour to the most approved practitioners.

Mr. Jackson's family, on a plantation in Anne Arundel County, have furnished the following remarkable instance of industry.

On the 18 of April, 1789, to the 31 of March, there were manufactured in this family 126 yards of cloth, 292 of other linen, 762 of brown rolls, 50 of cotton, 18 of jeanet, 136 of linsey, 1 of tartery, total 1529 yards; 61 pair of fine, and 18 pair of stocking—besides a number of lead beds, bedcords, clothes lines, and other articles for the use of the plantation.—Though there are on this farm only 3 white women, some small children, and 12 working negroes, they have made and sold, in addition to the articles abovementioned, 1000 bushels of tobacco, and 1000 bushels of wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Translated from a respectable French Report of October, 1790.

"There is deposited in the hands of a notary at Brogancl, a manuscript of Rousseau in small Octavo. It is enveloped and sealed, and is not to be opened until the year 1800.

Rousseau gave this manuscript himself into the hands of the Abbe Reyrack. When the Abbe Reyrack was dying, he gave the precious deposit to Madame de St. Cyr, who placed it in the hands of a notary. These circumstances are well known at Orleans, and the writer of this paragraph has seen the Packet, now in the notary's possession."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Jan. 31, 1791.

"In France, every thing goes on very well. The Assignats have risen to 115 a 116 per cent. above par. They have been enabled to commence the discharge of their debts by the sale of the lands of the Clergy, which are, on an average, sold at one third higher than the apprisal.

"The Russians have finally taken the town of Ismail—which they stormed, on the 22d of December, sword in hand, losing from 4 to 5000 men, among whom were four Generals. Of the Turkish garrison, which consisted of 16,000 men, 14,000 are slain, the rest made prisoners. The assault lasted from five o'clock in the morning until the afternoon. This victory has rendered the Empress less inclined to peace—and she has, in consequence, refused the mediation of England, Prussia and Holland; and has given orders to General Potemkin to push his conquest even to the gates of Constantinople. The Turkish army has retired to the adjacent hills, where they are surrounded by the Russian General. The refusal of the mediation by the Empress, will cause the mediators to arm, & assist the Turks; & it is already spoken of, that a fleet of 18 sail, will be joined by an english fleet, which is to sail, in the spring for the Baltick.

"The Revolution in Brabant is at an end. The Emperor, it is said, uses the Brabanters very genteelly: But he is supposed to have some evil intention towards the French Revolution—of which they are suspicious, and have marched several bodies of troops towards their frontiers, under the orders of the Generals Rochambeau, Bouille and D'Affray."

MIDDLETOWN, April 4.

Last Saturday the body of a dead infant was found floating in the river, tied up in a woman's pocket.—The Jury brought in their verdict, Wilful murder by an unknown hand. On Sunday a young woman was taken upon suspicion of murdering the mother and murderer of said child, but was by a respectable Court of Inquiry, after a long, impartial and candid trial, acquitted.

Last week a woman in East-Haddam cut her throat with a razor, and expired immediately.

PROVIDENCE, March 26.

Yesterday morning came on, before the Honorable Supreme Court for the County of Providence, the Trial of David Comstock, of Glocester, for the Murder of Mr. Ephraim Bacon, late of said Glocester, on the 17th of December last.—The Trial lasted till about half past Eight in the Evening, and the Jury after a very short Consultation, brought in their Verdict, *Guilty*.

NEW-LONDON, April 2.

By letters received in town from Port-au-Prince, dated March 4, we learn that a 74 gun ship and three frigates have arrived at that place from old France, with troops—immediately upon which great commotions took place in that unfortunate and distressed city. The soldiery are under no control, and have become a furious mob—they in the afternoon of the 26th of March, struck off the head of M. Chevalier Duplessis Maudoit, Colonel of Port-au-Prince regiment, carried it thro' the streets, and drew his naked body after it. M. Maudit served in the continental army during the late war several years, and was esteemed a brave and deserving officer—In 1777 he was engineer and director of artillery under Gen. Greene (then colonel) at Red Bank. His crime was, that in July last he ordered his troops, in their own defence, to fire on the populace. Search was then making for many other officers, who, if they are taken, will probably be sacrificed with the like savage barbarity.—Business is entirely at a stand—the American residents are crowded with men, women, and children, and the streets thronged with weeping, distracted people—no one knowing friends from enemies!!

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.

The Whooping Cough is now very rife, in this and a number of the adjacent towns. In Ludlow, week before last, Mr. Gideon Bebee's family was visited by this disorder in such a manner, as to deprive him of four of his children in the course of two days—three of whom died on Friday morning, and the other on the following Saturday.

NORTHAMPTON, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 18.

"A greater reverse of fortune has not in a long time taken place that in the case of Thomas Washington, Esq. (alias Walsingham, alias Wells, alias Johnson, &c. &c.) now under the sentence of death, in the gaol of this city, for forgery. Notwithstanding his having been rather a suspicious character for some years past, few men have had more polite attention shewn them, and, in the days of prosperity, few people had more friends or humble servants at command. Possessed of a most insinuating address, and master of all the arts of persuasion, he for a time was a favourite with people of all ranks, and had he known when to have hopped in his career of secret villany, he might have fer down a man, perhaps, of the first fortune in this country. As forgery is a crime our state laws never forgive these are consequently no prospects of his avoiding the ignominious fate that awaits him; and so determined are the citizens of Charleston, that he shall not escape, that he is kept in constantly guarded by fifty or fifty-seven men, day and night, to prevent the possibility of any thing of this kind, taking place."

*** As the knowledge of the loss of Westfield Bridge, by the breaking up of the ice in the river, is pretty extensively spread abroad, it will be no more than justice to the public, to acquaint them, through the channel of the papers, that a new well built boat is now plying in that river, near the place where said bridge stood, capable of transporting loaded teams carriages, &c. with all safety.

N. BLAKE & Co.

HEREBY inform the Public, and their customers in particular, that they shall remove from Northampton to Hartford the first of May next, where they intend to keep a large and general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford for cash, or most kinds of country produce—they further inform the Traders in this part of the country, that they have taken a large and commodious Store on the bank of the River and near the Ferry at Hartford, where it will be very convenient for them to store any kind of Goods or produce for any term of time they shall chose—and that they will attend to any business in that line on small commissions, for all those who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

They likewise request those indebted to them, to call at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same sometime before the first of May next, as it will be attended with great inconvenience if neglected until they remove. A compliance with the above request for a settlement, will much oblige their Humble Servants.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Northampton, April, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in Goshen, *with a commodious Dwelling House, two Barns, and Shed, with a young Orchard on the same that made twenty barrels of cyder the last season. And Farm contains about 200 acres, suitably proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing and woodland. Payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Reuben Dresser, living near the premises, or of the subscriber living in Charlton, county of Worcester.*

MOSES DRESSER.

April 9, 1791.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR *Sale, at the house of Widow ESTER WRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground, Northampton. April 1791.*

WANTED,

A quantity of good

Linen Yarn,

made from good flax, that will weigh sixteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

CASH

Given for

FLAX,

by ZEBINA STEBBINS,

Springfield, March 18, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring to their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Tefiah White,
Samuel Hill,
Amos Avery,

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that these lands are taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.*

Capt. Enoch Shephard, Rate tax 5s. 8d.
Benjamin Cowsette, State tax 2s. 2d.—town tax 1s. 1d.—minister tax 3s. 4d.—school tax 1s. 10d.

Unless said taxes are paid to us before Monday the 23d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parsons, inholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest and charges.

WALTER FORBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the towns of Norwich and Chesterfield, lately owned by Capt. Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN, Jun.

Westfield, March 30, 1791.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the JOINERY business. Enquire of JESSE LYON.