that it was our indispensable duty to fight for our liberty and freedom. The question was asked, what we were to be freed from? the answer was from Slavery; that we were in danger of having the Roman Catholick, and Episcopalian religion, imposed upon us, that we should have Bishops, monks and Fryers to support, and maintain by heavy taxes, and that contrary to our consciences too: And to escape such a dilemma, and obtain liberty of conscience we took fight. Well, we did fight, until it was said, we had obtained our liberty.

To define liberty in all the various ways in which mankind may enjoy freedom, is not the design of the writer. He shall confine himself to that liberty only, which God and nature has so freely bestowed on mankind, viz. conscience in matters of religion. A man may be said to have liberty of conscience, when he is not controuled by any other being on earth, with respect to his religion, or the worship of the Deity. For the moment he is, that man is unlawfully deprived of that liberty that God and nature gave him at his creation.

It was hoped when the constitution was made, that we should have had that liberty that constitution sealed to us. But when I read the bill of Rights which runs thus, "That all mankind are born equally free and independent,—That no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrain'd in his liberty, property or estate, from worshipping Almighty God, according to the dictates of his own conscience, &c. I conclude our Legislators *do not work it right.*

Wherein do the people of Massachusetts enjoy more liberty of conscience now, than they did before the late revolution? In what respect are laws different with respect to that liberty above described? Were not ministers to be settled by a stinted hire, and their wages collected by civil law, before the revolution? So it is now. And if a town has ninety nine voters, fifty will oblige forty nine, to pay a tax to support a hireling, contrary to their consciences. (Therefore tyranny and oppression is still in our land.) A striking instance of this, is in a neighbouring town, about three years since, they settled a minister, with a small Majority, but some dispute there being a majority for at several meetings in order to raise the minister's sallary it has been negatived, at another time voted: so that one half the people are obliged to pay Contrary to their consciences which throws a disorder thro' the whole town worse than the small Pox, giving one another the lie, some fay the Parson is a liar, a wolf in sheep clothing, &c. Some say the Deacon is a liar, because being an assessor, has privately put a man into the minister's rate, that the town had exempted from paying any tax, and then denying he had done it. Some say the Collector is a villain, because he went to the Deacon, (after having received his rateBills) and perfuading him to perjure himself, by putting a person into his bills, thereby to enrich himself, and ten times more. And all this, because men are forced to pay an hireling minister, contrary to the law of nature, and their consciences; and I may say the constitution of this Commonwealth. And except some speedy measure be gone into, the said town will be ruined.

But a remedy is thought of, which seems to alleviate the matter a little; and that is, that a petition be forthwith drew, and signed by the inhabitants of said town, and others if they see cause, and exhibited to Congress, praying their Honors that they would enact the following law, and make it a statute forever hereafter, viz. That no civil Majestrate in the United States, should ever exercise any judicial power, or authority in matters of Religion and Conference. That no Minister in the United States, should ever hereafter, have any stinted hire, or maintainance, for what they call preaching, but he that receives freely, should also give freely.

And now that said town, and every body else, would patiently wait for the answer of their Petition to Congress, is the wish of,

A Lover of Peace.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the Pumpeter.

SIR,

YOUR writing is in wonderful liking. It has a general circulation among us. I have seen the Prompter in a Philadelphia, Boston, Dover, and Northampton paper. You are truly a queer fellow. You make us merry. You have a strange way of observing upon plain things; for plain they certainly are. To that degree that the first wonder is, that every body should not have observed them, and the second, that when they have observed them and known that they are right, that they think no more about them; read your weekly scribble, lay it as to, then burn the paper, and consign the friendly hints to perpetual oblivion: As tho' it were an hundred times wiser to go on in the old way which has been so often condemned, than to attempt an innovation in customs sanctioned by the practice of a long line of ancestors equally attached to the inexperience and bigotry of their forefathers! But proceed: The blindest may yet see and reform. Should a few pin-pricks have well spent a few leisure minutes, I find that you have many correspondents. But you speak a kind word to them. The addition of two of three will not oblige you to answer or thank them. One who figned himself B intimated that he was a member of a society who thought of writing to you now and then, and that some one would make his strictures on matters which you had not yet taken up. Let me be as plain as those that have gone before me. Without further preamble, for a small parch and a large house is the voice of the club. I think *those do not work it right*, for them live North or South, in any of the United States, who, when they erect buildings for public use, calculate them only for the present time or the looking the natural and probable increase of a people, & the disadvantages which they or their posterity will sustain by that oversight; those who misjudge as to their height, length, breadth, & particular construction, or the depth of the foundation, when these conveniences beauty, grandeur, utility & continuance would be tenfold, help'd by a small variation. This will be own'd: but for some reason which does little honor to their head or heart, they adhere to their first or favourite scheme. A plan, like good fruit, or good wine, mellows by age. When fitted in half a dozen different circles material alterations may be proposed, several defects remedied, real beauties render'd doubly beautiful and the origin al design every way improved. Why should not such amendations, not expensive nor burthensome, be received? Let candor be heard and impartiality give its opinion. If my doors would be too low, my rooms too small, my chimney too deep, the tenths of the seat would be lost, or injudiciously placed it would be wise to remedy these defects, and enjoy the comfort and advantage of a different arrangement. It is not amiss to ask ourfelves what others will think and say of us when they see what we have done; and what we shall think & say of ourselves when a design is ill-contrived, which might have been altered: then all would be pleas'd, the beholders approve of the plan, copy the model and applaud the execution.

I must suppose, Mr. Prompter, that like me, who wish for good schools, and the best instructors, for small *wages do not work it right.* The consideration for services will be soon if not immediately thought of. Should the employers not think of it, yet those that are employed will. Few can go fewer will labor for nothing. A proportion must take place between the service and reward. To fix it with exactness may be a work of more difficulty and delicacy than one, who traffickers and superficially attends to it, apprehends. Abilities are requisite for this business. Few can keep a good school: such only I am anxious about. Those who have spent one or two hundred pounds to qualify themselves to make a figure in a learned profession, and have acquired knowledge, will not consent to abridge themselves, for any time, of many of the sweets of society, loose the profits of a lucrative employment, impair health, wear out life and almost bury their talents in a place which has many discouragements and vexations attendant upon it, without a generous compensation for their service. A good Instructor is preferable to an indifferent one: instruction is the design of such institutions; & a good school education is all which the most of children receive, all which they expect, and all which their occupation requires: that they may manage trade and husbandry, and perform their part well in society. It is then the more needful that the end should be answered and the means be adequate to it. Thro' this channel knowledge is diffused, just sentiments are disseminated, pleasing manners are formed, and a foundation is early laid for an useful and reputable life. Due countenance must then be offered to young gentlemen. Allow them liberally that they may lay out themselves in the business, devise ways to be effectively useful, and continue in it: for frequent changes should be avoided. Old wine is better than new. Money is thus profitably expended. It is put out at large interest. But what does the man or woman mean *Must our pockets be emptied and all our earnings bestowed upon pedagogues?* This I apprehended: But my thoughts flowed freely. Treat yourselves well, your children right, and your Masters justly and generally and there will be enough for all. Retrench a little in your deeds; diet or some other needless expence, and you may still have much more than you need. *But we have not been used to give large salaries.* I hate this tyrant custom. It does incredible mischief to mankind. Well if it was bound a thousand years. A few hours cool reflection upon the subject, unincumbered with all the hateful and dreadful shackles of obstinate habits might secure to us characters in our schools that would never be forgotten by the public. *But it will not do to make flesh of one and fish of another; if we give an high price to one we must to all.* Employ then those whom you should and will esteem, and avoid envious discriminations. Double their wages & reap the benefit. Dismiss a fear which proceeds from a false estimate of education. Useful knowledge is worth more than gold and silver. *But if large incomes lead in this matter there will be a general clamour.* Strip this objection of its disguise and it reads thus. If we dare to renounce a wrong opinion, reward service, encourage merit, and discharge our duty to our families, some will complain. The louder the complaint the higher the honour: this will be an equivalent. *We can't get such masters.* Say what you will do, then make the trial. Many will offer their assistance, or readily receive an application that now will not endure the head ach, heart ach, and a daily depression of spirits in an unprofitable employment. *But our schools are on a better footing than they are commonly in the world.* Granted. Still the plan admits of improvement. The provision is inadequate. If you have no faith in what is said and doubt whether you should realize your money, for you would not buy gold too dear. Attend a quarterly exhibition of one class against another, & see the improvement made where a love of fame inspires the Instructor, & an hope of convincing his employers of their mistake, removing all obstacles, giving universal satisfaction and obtaining in future an ample compensation, stimulates him to unwearied efforts.

But we can get cheap masters. Enough, enough, I know it. But one fit for the place is worth a dozen that are not fit. Beware of cheap school masters. I am always afraid of a cheap shop. Walk in, walk in, saith one from behind the counter, cheap as all is here. Yes, proper for a sinner. I say look about you—you are in danger—run for your life. The maxim is a cheap one. As cheap as you can get. Screw him down, bang on, force him in company for my alle whigs! The maxim is fundamentally wrong. The temptation to unfaithfulness is too strong. The consequence is dangerous. Rather let some have the honour, others the profit & all the pleasure of good schools will taught, well regulated and governed and our children become our honour and the glory of our country. But the club bids me stop this moment. One of your weekly readers.

C.

P. S. What will be said next, nobody need ask.

LONDON, February 12—23.

The broad shield of majority was never more proof, fary than in the Irish House of Commons, when the Members of Administration were compelled to adhere to this Language,—"I stand here in my place, a Member of your House, subject to the vengeance which your justice shall let fall upon my head, the accuser of that which you confess to be a crime of the basest and blackest enormity. I stand forth, and I repeat to you, that these laws have been very lately directly contrasted into for selling the honors of the Peerage for money, in order that the money so obtained should be employed in buying seats for persons to vote for the sellers of these honors. I assert the fact, and I offer to the peace of every thing that can be dear to man to prove the charge by their silence, or will this House abandon every pretence to justice, to honor or to shame, by becoming their abettors?"—This was the energetic language of Mr. CORRAN, which though it failed of its due weight in the House, will yet produce its effect. It is graven on the minds of the PEOPLE.

A Gentleman who left Amsterdam within these few days, says, the Dutchmen are allmithed at the present state of things in England. They say if France offends, we remonstrate; and so with Spain—but as to Russia, we tremble at the progress of her armies year after year, and never dare acknowledge our apprehensions. Our correspondent adds, every man there who looks to politics at all, insists, that we armed in May, to second the Prussian movements—that we attempted to bolly the Spaniards, and were bullied in return—that we have now more occasion for attention than ever—and that the exertions of all the allied Powers from immediately necessary to prevent the mischiefs which ignorance and negligence have encouraged.

So little encouragements have men of talents in this country, that on Wednesday last the greatest genius in his line this nation ever beheld, took his leave for Botany Bay; need we mention the all-accomplished Errington!

OLD BAILY.

Charles Tucker was indicted for assaulting and obstructing William Griffiths, an excise Officer, in the execution of his duty.

The Attorney General opened the prosecution, by stating that he was induced to make an example of the prisoner, as the offence with which he stood charged was not only growing too common, but his particular case was accompanied by very extraordinary and provoking circumstances, calculated to shut a reprehensible state of mitigated treatment our jails are stirred, and the Jury must be astonished to hear, that it was committed in the heart of the King's Bench-prison.

In September last some Excise Officers received information that the prisoner (who was at that time confined for debt) illegally carried on the business of a Tallow chandler, and had utensils and conveniences fixed up sufficient to manufacture 500lb weight in a day; in consequence of this intelligence, they applied to the noble Lord who presides at the King's Bench for his permission to search it, and next obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Excise, both of which were readily granted. They went to the prisoner's rooms, No. 6 to No. 15, where they found 200lb. of finished candles, besides a quantity of coarse and tallow in different stages, which they seized in the King's name, and left Griffiths in possession of, while the others went to another apartment in quest of similar contraband goods: On taking possession, Tucker quietly retired, but soon returned again, with four or five other prisoners, and swore that he would rather loose his life than his property; on which a scuffle ensued, and Griffiths being unsupported, thought it most prudent to retreat with as large a box of candles as he could carry; but he had only reached the court yard when Tucker followed, knocked him down, and took it from him; a great mob being by this time collected, the officers were advised of their danger, and left the prison.

These facts were clearly proved by three Excise officers; and

The prisoner being called on for his defence, said, he did not deny the fact; but he hoped the extreme distress which forced him to violate the law, would entitle him to mercy. About twelve months ago he was imprisoned in the King's Bench for a small debt, and pawned and sold every article of value, even the bed from under him, to maintain his wife, his children, and himself, *nor was it until he parted with every thing that would raise a shilling*, that he would agree to illicitly exercise his trade as a Tallow Chandler, though strongly advised to it by many of his fellow prisoners, who at last, to keep his wife from starving, he gave way to their importunities, as he had no other method in the world of earning a farthing, and rather would have blacked shoes for their support, than transgressed the laws.

The Jury gave their verdict—GUILTY.

At the conclusion of his defence, Sir. Archibald Macdonald, the Attorney-General, sent him a guinea, which affected him so much that he cry'd. Indeed this whole Court pitied him exceedingly; and Sir Archibald made strong intercession with the Judges to mitigate his punishment.

During the Session 5 things at the Old Baile, one ISAACS, a Jew, is to be tried for stealing PORK!

FEBRUARY 24.

The Vienna accounts describe the situation and condition of the fortress of Warsaw as being remarkably strong and formidable, the garrison consisting of nine thousand chosen troops, besides the part of which Prince Poniatowski's army in his retreat from the Russian army in November last. The advices likewise add, that this immense diminution of numbers, added to the assistance, the Turkish General had sent to other places, has reduced the main Turkish body to less than 40,000 men, who still to the country where they winter, and appear to have no intention of ever taking the field again.

The Venetian States are at this moment more jealous and tenacious of their tyrannic form of government, than they have been at any period since the Duke wielded the Adriatic. French books, pamphlets, and papers, are studiously suppressed, and every degree of respect and attention paid to French Refugees of every degree of quality, who have fled upon the principle of aristocratic servility and admiration.

ISLE OF WIGHT, November 27.

Friday night about seven o'clock, a most violent storm of hail fell in this town and neighbourhood, which continued, by intervals, thro' the whole night. About eight in the morning the sky resumed its wonted appearance; but before ten, the clouds gathered with menacing aspect, and thunder was heard at some distance. Approaching nearer, the claps were frequent and tremendous, accompanied with dreadful lightning. At Whitehall, the hail exceeded every thing in the memory of man; white thunder and lightening terrified the human breast. A thunder cloud, furcharged with rain, rendered more awful by frequent lightning, burst with violence upon fury over Newchurch.

The lightning struck down Mr. Kent and his son, but they received no further injury than that occasioned by the fright of the shock.

Sunday we had frequent showers of rain, and the atmosphere at times, was uncommonly dark.

A quarter before eleven, the temporary tranquility vanished. The winds howled—the lightning blazed afresh—and the thunder roared sufficient to appall the heart of an infidel. A storm of hail, which lasted half an hour, descended with such violence and rapidity, together with such peals of thunder and sheets of lightning as to beggar description; threatening general destruction.

Between one and two o'clock the next morning, the terrific thunder resumed; if possible, double before and the lightning ran along the streets in quick succession, the horrors of which were augmented by another storm of hail that dashed windows to atoms, and deluged the houses by entering though shattered frames of windows, demolishing sky-light, and the funnell of chimnies.

Hail stones of an enormous size rebounded to different parts of the rooms, many fuming from one and an half to two inches long, and in size round as big as a large walnut.—The hail storm was succeeded by heavy rains till four o'clock, when hail, thunder, and lightning, recommenced hostilities, but with less violence than before; and these gaining way to a deluge of rain, that lasted till day break, our terrors were once more abated by a total cessation of warring elements.

Notwithstanding the large hail stones fell so early as between one and two o'clock in the morning yet after day light, some were picked up, the conjegate diameter of which were four inches, and the transverse upwards of three, being of the size of a large hen's egg.

The devestation and destruction in gardens, windows, &c. are very great, but we do not hear of any lives being lost.

A clergyman, about two miles from Newport, in his way home, had a very narrow escape from the burling of a cloud within two yards of the spot upon which he stood. He saw the black cloud rolling along near the surface of the ground; and with great presence of mind, jumped into a hedge and lie down directly opposite him.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning last, this city was honored by the arrival of the PRESIDENT, attended by Major Jackson.

Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiously expected on Thursday evening—but the Governor, and several other gentlemen, who had sailed to meet him, were compelled to return without effect. The vessel, which contained the chief treasure of America, did not enter the river. Severe until two o'clock, a dark tempestuous night. She struck on a bar, or point, within a mile of the city; and although the inside a signal of distress, it was impossible, before day-light, to go to their relief. The guardian angel of America was still watchful: and we are happy in assuring our countrymen that the health of their illustrious friend has not been at all affected by an accident, far more distressing to those to were spectators, or rather apprehensive of his fortunate, than to himself.

At 10 o'clock on the same day, attended by the Governor, and a number of respectable citizens, he visited the college, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising seminary.—He then parsied his walk to the government house. At three o'clock he sat down to public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated a number of toasts, each of which was announced by the discharge of cannon.

On Saturday the President again dined with a large company at the government house—and in the evening an entertainment was given him at the State House.

During the whole of his stay in this city, nothing was omitted every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he set out of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, as far as he took leave at Southriver. The Governor was to join him at George Town, where he purposed to receive some days before he proceeded in arduous patriotic journey to the southward.

CARLISLE, March 30.

Last week passed through this town a gentleman who left Muskingum a fortnight ago, who says, that the Indians are very troublesome, and repeatedly kill some of the inhabitants. The remaining part owe to his escape came to a person who escaped the savage band, after receiving four different wounds—that person was in company with another, who was killed, he was three days from the time he received his wounds, and his arrival at Muskingum, during which he swam several waters, and without food or any kind of nourishment. He further says, that the inhabitants were all garrisoned when he left it; and unless speedy reason from government, the consequences will be dreadful.

CHARLESTON, March 21.

Yesterday between twelve and one o'clock, was executed pursuant to his sentence, Thomas Walls, who has been long known in this state and Georgia, by the appellation of Major Wallington, for counterfeiting the notes signed by the authority of this state. His consequence was sickly, but his demeanor manly, and would have merited a consideration worthy of notice. At a few minutes past twelve, he ascended the scaffold, attended by the ministers of execution, and was allisted in his devotion by the Rev. Dr. Keating, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, to whom he was informed, he had confessed that his name was Walls, and was born of a respectable family in Ireland; that he had not profissed any religion or principles for 7 years, but as he had been baptized agreeably to the rites of the church of Rome, he wished to die Catholic.

At the conclusion of his devotion he was asked by the sheriff if he had any thing to say? he replied, nothing more than that he had already declared, that in this business he died innocently. He continued that he had been misled and led into the snare by some unknown to the fear of death; for as he died innocent, he trusted he should in the heaven. "As Christ died upon the cross forgiving his enemies, so I forgive mine." He politely waved his hand to the crowd and said, "Good day gentlemen;" then stepping forward on the dead line he pulled the cap down his face, saying "Lord Observe, I am ready;" and was immediately launched into eternity.

PETERSBURGH, March 18.

It is with grief we learn, that on Friday the 18th instant, a party of Indians murdered a certain Robert Chipman, at the Falls of Thomas Dick, about three miles from this place, on the west side of the Alleghany river, and took Dick and his wife prisoners and the same day another party took a boy of the name of Bricket. The day following a party of armed men went from this place and hired Chipman's hat they discovered no Indians, and upon every appearance they had made a precipitate retreat, and did not appear that they had plundered the house of the smallest article.

We have received an account that several families to the amount of 12 persons, have been killed by a party of Indians, supposed to be Mingoes, about 20 miles from this place up the Alleghany, on the west side. We are however happy to hear that the Captain of this party was killed, he is a noted fellow known by the name of Capt. Boller.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Pittsburg, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 29, 1791.

"The Indians to their late depredations in the settlement at the Muskingum, and that situated at a small distance from the mouth of Beaver Creek, have taken advantage of the murder of two men on this side Alleghany, a few miles from Pittsburg, and killed one boy, of 13 persons and the captivity of 2 men and a child, all on the Alleghany.

"The last attack on Hinck's drove, and caused general alarm in the settlement, that was rapidly encreasing on the river I have mentioned. Every inhabitant of those parts, on the news of these depredations, have thought of nothing else than to escape from the cruelty of the savages, and with their families have converted abandoned their farms, and fled for safety to the Monongahela.

"The situation of those unfortunate families who had in store a quantity of provisions for themselves and fodder for their cattle, and were obliged to abandon the whole, is truly distressing. Yet notwithstanding all these distresses in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, occasioned by the ravages of the Indians, before whom every thing flies, in the way of emigration of depredations lands are recommended to the Indians agree by government for the payment of an annual rent of taxes. This government, on the one hand shews economy in protecting the citizens; and on the other extreme activity in collecting the taxes from those poor citizens.

"An expedition to be sent has been made by the general government against these savage Indians, but has served no good purpose. The expedition is destined, the soldiers have returned without success; and the Indians, encouraged by their success, do not suppose our want of success, have attacked repeatedly and distressed according to our frontiers.

"A French emigrant, remitted as the outskirts, established by the Indians, by quitted the settlement at Scioto, and settled in my neighbourhood on a considerable farm with a numerous family."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Monongahela county, dated April 2.

"On the 23d March a party of Indians came to the Allegheny River, opposite to Owen's Island, where was a few families settled; there were five Indians came into the family of one Cartright, and asked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as soon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called Capt Bullet) said Cartright he must give him his gun, the other refused, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cartright, young Cartright struck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian struck young Cartright, and three fell together; and it is said by a number of women and children who made their escape, there were two other Indians killed and fourteen made their escape—several of whom have made each that their savages were Senekers, and that they were well acquainted with them.

"This affair caused the greatest uneasiness on all the frontiers, and the people stronghted in bodies. The next day a number of men along the river turned out volunteers, and I believe the people are mostly gone home. Col. Campbell has ordered out 150 of the militia, but they are exceedingly ill off for arms and ammunition."

NORTHAMPTON, April 27.

On the 15th inftant the persons by law appointed, with a number of other Gentlemen, made their quarterly visit to Master Wright's school in this town.

In the forenoon the scholars were critically examined in reading, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic, and they gave astonishing proofs of docility in their various branches of education.

In the afternoon the scholars entertained their visitors with a variety of exhibitions of the oratorial and theatrical kind. Too much praise cannot be given to the pupils.—Praise enough cannot be given to their accomplished and indefatigable Preceptor!

It is devoutly wished for the sake of the present and self-future generations, that Masters and Scholars throughout the UNION, might be stimulated to similar exertions and improvements by the like animating Visitations.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town, and proceeded to business.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory, are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expence.—And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The *terms* may be know as by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 25, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Norwich in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 7, and No. 8, and in the town, County and Ministerial taxes, for the year 1787, 1789 and 90.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
George Green, for 1787.	2	4	9	0
George Green, for 1789.	1	9	5	0
George Green, for 1790.	3	12	3	1
Capt. Enoch Shepard, 1790.	2	13	4	3
Ely Clapp, 1790.	1	3	3	0

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday 29th day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at publick Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Parsons Innholder in said Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERS,
GILES LYMAN, } Col's for 1787, 1789, 1790.

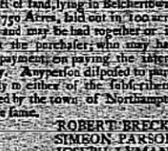
Norwich, April 20, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containing about 750 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser, who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK,
SIMEON PARSONS,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.



WILL COVER

THIS season, week about at Worthington and Chesterfield the full blooded

GORDEN HORSE,

at 3/ the season, and 6/ the leap, and 24/ to insure a foal. Said Horse is good Bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this grass; equal for speed and activity, to any Horse in the County; to be covered in Westfield and other places, where his colts recommend him.

Likewise a famous *JACK*, at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap. Four pounds in Cash given for the Mules at 3 months old, and the sale of the Jack grass.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares.

April 21, 1791.