this was done the Envoy retired, receiving, as he went, several salutes.

The King confirmed, added to, and signed the treaty which subsisted between Portugal and Morocco, ordering circular letters to be wrote (which were dated the 6th of February,) to all the Governors of his ports, informing them that he had renewed the treaty in all its force, as it existed during the life of the King his father; ordering that all Portuguese bottoms should be allowed to trade freely and with security in all the ports of his dominions; and that all the Consuls of the said nation should be respected, attended to, and protected from molestation and violence.

The day for the departure from Mequinez being fixed on, the King sent to the Envoy a horse, with a silver harness gilt in the Moorish stile, with a superb cloak lined with green damask, and thirteen large jars of sweetmeats for the voyage, and expressed a wish that he would see the city of Fez and its manufactures.

On the 9th of Feb. the Envoy set off from Mequinez after having received the presents for her Most Faithful Majesty, and was complimented on his return in the same manner as when he went. At Fez, where he remained seven days, the Governor, by order of the King, made him a present of a horse. On the 19th of February he set off, and arrived at Tangiers on the 27th, where he received the same compliments as on his arrival.

On the 9th of March, the Envoy, accompanied by the foreign consuls, and the Governor, with his retinue, went on board the Frigate Cifne; they were saluted by the fort, and the said Frigate with the Fenis returned the salute. The Governor ordered refreshments to be sent on board the fleet, consisting of ten oxen, ten sheep, ten dozen of fowls, &c.

The present sent to her Most Faithful Majesty by the King of Morocco, consisted of eight horses, most richly caparisoned, and one lion.

The Prince Muley Abdelmaleck sent a horse to the Prince. The Envoy, besides the seven horses he had received from the King of Morocco and the Governor of Fez, received four more; one from the Governor of Alcazarquiver, two from the Governor of Gurbe, and one from the Governor of Sale.

The musicians, besides the 400 ducats which the King of Morocco had ordered them, received 40 from the Governor of Tangiers, as many from that of Alcazer, and 35 from that of Gurbe, and also 23 to the soldiers, and to the Envoy's servants. To each of the tent makers the King ordered 12 ducats to be given, and as much more to the soldiers and sailors that helped them, and 50 ducats to those that accompanied them and served as interpreters; and concluded by ordering a dinner and a goose to each of them.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

ON RICHES.

THE ways which people take to get riches are various: but they are not always adapted in the the best manner, for obtaining their purpose. The best and most certain method to obtain wealth is to adhere to the duties of our respective callings in life, with strict firmness and honesty. But in our pursuit of riches, we should remember, that they are, as they respect our happiness, of small consequence. It may indeed be urged, that riches constitute almost the whole happiness of many people, and that they would be miserable, if they were deprived of them. But this kind of happiness may, with a great deal of propriety, be called brutish; and when compared with rational happiness, sinks into a gradation as much beneath it, as the brutal is beneath the rational nature. The delights of sense (as opposed to those of the mind) are as small, and as much disproportioned to the pleasures of the mind, as the works of man are to the Almighty. That man must therefore be entirely lost, to that enabling characteristic of his nature, which distinguishes him from, and raises him above, the brute creation, whose happiness centre in sensual pleasures. When we view a man of this character, does not piety arise in our minds? Do we feel any inclination which would prompt us to make an exchange with such an one? Do we not rather look upon him with contempt? And do we not spurn from our breasts the mercenary, sordid wretch, which unheedfully steals in upon us, in idea of an exchange, even from beggarly penury, to this golden dunghill of happiness? A competency of this world's goods is desirable, and a rational pursuit of it, laudable: He who has more than this, has thereby, an unnecessary addition to his worldly cares; and consequently more inducements to forget, and less inclination to reverence, the great parent of all good: He will by degrees throw off all dependence upon the great benefactor, and be insensibly led to place it upon the increase of his earthly treasures. And when he has arrived at the summit of his grandeur, he will be in a situation upon which the poor man, who is contented with his poverty, & places confidence in his creator, may with propriety look down with pity. That text of scripture, Mark x. 25. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of the needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God," is very applicable to such an one. Where, by rich man, is undoubtedly meant, one whose chief happiness consists in his riches, or, who thinks that he must necessarily be unhappy, if he is deprived of them. Riches are so far from being a blessing, to men of this character, that they ought to be considered as one of the greatest curses: For what greater calamity can befal a man, than to have an object in opposition to his future happiness, which, will win strength, by his prosperity, and which, if he attains the summit of his wishes, will be an insuperable bar to all hopes of Heaven.

PHILOLOGUS.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

" Bath, April 28, 1791.

IN Lower-Sloane Street, Chelsea, a few days ago was witnessed a most afflicting sight:—An elderly lady reduced in her circumstances, lived on a small annuity—As she was dying, she told an only child, a daughter, about sixteen years old, that if she expired a few days before the quarter run out, it would be prudent to conceal her death, otherwise the money would not be paid, and her body lie unburied. One morning, as a woman of the house passed by the chamber door, where this wretched mother and child lodged, and smelling a horrid stench, she looked in, and discovered the dead body, and that it had been in a putrified state above a week, although the forlorn young creature had slept in the bed with it every night!

The poor girl was taken up and carried before a magistrate, under suspicion of poisoning her, when the whole truth came out.

Every person who heard the story, was moved with commiseration, for the wretchedness of the girl, who could adhere to parental command, though attended with such horror in the compliance.

CAMDEN, (S. CAROLINA) May 30.

THE PRESIDENT dined at this place *Monday* last with a numerous company of GENTLEMEN and LADIES. He was introduced to the LADIES individually. The LADIES rose after the 2d or 3d toast, and the PRESIDENT sat until near twelve o'clock. On the morning following, he viewed the place where the *British* redoubts had been erected, and after passing a few minutes at the grave of *Baron de Kalb*, he set out from our village. On his way he viewed in a very particular manner the ground on which General GREENE was attacked by the *British* troops commanded by Lord RAWDON, on *Hobirk-Hill*; from thence he went accompanied by a number of Gentlemen as far as the plains on which the action happened between the *Americans*, commanded by General GATES, and the *British* army, under the command of Lord CORNWALLIS, in the year 1780; where after thanking the Gentlemen that accompanied him for their polite attention, he very affectionately took leave of them, and pursued his journey to *Charlotte in North-Carolina*. On being pressed to stay a day or two longer; he urged public business in excuse which required his immediate return, having been already detained several days longer in his tour than he intended.

The following ADDRESS from the inhabitants of Camden *and its vicinity, to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *was presented on the 26th inst.*

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

IMPRESSED with every sentiment of friendship, esteem and gratitude, which can actuate the human heart, and amid the congratulations and voluntary homage of freemen and fellow citizens that accompany your progress in the southern states, the citizens of *Camden*, and its vicinity, in whose country the ravages and distresses of war were once as severely and painfully felt, as the blessings of peace and good government are now gratefully cherished, yielding to the universal sentiment, but more to the impulse of our own hearts, beg leave to express the satisfaction and happiness we feel, at seeing among us our great deliverer—the venerated chief, who heretofore, under the standard of liberty, defended the invaded rights of *America*, and led her troops with success through all the doubtful changes of a perilous war; now our first civil magistrate, under whose administration we forget our dangers and sufferings past, and rest in the perfect enjoyment of those invaluable rights, secured to us by his labors.

We congratulate you, Sir, on your return thus far; and we hail your arrival in this town with a welcome, tho' less splendid, yet not less sincere, than what you have any where received.

And now, Sir, permit us to bring to you recollection that noble foreigner, that baron de *Kalb*, whose dust with that of many other brave officers, is entombed on the plains of *Camden*; to him we owe this grateful mention, who disputing ease and inaction, when the liberties of his fellow creatures (however distant) were threatened, entered the lists in our late contest, and fell bravely fighting for the rights of mankind.

May Almighty GOD long preserve a life so beloved, and make the future as be happy as the past has been illustrious; and at the close of a life rendered this illustrious, may you greet on the happy shores of blissful immortality, the kindred spirits of those heroes and patriots, who have in all past ages been distinguished as the guardians of liberty and the fathers of their country.

THE PRESIDENT'S Answer.

To the Inhabitants of Camden, *and of its vicinity.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE acknowledgements which your respectful and affectionate address demands, I offer to you with unfeigned sincerity. I receive your congratulations with pleasure, and estimating your welcome of me to *Camden*, by a conviction of its cordiality, I render those thanks to your polite and hospitable attentions, to which they are so justly entitled.

Your grateful remembrance of that excellent friend and gallant officer, the baron de *Kalb*, does honor to the goodness of your hearts; with regret, I mingle mine for his loss, and to your praise I join the tribute of my esteem for his memory.

May you largely participate the national advantages, and may your past sufferings and dangers, endured and braved in the cause of freedom, be long contrasted with future safety and happiness.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

We are informed that the Indians killed on Thursday the 16th inst. a family on Wheeling, about three miles from the mouth.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of Gen. Scott, marched the 16th of May last, against the Indian towns on the Wabash. The Hon. John Brown a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private soldier.

A report which is in circulation of a settlement a short distance below Moshingom, called Bell Fire, being cut off, and 60 persons killed, we are happy in being able to mention is entirely false, as we have received intelligence from that place, of all being well, since this affair is said to have happened.

JUNE 18.

From different parts of the country, we learn, that a species of worms have made their appearance in the meadows and grain fields, and totally destroyed the grass and injured the grain in many places. The meadows in the neighborhood of this place are almost totally destroyed. We understand that a number of cattle have died by pasturing on the meadows where those worms had been.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Monday morning the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for the Bank of the United States, met at the Bank in this city. At an early hour many respectable gentlemen of this & other states assembled before the doors were open'd, for the purpose of delivering in their subscriptions, which we learn from the best authority, amounted to twenty-four thousand shares—four thousand more than could be received. The number of persons ready to subscribe was so great, and the amount of their intended subscriptions so far exceeded the limits prescribed in the constitution of the Bank, that the Commissioners thought proper to adjourn, in order to form some rule by which to regulate the business, so that no preference or partiality should prevail in the establishment of an institution that so much concerns the welfare of the United States and the interest of the individuals who are disposed to become Stockholders.

It may be proper to observe here, that the number of shares limited by law is 25,000—of which the United States retain 5000, consequently 20,000 only can be subscribed for. About 24,000 were offered, but a few subscriptions only received for the reasons above mentioned.

Yesterday the Subscribers to the Bank assembled at the Bank-house in this city, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty resulting from the great number of surplus subscriptions, over and above the number limited by law; which had been given in—and we hear that the gentlemen, from a spirit of compromise, agreed that a deduction should be made from the respective subscriptions, so that the whole number of subscribers should be proportionably accommodated.

JULY 8.

Fifty Dollars were yesterday actually given for the receipt acknowledging the first payment of 25 dollars, in part, for a share in the Bank of the United States.

By a paragraph under the Pittsburg head in this day's paper, we find, that one of the late members of the House of Representatives from the state of Virginia, is gone on an Indian expedition as a private soldier, under the command of General Scott. What government other than a republican, could boast of such an instance? And what good effects must be produced by such an example? In a monarchical or aristocratical government, the person of hereditary rank or purchased dignity, if it is his ambition to fight for glory,—for his prince; (not for liberty and his country) whether a man of talents or an idiot, becomes an officer—while here, we see the Legislator, after devoting his time and talents to the service of his country in her councils, return to his home to fight her battles as a private soldier, without reward, other than to have performed his duty as a citizen.

If ever we may be permitted to blame the severity of the laws, it is when we see age heading to the iron hand of the execution, is in a late instance related under the Johnstown (Hudson) head, in this day's paper. When we further reflect that the crime for which the person was executed, is a crime against property, and not person, and therefore is what may be called an artificial crime, and in a manner created by society, our feelings are the more moved at the unhappy fate of the sufferer.

LANSINGBURG, June 24.

We are informed that the head of the dead body lately taken up float in the Mohawk, is found; the unfortunate man is supposed to be from Massachusetts, on the business of purchasing lands one of that description a little time previous, on finding the body, was at a tavern and got very familiar with two Irish transient persons who were there, and who were observed to go out with him the same evening he left the house, to proceed on his journey, and have never since been seen, which so far induces a belief of their being the perpetrators of this horrid deed, that they are now pursued.

The foulness of wheat for the most part is owing to inattention: We find persons who, from the same kind of land and the same seasons will bring to market wheat worth a shilling in a bushel more than some of their neighbors. The consequence has become so serious, and in future there will be strict attention paid, as the country merchants are so fully sensible of the preference given to pure wheat, that they will be under the necessity of making the same discrimination with their friends (the farmers) when they bring their's to market. Attention to the raising and improving of this most valuable commodity of life, has the greatest tendency to give a spring to commerce, credit and wealth to the farmers, and honor and advantage to the State.

The fanning mill proves itself to be of great utility, and ought to have the preference to any other machine for cleansing wheat; it will thoroughly purify it from all kinds of dust and gives it so high and lively a cast as makes the grain appear to much greater advantage than the corn-fan. We acknowledge the first cost is more, but admitting the cost 6l. tho those of an inferior quality, that may answer the purpose, may be had cheaper, yet the advantages resulting will amply compensate, as they endure service for a long time with careful usage. If circumstances will not admit of purchasing, as they come at so low a rate, let two, four or six neighbors join, as may be convenient, and become proprietors, it will answer the purposes of each by removing from house to house. Let it be well tended, and a hundred bushels a day may be cleansed by it.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

Monday last being the 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence, the day was celebrated in this city by all ranks of people. The Tammany Society attended at the new Dutch Church, where an elegant discourse from Pf. 16 and 6, was delivered, agreeably to their request, by Dr. Linn, uncommonly well adapted in all its parts to the occasion. Inspired with the important ideas which this event conveys, he spoke with feelings and surprising energy. Never did a greater degree of silence prevade so numerous and mixed a concourse of people. All eyes were fixed on the great and patriotic preacher, while his discourse at once commanded their admiration and delight. Nothing more can be said in this place, than that it received that universal approbation which it justly deserves. It is expected that it will be gratified with in print.

The notice adopted by the Tammany Society for celebrating this great event in future, is worthy of the highest commendation, and reflects a lasting honor on the institution. Nothing can be more suitable in the day, than thanksgiving and praise for the blessings of Providence conferred on our nation; than the improvement of gratitude for the many signal interpositions of heaven in its favor; than serious exortations to improve the invaluable privileges which we at present enjoy. The Tammany Society have set the laudable example of attending divine service on this memorable day, and they will beyond doubt be rewarded with the approbation and esteem of the public.

SPECTATOR.

DANBURY, June 27.

Norwalk, June 20, 1791.

The following melancholy accident happened on Tuesday the 14th inst.—*Mr. Samuel Gruman, jun. John M'Kee, and Abijah Hoyt*, all of this town, were in a small fail boat, near Crab-Meadow, Long-Island, when a violent thunder gust came up, and without any previous warning of their awful destiny, the boat overset; and a watery tomb received them into its cold embrace.

While humanity pays the willing tribute of a tear at the hapless fate of these unfortunate young men, the heart must feel peculiar distress in contemplating the aggravated circumstances attendant on the death of Mr. Gruman.

Blest with a firm constitution and vigorous mind, he had just entered on life's active stage, and was occupied in establishing an infant manufactory, which promised to be lucrative to himself and useful to the public.

Among the numerous train of weeping friends who deplore his premature death, we see, in aggonizing grief, a young, tender and affectionate wife (emaciated by previous indisposition) with an orphan infant in her arms, smiling unconscious of its own bereavement and a mother's pain—A father and mother bending beneath the accumulating weight of years, bewailing the loss of an only son, who was rendered doubly dear by a filial regard and an unremitting assiduity to lighten the burdens of life, and render calm and serene the evening of their days—With two sisters, frantic with despair, exclaiming in the the bitterness of their souls—"Oh! my brother, very pleasant hast thou been unto us"—While the big tear that flood trembling in the eye of extensive acquaintance, bespoke the wound which friendship had received by this sad catastrophe.

LITCHFIELD, June 29.

A gentleman from Fairhaven (Vermont) on whose veracity we can rely, advises, that about three weeks since, Capt. Jedidiah Hyde, originally of Norwich, was murdered by a certain —— Wells. The murder is said to have originated in consequence of a threatened suit, for a small demand the unfortunate man had at gainst Wells; for the payment of which the culprit had been frequently solicited, and had peremptorily refused compliance, declaring violence should Hyde presume to arrest him. Altercation having subsided, between the parties, and harmony apparently established, Hyde ventured himself upon the Lake in a boat with Wells. When they had proceeded some distance in their course, beyond an accurate reach of the eye, the people in shore were surprised with the cry of Murder! —Wells soon after returned and reported that Hyde had fallen overboard, & was drowned. On being questioned relative to the noise, he affirmed that himself had repeated the cry, in hope of rallying assistance. Suspicion, however, being violent against him, he was holden for more ample examination; and in three days after, the dead body was taken up, the skull was found beaten in. A jury of inquest reported *wilful murder*, and Wells is held in irons for trial.

Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at Beaver-Pond in Franklin, five men went off on a raft to collect Pond Lillies. The wind blowing fresh, the raft separated, and four of them were unfortunately drowned. Their bodies were taken up the same evening.

BOSTON, July 14.

The Science of Politics.

As we call it in America, is in some other countries a mere trade, and the people are only merchandize. Government with them exists for its one sake and for the employment of the rulers. The people, it is true, are in some sort protected; but they are protected like a flock of sheep, for the sake of their fleeces and their flesh.

In those other countries, "The dignity of government" is the text—the doctrine raised and the practical inferences drawn from this text, and numerous hosts of public offices, high salaries, ostentatious parade, enormous expences, ruinous, unnecessary wars, and standing armies, abject servility, lordly influence and fulsome, profane flattery, ascribing to mortal creatures the attributes of divinity.

How happy is the condition of the United States of America, where none of these fatal symptoms appear, even in their slightest indications! Where all is simplicity and moderation! Where there are no immoderate salaries, no standing armies, no pride, no insolence, no servility, no flattery, no heavy expences, no ostentatious parade—but the RIGHTS OF MAN are respected in the meanest peasant; and the public officers are no more exalted, than is absolutely necessary to the discharge of their duty!!! Who can doubt it?

Dunlap's Am. Adver.

On Tuesday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. came on a smart shower of rain, attended with lightning and thunder, no ways remarkable. The cloud soon dissipated, and the appearance of the azure vault, left trivial hopes of further needful supplies from the *untouched bottles of Heaven*.—In a few moments the horizon was again overshadowed—and an almost impenetrable gloom, mantled the face of the skies. The wind frequently shifting from one point to another, wafted the clouds in various directions, until at last they united in one common centre—and shrouded the visible globe in thick darkness. The attendant lightning, with the accompanying thunder, brought forth from the treasures that embattled elements to awful conflict, were extremely vivid, and amazing loud. Those buildings that were defended by electric rods, appeared to be wrapt in sheets of livid flame—and a flood of the pure fire rolled its burning torrents down them with alarming violence. The majestic roar of disploding thunders, now bursting with a sudden crash, and now wafting the rambling echo of their sounds in other lands, added indescribable grandeur to the sublime scene. The windows of the upper regions, appeared as thrown wide open, and the trembling cataracts poured impetuous down. More salutary showers, and more needed, have not been experienced this summer. Several previous weeks had exhibited a melancholy sight;—The verdure of fields was nearly destroyed; and the patient husbandman almost experienced despair. Two beautiful Rainbows, the one existing in its native glories, and the other a splendid reflexion of primitive colours, closed the magnificent picture,—and presented to the contemplative mind, the Angel of Mercy, cloathed the brilliance of this irradicated Arch, and dispensing felicity to affembled worlds.

It is not unnatural to expect that the Thunder storm would be attended with some damage. We hear a Barn belonging to a Mr. Wythe of Cambridge, caught fire from the lightning, which entirely consumed the same, together with several tons of hay, &c.

NORTHAMPTON, July 20.

A PREDICTION.

In the 54th letter of Dr. Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, is the following memorable remark:

"AS the Swedes are making concealed approaches to despotism, the French on the other hand, are imperceptibly vindicating themselves into freedom, I cannot help thinking that the genius of Liberty has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but two or three weak Monarchs more, successively, the mask will be laid aside, and the country will once more be free!"

One, among a thousand instances which may be produced, of that fortunate combination of causes and effects, which are almost appropriate to an observing, penetrating mind. If men will but think they will think out their political salvation.

The present situation of the United States abounds with circumstances of a truly original complexion—The extraordinary union which subsists and linkets one harmonious band fifteen different governments, composed of so great a variety of persons, prejudices, passions, and interests, and extended over so large a territory, is unexampled in the history of mankind. The universal & cordial approbation of one plan of general government to cement the union, promote justice, & preserve the liberties of so various a people, is something in our experience, that language has not furnished terms to express. It is the happy result of a combination of causes; one of which, and the greatest is, that superior prevading intelligence derived from early education, which illumines the minds of the great body of our citizens—another is, that stream of public information which, through the medium of the public Gazettes, is conveyed to all parts of the union—"line upon line, precept upon precept," are repeated—so that, like the Mosaic instructions of old, the volume of intelligence is continually before our eyes. The administration of the general government has been conducted upon such liberal, just, independent and successful principles, that we shall seek in vain for a parallel to that acquiescence and applause which it has received from our citizens. The difference between the present and past circumstances of our national character, credit and importance, while it ought to inspire our bosoms with thanksgiving to that Being, from whom all wisdom descends, should at the same time excite our gratitude to the agents in these astonishing events. Judging from the past, what may not be anticipated of the future?

On Tuesday of last week, a barn belonging to Capt. CONERY, of Pelham, containing a quantity of hay, was consumed by lightning.—And on Thursday following two barns, one 50, the other 55 feet, containing 25 tons of hay, together with a large cow-house, belonging to Mr. CHARLES KIDD, of Chesterfield, was also consumed by lightning—Mr. Kidd's loss is estimated at about 200 pounds.

State of the Thermometer in this Town the week past in the shade.

Sunday July 10th,	91°	at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Monday, 11,	98½°	at do.
Tuesday, 12,	96°	at do.
Wednesday, 13,	98°	at do.
Thursday 14,	98°	at noon.
Friday, 15,	92°	at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Saturday, 16,	93°	at do.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

ON THE

most useful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

THE Captains and Subalterns in the 1st Reg. 2d Brigade of the 3 Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are qualified to vote in the choice of Field Officers, are hereby notified and required to meet at the house of Mr. Aldad Pomeroy, in Northampton, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of complecting the organization of said regiment with Field Officers—agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shepard's orders therefor. By order of the Colonel,

A. POMEROY, Adjutant.

NOTICE is given by the Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, to all those whose accounts remain unsettled for Excise, that unless they make immediate settlement, their accounts will be put in suit the next September term.

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

South-Hadley, July 20, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of April, a light red two year old Colt, three white feet, a stripe in her face, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ALDEN.

Ashfield, July 11, 1791.