

COMMENCEMENT at 8 o'clock.
The day, when belles are 'dears repaired,
With span new gowns, fine coats, and powder'd hair,

Now long had Mopsus call'd his sons to rest,
When to the feaston crawling from his bed,
By found of bell proclaim'd the darkest fled;

THE Managers of the State Lottery, assure the public, that the second Clafs of the semi-annual Lottery, will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the tickets shall be disposed of.

To please his pedant master, thundering Greek:
His master smiles to hear the ancient sound,
And for a moment treats Athenian ground.

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S C H E M E.
Table with 3 columns: Prizes, Dollars, Do. n.
1 of 1000000 10000
2 of 500000 6000
3 of 200000 6000

MANAGERS: BENIA. AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB. SAMUEL COOPER. GEORGE R. MINOT. JOHN KNEELAND.
Boston, April 14, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty-MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS OF LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Sept. 24, 1791.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber in Cheshirefield, a good FARM, containing about 80 Acres of Land, with a convenient Houfe and good Barn thereon, well situated within about half a mile of the meeting-house.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.
PROPOSALS
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 Passenger of the College in PRINCETON. IN TWO VOLUMES.

RECOMMENDATION.
PRESIDENT DAVIES'S Character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be printed have, for long justly been celebrated, for much acquired after by the most and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford our countenance and write universal success.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, &c. &c. &c. as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.
II. It will be contained in about 1200 pages.
III. The price to Subscribers will be Fifty shillings, handfomely bound and lettered, (also the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

PROPOSALS
For printing by subscription,
The Writings on Government,
of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE, to wit,
The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers, COMMON SENSE,

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man, and to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against the political abuses which have sprung up among us—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to purchase themselves of so invaluable a publication as the now offered.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good decay paper, in octavo.
II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.
III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)
IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Ebenezer Sparrow, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. Josiah Wainfield, late of Chardon, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, from the first day of September, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that business at the House of High Macclesfield, in Northampton, on the last Monday in February next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, Commissioner. JOHN BROWN, Commissioner.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Josiah Wainfield, late of Chardon, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber appointed Administrator on said Estate, for settlement.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1791.
NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS), Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Extract of a Report passed February 14, 1789.
WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance that Tax, No. 6. should be collected with all possible expedition;
Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures for speedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6. in specie, and that only, in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of such delays therein as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth: And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly; and also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings hereupon had; shewing the several payments made by each town and district, with the time of such payments, and time of his issuing such executions.

And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed immediately to enforce the collection of taxes No. 4. and No. 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In Senate, June 18, 1791.
RESOLVED, That the Treasurer consider himself as under similar directions relating to the speedily enforcing the collection of the taxes subsequent to tax No. 6, with those which he was by a resolve of the General Court passed February 14, 1789, directed to observe in enforcing the payment of the said tax No. 6, and that like expectations will be had touching his conduct in regard to the taxes first mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.
A true Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 28.
IN obedience to the foregoing Resolves of the Hon. Legislature, the Subscriber hereby notifies the Collectors of No. 4. tax, granted in 1784, and No. 5. tax, granted in 1786, that unless they pay in and settle with him for their collections of said taxes on or before the 15th of November next, he shall be obliged to issue executions for all the balances that may then remain due.

He also notifies the Collectors of No. 6. tax, granted in 1788, and No. 7. tax, granted in 1789, that those taxes being appropriated for the payment of that part of the new Loan Notes, (given for warrants, due-bills, &c.) which becomes due on the first day of January next, it is necessary they should pay their balances on or before the 15th day of December next, and thereby prevent executions, which will issue for all that may be outstanding after that time.

The Collectors of No. 8. tax, granted in 1790, are also requested to exert themselves in their collections and payments of said tax, and thereby avoid the expense of executions to themselves and to the government.

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

LONDON, July 25.
THE EMPRESS of Russia is by no means of the Marquis of Lansdowne's opinion, that Great-Britain will bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave; at least she continues to throw from her all the appearance of entreating such apprehensions.

The Demm was lately sung in the Polish Church at Rome, by way of thanks for the advantages which the new configuration of Poland secures to the Catholic religion. The Pope assisted at this ceremony, and showed great favour to all who contributed to the grand event which it was meant to celebrate.

Dr. Benezet, the Bishop of Cork, on a late visitation of the Diocese, found a number of industrious persons, who were possessed of large parcels of land which were charged with tithes; in this good prelate, in the true spirit of Christian benevolence, not only renounced his share of the tithes of their produce, but ordered the entire amount of his tithes to be distributed among the deserving poor, amounting to a sum not less than 7000l. It may be recommended to each of his dignified brethren, in the language of Holy Writ—"Go! and do thou likewise!"

Ninety-seven families have lately quitted Canada & gone to settle on the river Missouri; these, and several single men, who were accompanied, were all French people: Their reasons for emigrating, as we are informed, the great distress they have taken to the English government in Canada.

The naval force of Spain consists of 58 ships of the line, amongst which are, 12 of 112 guns each, besides 1 of 74, and 4 of 68 guns.
The declaration of the Spanish monarch respecting the present state of French affairs is couched in such language as strongly evinces a design of taking an active part in favour of the Royal Family. He dwells particularly on the daring insult offered to the person of the Sovereign, with other remarks of a like nature, and only proceeds to his "friendship and regard," on condition the assembly will reflect properly on the steps they have taken, which, in other words, implies, that they shall retract from what has been already done.

The American States appear to be in too close contact with the Spanish possessions, to endure any long continuance of peace with each other. A free navigation of the river Mississippi is what the Congress would most willingly obtain; as that would render a great part of the back settlements truly flourishing, and occasion that republic to extend still farther westward, even to the most remote branches which communicate their streams with that vast navigable river, remaining so far southward as the gulph of Mexico. The court of Madrid, perhaps, justly supposing that an extensive illicit trade would be carried on with its subjects, will therefore use the utmost endeavours to prevent particular settlements from being made by which such a trade could be readily carried on, and thus facilitate will be the inevitable consequence.

They write from Paris, that the eyes of all are turned towards the frontiers; an attack of a very formidable nature being considered as looked for. This is to be directed by the Prince of Canada, against the department of the Meuse in the Moselle, where M. de Bouille commanded. This prize will make his invasion at the head of 7 or 8000 gentlemen volunteers, supported by another body of 8 or 10,000 men levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King.

RIOT at SHEFFIELD.
From the Sheffield REGISTER.
ON WEDNESDAY at noon, arrived here from Nottingham, a detachment of eight dragons, in consequence of an application to government for them. The grounds which gave occasion to this application were we believe a violent repulse given to the Commissioners of the Inchole of Stamington and Hall, in this neighbourhood, some days ago, on their attempting to mark the boundaries; as well as from very suspicious persons having committed the town from Birmingham, since the riots there, who had it in mind some attempts to stir up a spirit of dissension among certain of the inhabitants. Whether these attempts were, or were not, of sufficient magnitude to authorise this measure, we shall not take upon us to determine. Neither shall we make a single comment upon the following melancholy facts, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. The sudden news on Wednesday morning, of a party of soldiers being expected in town, excited the alarm of some, and the curiosity of all. A great concourse of people went out to meet them, and on their entering the town, the streets were lined with the populace. The people that got together, did not, during the day wholly disperse, but as the evening drew near a number concealed, in that part of the town which is called the 'Fountain Inn.' Such a assemblage of persons, of various descriptions, not the most peaceably disposed, needed only a pretence to be mischievous. This pretence occurred, and the goal was the object; the doors and windows of which as well as the windows of Mr. Fox's house were soon entirely demolished, and the prisoners of course liberated.

The unthinking multitude, thus successful in their first outrage, pursued their violence—Broomhall was now the cry, the house of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson out with it. All his windows were broken, part of his furniture and library desecrated and burnt, and eight hay ricks set fire to, four of which were entirely consumed. Before the populace had been long at Broomhall, they were followed by the light horse, who presently dispersed them. Thus dispersed they returned to town, and broke the windows and did other damage to the house of Vincent Byre, Esq. The dragons were however presently at their heels, and drove them from their new object, and so effectually dispersed them, that no farther mischief was effected.

The soldiery remained on guard all night, and in the morning two troops of heavy dragons arrived from York. Several of the chief magistrates who had been sent for express, attended at the Fountain Inn, and were in a great number of additional constables, who patrolled the streets the whole day. This step, with others equally spirited and prudent, and the great activity of the soldiery, put an end in an unhappy riot, for which we are at a loss wholly to account. 'Tis only, that we have heard of, well maintained by the soldiers but several were in the course of yesterday taken into custody. When our paper went to press, the magistrates were yet at the Fountain, and the constables and soldiers on duty, but all was quiet.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.
PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.
In the sitting of the National Assembly on Saturday evening, July 16, the Accountants Publics attended, & were addressed by the President:
"The constitution has entrusted to you the protection of such officers, as disturb the public tranquillity. All opposition of individual will to the law is a stepping stone to the foundation of the constitution, the law being the expression of the general will, proving who are enemies to public order, and may the favour of the law prove a refusal to bad citizens, as well as a security to good Frenchmen, for the happiness and quiet which they ought to enjoy, under the empire of legitimate authority."

Monday, July 19.
A long decree, relative to the administration of the marine, and which appeared to have been drawn up with great care, was passed.
MONDAY.
The constitutional committee was ordered to prepare some plan for calling members together, upon any public commotion.

Address from Rouen.
The Faculty of Theology of the constitution at Rouen have not taken their side in vain; they know that obedience to the laws is the first duty of a free citizen. France, by her conquest, has obtained liberty; she will not lose it by anarchy. All the true friends of the constitution will rally round the national assembly, as the only light which can guide them. It is by the will of the people that you represent, and they ought to have the respect due to a power, which they have themselves constituted.

Our powers are committed to you, and you will...
August 2.
His Royal Highness Prince Edward, has left Gibraltar, for America; his retinue when he sailed, was rather domestic than princely; a French Female, his own maid, and Swiss valet, composed his whole train.