compare them with the present scanty support of the ministers of the Gospel, in the mean time prepare to answer this question, viz. whether Christ came into the world to destroy the privileges of his servants, and whether he thinks it less honourable to be a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, than a Teacher of the Law under the Jewish State, and seriously reflect on the consequences of calling such open contempt upon the orders and institutions given by God himself.

Particulars of the life of Mary Brown a young woman distinguished for personal beauty & early depravity; and who was executed in Wales for being concerned with others in a burglary. The account appears to be written by herself, and is in substance as follows:

SHE was the only daughter of a reputable shopkeeper in Staffordshire, whose affection for her induced him to spare no expence in giving her an accomplished education. From her earliest youth the was strongly addicted to pleasure, and her beauty exposing her to the grossest flattery, her pride encreased with her years, and she soon formed the most ambitious views. At fifteen years of age, she left her father's house at night, and came upon the out side of a stage to London, where she determined to embrace the first offer of any man of opulence, who should solicit her to live with him as a mistress. In a short time she attracted the notice of a Baronet, with whom she readily consented to live; for in 6 months she liked him very well, but by degrees began to hate him. Having had a few words together, she was determined to be revenged; and one night she placed three fellows in one of the apartments, who stripped the house of all its valuables and the next day she enjoyed the sorrow of a man she hated and despised. After leaving this gentleman, she took a large house at the west end of the town, and commenced a fashionable courtezan; but having contracted several large debts, with different tradesmen, she married a common soldier, who was going abroad, and who, upon being paid two guineas, was contented never to see her any more. This gave her an opportunity to laugh at her creditors, when they threatened to sue her for payment. She was once addressed by a foreigner in the Italian, who followed her home, conceiving her to be a beauty, a creature of the women, and viewing the elegance of her furniture, hitherto, and viewing the elegance of her furniture, hitherto, he was changed into admiration. Although he affected to be a man of property, the had penetration enough to discover, he was not accustomed to opulence; all his affections betrayed the meanness of his education. She soon began to perceive that interest operated with him more powerfully than love, which was soon made manifest by her receiving intelligence that he was preparing to rob her house, and fly off with the booty to his native country. She was however, quicker in her revenge than he in his injury. The day before his intended flight, the revised him to her bed, and the next morning he was found dead upon the stairs, and no suspicion entertained of her having strangled him. Some months after this she was dazzled with the apparent opulence of a man who offered her his protection, and the became his mistress, but he turned out to be a profeffed gamester. With him the lived for some time in splendor, but a sudden change of fortune plunging them into distress, the advised him to invite one of his acquaintances to supper, to intoxicate and then rob him; this was agreed upon, and the person came agreeable to invitation, but they could not prevail upon him to drink much. Finding, however, he had got a considerable sum about him, they were resolved not to loose so great a prize; she went behind him with a silk sash, & throwing it round his neck, soon dispatched him; they seized upon his money, leaving him a few guineas and his watch, and then calling upon the servant in an affected fright, acribed his death to a fit of the apoplexy. Besides these atrocious acts the confessed her having murdered her keeper a short time afterwards, and swore the fact to his own son, in revenge for his having refused to meet her advances; and he was tried upon her evidence for the murder, and acquitted. Being compelled by the commission of numberless crimes to leave England, the went into Wales, where she was concerned in several robberies, suffered an ignominious death in the 21st year of her age.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN your paper of the 27th of April, you have a piece of the signature of which is a Lover of Peace: A Lover of Peace one would think would conduct himself in such a manner, that other people that love peace, as well as himself, might be able to live in peace with him; but the contents of his performance loudly declare to those acquainted with facts, that the idea of peace has no residence in his breast; nothing but wars and rumors of wars dwell there: if that was not the case, how could he misrepresent matters as he does, & tell things for facts which have no existence. But we will attend to his performance: This lover of peace tells us that it is the opinion of the people at large, that Liberty consists in a man having a power to do as he pleases, to speak in his own words, "liberty as commonly professed is freedom, which is a power a man has to do, forbear any particular action as seems good to him, at leave or free leave." So far I believe he is true, and lamentable it is that people in common should have no better conception of liberty than that; and our author himself seems to state largely in this citizen, ry idea of liberty; that true liberty consists in its being in a man's power to commit any act of violence with impunity, to fall upon the property of his neighbour and take away his good name. The basis of which seems to be the present employment of this Lover of Peace; not considering that these are the only free people that are bound by good and wholesome laws of their Laws that will punish vice and encourage virtue. Our author complains that people are constrained to worship God contrary to the dictates of their consciences. I should be glad to know who they are, is there are any of that description, the laws of the land is in their favor—the constitution of this state expressly says, that every man shall pay his money where he usually attends the worship. It seems to bear something hard on those that have no religion, it may be that our author feels himself pinched in that spot. This wonderful Lover of Peace complains most bitterly that the ministers are not outlawed, that any engagement with them for their support should be binding and always to be considered null and void: why not banish them out of the land—there is nobody that everheard of, let his crimes be what they will, or ever so great, but what has the benefit of the laws of the land where he resides, except those that are exiled or ordered out of the Nation; a man that is a whoremonger, thief, profane, or whatever has a right to collect an honest debt; but it is matter of great grievance that a minister of the Gospel should be able to get his earnings; we are behold en to men of his refined genius for this wonderfull discovery. We will take notice of matters now as glaringly false (and it must be done with design) as ever fell from the pen of mortal; he tells you that about three years since a minister was settled with a small majority, and some dispute, there being a majority, it is impossible it seems he should be mistaken when the town was called together to vote in this matter, thirty voted in favor, and by their own account only six against; and this matter has been taked over at town meetings several times since, and the opposers of the minister never pretended there was more than six, that they have been able to muster more to oppose his salary I must confess, but here the representation is very wrong. A year ago last March, the town, being not fully together, the vote was not obtained to raise his salary, but soon after, the town met fully, and the vote for his salary was obtained two to one. Likewise the present year there appeared as great a majority; afterwards at the adjournment when the town was not generally present, they got hold of that opportunity and negatived the vote, but before the meeting was over, the vote was called again and obtained for raising the salary. A most gross & cruel representation with respect to the deacon, the deacon was one of the affectors the last year, and after fixing the valeation, the making the taxes was committed to him, he made the rates as it is customary I presume every where; if there should be any that stand fair for being taxed, left out of the valuation thro forgetfulness or want of knowledge, the man that makes the rates puts them in, and if it appears that they have done wrong, the town has a right and often does abate their rates; but the great crime of the deacon is, that he put one man in after the bill was committed to the collector, for which he is charged by this Lover of Peace, with perjury and a design between him and the collector to get a sum of money to themselves, which way this could have been effected I presume none but the penetrating genius of our author can discover, for the Collector had told the man that—he was not in the bills, afterwards told others that he had got him put in, a very impolitic way of doing business if their was a plan layed for cheating and getting the money to themselves. Neither was this man excempted by the town as has been represented, he had been left out by the assessors a year or two, but as he was a man in health, had a good trade, no family but himself and wife, and his poverty occasioned as it was said, by his intemperance; they thought he stood fair for paying taxes: neither did the Deacon deny that he had put him in as has been represented, but this whole affair is done to injure the innocent, and as the deacon and collector has the appearance of religion, it is I presume a crime sufficient to raise the pestilent tongue of this Lover of Peace and all his adherents.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

DIALOGUE between two young Misses, just about quitting SCHOOL.

P.—MY dear friend and fellow class-mate, as we are soon to leave our pleasing studies to enter on the busy stage of life, let us be circumspect in all our conduct.

S.—By all means, and as our present, as well as future happiness will entirely depend on the rectitude of our deportment, I am determined to be wary and cautious in my journey through life.

P.—I do assure you it will require all our care and caution to steer clear of the ugly monsters of this world, Envy, Censure, and Malice; but let us act as becomes rational, accountable beings—our consciences will then acquit, and shield us against its shafts, and we shall be invulnerable.

S.—Oh! how picturesque and lovely does this world appear to me! 'tis like a delicious garden full of sweet Bowers, and methinks I am like a lively little bird, just escaped from its cage, and on the wing to taste its sweets.

P.—Be not so much in love with the imagined charms of your silvan garden, for depend upon it many briars and thorns grow up among the roses and lilies, to wound incautious, giddy mortals, and let not our hearts be set on those trifles light as air, and of no value.

S.—Tell me, what have we been sent into this world for, but to enjoy its blessings? and he must be a blind Bartimus indeed, that cannot see to choose the best, and have the word untouched.

P.—Indeed you do not see deep enough into the nature of things—believe me, we have not been placed here for the sole purpose of gratifying our inclinations and propensities in the trifles here below. Not so, thou fair image of our sire, unhappy parent, remember and avoid her crime, and be content with a reasonable taste of the good things of this life, and hope for more substantial blessings above the skies, where true joy only may be found.

S.—Are you going to preach a sermon to me this morning? Do you wish to check the desire after happiness (implanted in our nature) and which now presents itself before me with all its charms? Would you have me mope away my days like a recluse in a cave, without the least pleasure on earth? No—I cannot do it.

P.—A moderate taste of pleasure may be enjoyed with innocence, but too much dissipation will alienate our affections from a better world, our only true home, and may endanger our everlasting bliss—the pleasures of this world are too fascinating and dangerous for me to indulge in, and I intreat you to reflect seriously on what I have said—some cynical male writers, unhappy in themselves and envious of the superior excellence of our natures, have maliciously detracted the characters of us females; they say we are too much given to levity, dissipation and folly, daily and perpetually gadding about like a legion of merry Andrews, on morning visits interrupting the domestic regularity of families, or skipping from shop to shop, prizing gewgaws, but buy little, and apparently on momentous business, but in reality strolling about the world with our towering head, and half covered bewitching faces, for no other purpose but that of fascinating the young males, and forcing them to become as great fools as ourselves—I hope these sarcasms are ill founded, but let me intreat you to weigh them well—the cap does not, nor shall it fit my head, I will love my home, and act agreeably to the true character of a female, and should there be any such inconsistent giddy young ladies in this city, let me entreat them to consider the dignity of their nature and stay more at home in future, employing all their leisure moments in knitting stockings for poor children, a truly charitable christian employment, which will bring blessings on their heads, and induce prudent young men that wish to be united with discreet help mates, to seek for, and find you in your retreats, and as the loadstone attracts the needle, thus will congenial souls be drawn together, and such visits must be productive of mutual joy, harmony and bliss!

S.—My dear Monitor, for I promise you I will consider them, but I must now leave you to obey the commands of my dear Mamma—Let us meet again to-morrow, and renew the pleasing theme; I dearly love to hear you talk on heavenly subjects, and who knows but you may make a convert of me, and we may, perhaps, both enter bliss together—I will seriously reflect on your sermon—Adieu.

P.—Let mutual love pervade our hearts, and unite our congenial souls in the strongest bond, of friendship—sweet friendship when founded on virtue, is purely an emanation from above, and if duly cultivated and improved, will bring us both to bliss hereafter, and place us among the happy Cherubs around the throne of God, in Heaven! Adieu, my dear Sophia, and let us meet again and again, in our pilgrimage through this world, to prepare ourselves for a better world hereafter—may guardian Angels hover round your pillow and inspire your mind with angelic visions, when reclining on your downy bed of rest.

LONDON, March 4.

On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that Monsieur, the King's next brother, had attempted to escape out of the Kingdom; but that he had been stopped by the people.

Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French National Guards in constant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter-revolution, but the truth is that it is expected that M. Bouillé, the King's Aunts will not be permitted to proceed on their journey, but that after many obstacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their consent.

When the last letters left Paris, it was reported, that 40,000 concealed assassins were armed with poisoned daggers, that they may tear up the flesh more effectually, and cause mortification!

Another report was current, that the Dauphin was gone with Mesdames, and that the child who remains at Paris, and passes for the Dauphin, is far from having any pretensions to Royalty, though he greatly resembles the Heir Apparent to the Crown of France.

On the 24th ult. 30,000 men were assembled round the Thuilleries, under pretence of some expected commotions; but in reality, with a view to keep alive the fury of the mob against every thing and every body supposed to be attached to the old system, or against every one who differs in his opinion from the enraged demagogues.

The same day, an infinite number of persons of both sexes, and all ages and distinctions, went to the Luxembourg, and insulted on Monsieur and his consort, expraying them to the Thuilleries, to prevent their escape out of the Kingdom. It is needless to add, that they were obliged to comply. All the Royal Family is, therefore, at present under strict guard.

A certain enthusiastic character (Lord George Gordon) now in Newgate, considering the old proverb, that 'tis best fishing in troubled waters; has been making repeated applications to the court of France, and the French Ambassador, for the remission of a sentence pronounced on him for libels. It has not however succeeded; and the mansion he in the Mr. BURKE'S expression, is to continue tenanted, as at present, in the law has taken its course.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Anne's, to the Printer, dated Feb. 3.

"This morning our feelings were affected by a most distressing scene—a signal of distress—a white flag fastened to a piece of a shallop's mast, about six feet high, was seen about a mile at sea; with the glass we could distinctly discover some people on the wreck of a small vessel, water logged and heavily sinking, driving over her with great violence—we could give her no assistance, having no craft here that dare venture out the Juno's two sailing boats being wind bound at Runaway Bay, and Captain Hood having no boat but his barge, which no one on shore imagined could have lived in so turbulent an ocean as the wreck was in; Captain Hood, however, as an encouragement to his fargeness, leaped himself into her, to undertake an office of humanity at the great risk of his own life. The spectators, you may suppose were numerous. Our distress was increased instead of being allayed by the bold attempt, for we expected every moment to see the barge and her crew perish—the sea running mountains high, and with an incredible violence; but it pleased the Almighty to favor the attempt, and to protect the brave, humane, Captain and his men. In less than half an hour the barge reached the wreck which had now driven almost on the Roaring reef. One of her crew had been drowned before Captain Hood came up with her, the remaining three were saved, but they were so exhausted, that they were not able of themselves to get into the barge, and in two minutes more, but for the assistance of Capt. Hood, must have perished on the reef.

"It required great good management to keep the barge from filling, having been obliged to go so near the reef to rescue the poor wretches from death, that she was among the breakers.

"The wreck it seems was a Turtler belonging to Montego-Bay, and had overset about two miles from where the people were taken out of her.

"You may form some idea of the violence of the sea, from the wreck's being overset and righted again several times."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 17.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's parish, dated April 10.

"TWO Negroes, one the property of Mr. Miles, the other of Mr. S. Wigfall, of Santee, were apprehended and tried for an attempt on the life of a Mr. Welch of this neighbourhood. He swore to the identity of the negroes; and further evidenced, that having missed his horse, he took his track and followed it, he discovered him hoppled, and was loosing the hopple, when the growling of his dogs caused him to look up; he then saw the two negroes within, fifteen yards, advancing boldly towards him; he caught up his rifle, presented her at the foremost, and probably would have killed him, but the only snapped. The fellow who acted most resolutely seized him, when his dogs attacked the other, and kept him some time at bay; being pretty strong, in all probability, he would have overcome the one, but the other disengaged himself from the dogs, came up, and with a large stick gave him three blows, one on the hip, another on the arm, and the third on the temple which stunned him; in the interim they took his rifle, powder horn and shot bag. Having recovered in some measure, he discovered his horse providentially standing near; on him he sprung, and rode off as fast as he could; when he had got some distance, he looked back and saw the negro in the act of priming.

"They did not deny the attack, but the most active only intended to disarm Welch, that he might get out of his way: The other, though an accessary, did not appear capable of the act, but was a mere instrument. The negro of Mr. Miles was sentenced to be hanged; the other to be cropped, branded and whipped. When sentence was pronounced, the former was prodigiously shocked, and has since discovered the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Murrel, of Santee; in consequence of which, his execution is postponed. The greatest severity being observed the ringleaders are all apprehended, with the evidences, before whom they boasted of the atrocious crime. All are in safe custody near here. Great expedition has been used, for the negroes under sentence were tried on Friday last, and those now on trial are already brought from Santee river. If the murder of Murrel is proved, the negro under sentence of death is promised, a petition from the Court to the Governor, for a pardon, on condition of being shipped off."

FREDERICKSTOWN, April 28.

On Monday last passed thro this town on his way from Kentucky, Mr. James Talbot, who informs, that on Sunday the 20th of last month, an amiable and respectable family, named Harris, consisting of nine persons, among whom was a young lady 19 years of age, were murdered on the west side of Alleghany river, by a party of Indians. Our informant further says, that the scenes of cruelty which took place in the massacre of these unfortunate persons, were of so cruel a nature, as to draw forth the tear of pity and compassion from a number of persons who came some distance to examine and view the mangled remains of a family respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

On Friday the 15th inst. the Hon. Daniel Carroll, and Dr. David Stewart, arrived in this town, to superintend to fixing of the first Corner-Stone of the Federal District.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the members of the different lodges of the town, at 3 o'clock waited on the commissioners at Mr. Wife's, where they had dined; after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz. "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immortable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America," the company proceeded to Jones's point in the following order:

1st, The town-sergeant—2d, the Hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor—3d, Mr. Elliott and the Recorder—4th, such of the Aldermen and Common Council as were not free masons—5th, the strangers—6th, the master of Lodge No. 22. with Dr. David Stewart at his right, and the Rev. James Muir, at his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity, in their usual form of procession,—and lastly the citizens, two by two.

When Mr. Elliott had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the Masters of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the Stone; after which a decanter of corn, wine and oil was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; and a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—a land of wheat and barley, and vines, and figtrees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for, the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year. May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall life to *great ness!* May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout and universal wish, Peace be within thy wall, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!" Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill!

"May this Stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations—Under this Stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried! From this Stone may a superstructure arise, whole glory, whose magnificence, whole stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savages of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some refreshment, and then returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drunk, and the following, which was delivered by the Master of the Lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

"*Brethren and Gentlemen,*

"May "*Jealousy*, that green eyed Mouster," be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District!"

It may be safely pronounced that this, or a similar sentiment pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

We have authentic information that a loan for two millions and a half of florins, which was opened at Amsterdam, on the 15th of Feb. last, on account of the United States, upon terms better than any European power, except the Emperor, now borrows in Holland, and upon equal terms with the Emperor, was subscribed, or filled in two hours*. And it must afford pleasing reflections to every good American to know, that this success is attributed essentially to the high confidence inspired by the new constitution of the United States, and and its present administration.

We have the satisfaction to assure the public, that the recruiting service proceeds with vigor—already upwards of five hundred men are on their march for Fort-Pitt, from the respective rendezvous in this State, Jersey and Delaware.

Lieut. Platt marched from Christiana-bridge on the 27th, with a fine company, inlisted for three years.

Capt. Armstrong marched from this city on the 25th with a choice company, inlisted for the same period.

On the same day Capt. Snowden marched with a detachment of one hundred levies for Trenton.

And about two hundred and fifty were ordered to march yesterday from Carlisle, in this State.

Besides which, a company under the command of Capt. Montfort, inlisted for three years, are on their march from North-Carolina to the Great Kenhawa, by which they will descend to Fort Washington.

The recruits from the Eastern States will rendezvous at New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, and thence march to Fort-Pitt.

The remedy recommended in cases of Cows overfeeding themselves on clover, was lately tried with success on a Cow that was near dying from eating too large a quantity of potatoes—An egg shell filled with tar, was forced down her throat which gave immediate relief.

On Saturday the 9th instant, was launched at Baltimore, the new Revenue Cutter, pronounced by good judges, to be a very beautiful vessel. She was built by Captain David Stodder, and is to be commanded by Capt. Grosh, formerly first Lieutenant of the Continental frigate Confederacy.

ALBANY, April 18.

On Tuesday night, the 5th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Moses Benton, of Ballston, together with all his wearing apparel, houshold furniture, &c. were entirely consumed by fire—and still more melancholy to relate! two of his children perished in the flames—one of them a daughter of between 7 and 8 years of age, the other an infant of 6 or 7 months.—When the family were awakened, the flames had already took such full and complete possession of the building, as to allow them not a moment for consideration—Mrs. Benton therefore gave the infant in her arms, to her little daughter, telling her to run with it out of the house, while she went in search of her other child, and catching it up immediately followed—Mr. Benton was at this time out of the house, but so much scorched as to only have taken up his bed instead of looking for his children—it was alas! but too late. discovered that their little daughter with the infant, were still in the house—and their cries and shrieks soon summoned the father to attempt their relief, who rushed into the flames, regardless of the danger, and but for his wife's catching hold of him must inevitably have perish'd, as the upper part of the house was then falling in.

EXETER, April 9.

Yesterday the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Cram, about one mile from this town, accidentally took fire, and was immediately confumed, together with all the houshold furniture. Mrs. Cram, an old lady, narrowly escaped the flames.

On monday night the 4th inst. the dwelling house of Dr. Benjamin Page, of Chester, was discovered to be on fire, which with all the houshold furniture (a desk and one bed excepted) wearing apparel, &c. together with his barn and wood house were entirely consumed. The Doctor and his lady narrowly escaped by knocking out a glass window thro which they made their exit. The bed-room in which they sleptt, adjoined upon the kitchen, where the fire was first discovered, the Doctor on being alarmed, attempted to open the door; but the fire had become so powerful as to burst it open on its being unlatched, and the flames came into the room in such a manner, as it was with the utmost difficulty he could shut it again to prevent being smothered. A large family of small children who were sleeping over the kitchen chamber, must have fallen victims to the merciless element, but for the praise worthy conduct of the maid, who discovered the fire but just timely enough to alarm the sleeping family and conduct the children out of the house, which by the assistance of the doctor's elder son, she happily accomplished, that at the risk of her own life.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

We are happy to inform the public of the arrival of Capt. John Hills, in this place—who is employed by the Secretary at War, to make such observations, as may lead to the accomplishment of the object mentioned in the following certificate:—

THIS is to certify that the bearer, Capt. John Hills has been employed by me for the purpose of exploring the Country from Springfield to Charles-River, and making an accurate survey thereof, with a view to ascertain whether an INLAND NAVIGATION would be practicable.

As this object is of the highest public utility, all good people are requested to give him such information and advice, as the nature of the case may require.

GIVEN at Philadelphia, this ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

H. KNOX.

To whom it may concern.

NORTHAMPTON, May 11.

On Monday last, SAMUEL HEYSHAW, Esq. was chosen to represent this town in the General Court, for the year ensuing.

DIED.]—In this town, on Thursday evening last, the Widow SARAH CLARKE, aged 85 years.

* Those Gentlemen who have in their hands Subscription Papers for re-printing the Rev. Mr. *Lathrop's* Discourses, are requested to forward them to the Printer at *Springfield*, as soon as they can make it convenient.

TICKETS in the third Class of *Morlabeaux's Lottery*, may be had of the *Printer* hereof, until THURSDAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient DWELLING HOUSE, in Colrain within half a mile of the Meeting House, with a good Garden spot, well situated for a Trader, or Mechanic—on the county road, where four roads meet, leading to New-Marlborough and Bennings'o, any person inclined to purchase, may have the Premises on reasonable terms, and pay made easy. Enquire of JESSE LYONS, living on the Premises.

Colrain, April 22. 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 several creditors, to the estate of Enfign *John Nash*, late of Amherst, deceased: (represented insolvent,) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business, of our appointment, at the House of Lt. GIDEON PARSONS' innholder, in Amherst, on the first Monday of August, and October next, from two until seven o'clock P. M.—Six months being allowed by the said Judge, for the Creditors to bring in their claims.

MOSES COOK, jun.
CALVIN MERRILL,
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

ALL Persons indebted to said state, are requested to make immediate payment—to

SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, Administrator.

Amherst, May 3. 1791.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to Jonathan Allis and Reuben Wait, of Hatfield, under the firm of Allis & Wait, or the said Reuben Wait by note or book account, are hereby called upon to settle the same by the first day of June next, with the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive the same, or they may expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner!—The Copartnership of said Allis and Wait, is mutually dissolved.

Hadley, May 9, 1791. JOHN WALKER.