of the justice and moderation of the United States.

In pursuance of this design, Col. Proctor, on the fourteenth of March, was sent to the Complainer to hasten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and messages were sent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific sentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Proctor, and the Complainer, although zealously desirous of executing their mission, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were insurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major-General St. Clair, in the month of April, sent messages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares expressive of the pacific designs of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted Post by Col. Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intention of the general government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Capt. Hendricks, a respectable Indian residing with the Oneidas, appearing zealously disposed to attempt convincing the hostile Indians of their mistaken conduct, was accordingly sent for that purpose, but was frustrated by unforeseen obstacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different measures which have been recited must evince, that notwithstanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in question, the government of the United States, uninfluenced by resentment, or false principles which might arise from a consciousness of superiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hostilities, without having recourse to the last extremity; and being compelled to resort to it, hastilll kept steadily in view the re-establishment of peace as its primary and sole object.

Were it necessary to add proofs of the pacific and humane dispositions of the general government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonstrative of its moderation and liberality.

The present partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of separate banditti, who by the incessant practice of fifteen years seem to have formed inveterate & incurable habits of enmity against the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection against lawless violence, was solicited. It is, indeed, a main object of all governments. A frontier citizen possesses as strong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States to afford the requisite protection, cannot be less sacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Western than to those of their Atlantic Frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this subject, that the General Government could no longer abstain from attempting to punish the hostile Indians.

The ill success of the attempts for this purpose, is entirely unconnected with the justice or policy of the measure. A perseverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at last sensible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indispensable, in the existing posture of things, as it will be advisable, whenever they shall manifest symptoms of a more amicable disposition, to convince them by decisive proofs, that nothing is so much desired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat with them with kindness and benificence.

H. KNOX,
*Secretary of War.*

War Department, January 26, 1792.

## Proceedings of Congress.

*HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.*

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

*Post-Office Bill.*

THE house agreeably to order, proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to establish the post-office and roads within the United States—the section under consideration, making compensation to the deputy post-masters at the places where the European packets may arrive; it was then proposed to fill the blank with 1050 dollars, which was negatived; the sum of 1500 dollars was then proposed, and agreed to; on filling the blank for the sum to be paid on all ship letters, delivered at the post office, one cent was proposed and agreed to, the question was then put, shall the bill pass? which was carried in the affirmative. Ordered that the clerk of this house do carry the same to the Senate, and request their concurrence.

Mr. Giles called up a resolution, some time ago laid on the table, for directing the secretary at war to lay before the house an accurate statement of all ascertained balances, which appear to be due to the officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, and which still remain either unclaimed or claimed and unpaid; together with the reasons for withholding payment from those who have claims thereto.

After a short discussion, the resolution was referred to a select committee, to examine and report.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the treasury, on the petition of the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Greene.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Wayne, setting forth as the opinion of the committee, that the estate of the late Major Gen. Greene ought to be indemnified from the engagements by him entered into with certain persons in the state of South Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the American army under his command, in the year 1783, and that the sum of [illegible] dollars be granted to the executors of the estate of the late Major Gen. Greene for that purpose.

To this Mr. Wayne added a second resolution for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill in conformity to the premises.

After some opposition on the part of Mr. Sumpter, the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Attorney General of the United States, for a sundry deficiencies in his department and requesting that he may be allowed a transcribing clerk, reported a bill concerning the office of the Attorney general of the United States, which was read, and it being suggested to be out of order for a committee to report a bill, without leave being given or a particular order of the house, a motion was made, that said report be returned to the committee, on the question to agree to this motion it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gifford Dally, Doorkeeper of the house of representatives, reported that he be allowed one dollar and a half per day from the 4th of March to the 24th of October following: and that the same be paid out of the money in the hands of the Clerk, appropriated for the payment of the contingent expences of the house, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lear his secretary, communicating two reports made to him by the secretary at war, relative to the situation of the Western Frontiers. The Speaker informed the house that said reports were of a confidential nature; whereupon the gallerich were ordered to be cleared.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing that they have passed the bill sent from this house extending the time limited for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, with amendments to which they request their concurrence.

Also that they have passed a bill regulating the bank and other cod fisheries, to which they request the concurrence of this house.

The house then proceeded to the reading of the papers and documents communicated in the president's message of yesterday; the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and it was cleared accordingly.

Friday, January 13.

The bill sent from the Senate, entitled an act for the encouragement of the bank and other cod fisheries, and to regulate fishermen employed therein, was read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole house—to be the order of the day for the 23d inst.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis,—informing the house that they have passed a bill, entitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," in which they requested the concurrence of the house—read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole house—to be the order of the day for Thursday next.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for extending the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States were taken into consideration, and agreed to—These amendments provided by an additional section, for the settlement of the accounts of the State of Vermont—said accounts to be rendered by the first of December next.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to different heads of departments.

The house resumed the consideration of the report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, commissioners for treating with the Creeks—and agreed to the following resolution, in substance, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to appropriate the sum of——dollars, to be allowed to the memorialists on account of their extra expenses in going to, and returning from said treaty; Messrs. Tucker, Giles, and J. Smith, were appointed the committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay and to invalid pensions. The committee made sundry amendments to the bill; and proceeded through the discussion of the whole—they then rose, and reported the same with the amendments, which were laid on the table, and the house adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, January 17.

The message from the President of the United States, relative to the situation of the Western Frontiers, being the order of the day, after reading petitions, the house went into a committee of the whole, and the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, January 19.

A bill to reimburse certain extra expenses incurred by the late commissioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the first time.

A representation and memorial of Christopher Junior, and Charles Marshal, stating, that they have established a chemical laboratory, in the city of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of Sal Ammoniack, Glauber Salts, &c. and praying the patronage of Congress, by laying extra duties on those articles imported from abroad—was read and laid on the table.

Several petitions for pensions and compensations were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition of Henry Lee was read, praying the renewal of a certificate of public debt, which had been destroyed—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. White objected to going into the discussion of any business of a private nature, while public affairs of the first importance demand the immediate attention of the house.

The question being put for taking up the petition it was negatived.

Mr. Dayton, laid the following resolution, in substance, on the table—that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house copies of the official communications which have taken place between the Supreme Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Secretary of War, relative to a plan of military operation—also such documents as may have been received respecting an invasion of the frontiers of this State.

The order of the day on the President's message respecting the western frontiers, being called for, the galleries were shut.

Wednesday, January 18.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with the Copy of an act of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, ratifying, in behalf of that State, all the articles of amendment, proposed to the Constitution of the United States.

A report, from the committee, to whom was referred the President's message, relative to a letter from the Attorney-General, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the communications from the President, respecting the Western Frontiers;—whereupon the galleries were ordered to be shut.

*From the* NATIONAL GAZETTE.

[All our curious dockwalkers must have taken notice of the fine *Indian Head* of the ship Delaware, lying longing to this port. Whether it was from a diligent attentive survey of that figure (which is a model of perfection in its kind) or from what other causes it may not, but upon my retiring to rest a few nights since I no sooner fell asleep than I imagined myself first jogging upon one of the wharves, with the carved lady figure full in my front; when it instantly assumed the mein and attitude of an orator, and with a commancing frown uttered the following speech to a crowd that had collected upon this extraordinary occasion.]

"I HAVE every reason to believe, gentlemen, that I was placed here as the emblem of valour, activity, perseverance, industry and cunning. So far, therefore, have your countrymen testified in favor of my opinion, almost universally exploded, that the inhabitants of the western forests have some affinity with human species. I with they had gone a little farther and in their general conduct towards our tribes in peace and war, treated us as being possessed of reason and practising some few of the inferior virtues. Alas it is too evident from their actions, that they place us upon a footing with the beasts of the wilderness, & consider an Indian and a Buffaloe as alike entitled to nature to property or possession.

"My heart bleeds within me when I reflect upon the wrongs of my countrymen, the insignificant remnant they appear to hold in the scale of animated beings, the probable extirpation from the continent of America.

"Nature is cruel in all her works. She sometimes destroys not only the individuals of a species, but at certain periods a whole class of a species; nay even the species itself sometimes totally disappear. The cruel mother is nevertheless so merciful, as, for the most part, to bring about such events imperceptibly and gradually. Why then would you anticipate her designs, and by every means in your power hasten us in a moment from this earth before nature has fairly *There is an end to the children of the forest?*

"Our inhabitants were once on the borders of the rivers of the ocean, and in the pleasant vicinity of the shores. The fails of Columbus, and Cabot, and Reilegh appeared. With grief we saw your superior skill, your surprising pre-eminence in art, your machines of death before which our arrows and darts were no more than the toys of children—In dread of your superior power, we retreated from the shore to the Alleghany; from the Alleghany to the Ohio; we have bid an everlasting adieu to the pleasant land of Kentucky; you have at length followed us over the Ohio—you meditate to drive us beyond the Mississippi—to the lake of the woods; to the frozen deserts of the north, and to the regions of desolation. But be unreasonable, how cruel are your designs. Compelling us to remove farther into the forests is the sure to mean death and ruin. We must there fight for our possession of the soil before we can hunt in safety, and dependent possessors; and as we retreat before you, remember that foes of one colour and kindred interest, upon us, like swarms from the hollow tree: Nations extremely tenacious of their hunting grounds, have preserved with your baneful liquors than ourselves, and consequently more warlike, more robust, and even great in comparison to the feeble tribes who yet exist between you and them.

"You deserve no far having the feelings of men you despise, in us, the virtue of patriotism, to name to mankind, and so extolled by yourselves, But when were your feelings when, only a few years ago, a great king on the other side of the water invaded upon your rights? You filled the world with your clamours—heaven and earth were called to witness that you were determined to defend those rights which had been bestowed upon you by the Great Man above and for the preservation of which you prayed him to smile upon your warfare. He heard your prayer; you were successful; the enemy retired with shame, and your warfare was crowned with an honourable peace.

"Now yourselves are now, in your turn become the oppressors. Do not blame us then for possessing the same feelings with yourselves on the occasion. Your deliberation carried all before it, and why should not ours do the same, when we are obliged to act against you from the same motives.

"Say not that you have purchased our territory. Were king of whiskey, some bundles of laced coats, or a few packages of blankets an equivalent for the extent of a kingdom? Or was a bargain with some drunken chiefs of one or two nations, an obligation upon an hand red tribes?

"How much do ye stand in your own light, ye free white men of *America*.—How are you duped by the deep and designing!—Not a single soldier need be sent to act offensively in the Indian country. Our commercial intercourse with you would effectually destroy us as fast as you could advance your frontier by cultivation and natural population. Your neighbourhood is death to us. We cannot exist among you—but suffer us, we beseech you, to disappear gradually from this miserable stage of human existence, and not like a viper, by a sudden blast, be extinguished in a moment!

You have, at different times, been at much expence in sending among us religious missionaries to effect our conversion to your faith. I with those gentlemen had been as assiduous in inculcating the practice of the moral and social virtues as they were busy in preaching up with mysteries.—They have, however said enough, upon the virtue of *temperance* to persuade us to destroy themselves with rum, brandy, or *New England* whiskey during the remainder of the present century.—These good men have now quit us entirely, and given us up to the god of nature—you send armies in their room, not to convert, but to destroy us; to burn our towns and roam us out naked to the mercy of the elements; to shoot us down wherever they can see us, and propagate a principle as disgraceful to your pretended age of philosophy as it is repugnant to truth and reason, *that the rights of an Indian are not the rights of a man.*

"Being suddenly awakened by the yelpings of a spaniel, what constantly sleeps at the foot of my bed, I lost the remainder of his extraordinary speech.

Jan. 9.

## LONDON, November 21.

### THE PLAGUE,

According to the very latest accounts received by government, rages with uncommon fury at Grand Cairo, in Egypt. During the fortnight preceding the dispatches from the Consul, about 1600 persons had perished each day; and great apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants that this publick calamity would rather increase than diminish, until the fall of the Nile, when it gradually subsides.

Constantinople has also experienced its fatal effects; for nearly one month, upwards of 500 a day having died. The narrowness of the streets, by which the ingress of carriages have always been precluded, renders the malady much more infectious and alarming.

It is, however, a curious fact related by travellers, that the plague is seldom equally destructive to the various nations who reside in this city. Of the Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who form the principal inhabitants, the carnage has been chiefly confined to the first description of people; while few, in comparison, of the others, have fallen victims to its fury.

The remedies applied by an inhabitant of the shores of the Euxine Sea, who some years ago cured 700 persons of the plague, have been administered in vain to the sufferers.

It would appear that Providence had kindly interposed in behalf of those foreigners concerned in the trade made with this Capital. For two months before the last dispatches, the North wind had constantly blown in these quarters, and a strong current had set down the Straits from the Sea, by which many vessels had been obliged to anchor in some part of the Hellespont.—Thus the crews have escaped the contagion, and still unavoidably be detained until the wind shifts.

It may appear extraordinary, that the Burial Ground around Constantinople extends now in every direction fourteen miles. So great for some years has been the ravages committed on the human species.

A printed paper has been distributed at Stockholm, one of which the King found under his seat, and of which the following is a copy.

"The Swedish nation will not go to war against the French *nation*:—The law only permits our assembly to make an offensive war; they oath obliges them only to lead an troops for the service of the nation; and it is only in this service that we will fight against whoever offends or transgresses the laws, and are to any wise deficient in discharging their duty."

A few weeks ago, upon the decease of an elderly lady, in a village in Lincolnshire, it was one evening reported, upon ceasing good authority, that the deceased had left a legacy of 10l. to every housekeeper in the place, who should desist from keeping a dog; and shortly after it was expressed, that on the morning the wills to be opened, every person who wished to partake of her bounty, must bring their dead Rovers, Snaps, Trays, &c. to the lady's bailiff, who was to set down the name. Accordingly an almost general massacre took place on the preceding night; and the bailiff who lived at some distance, was inexpressibly surprised the next morning, on the approach of nearly the whole of the village, with the big remains of their once faithful companions. Nothing could exceed the humour of the explanations that ensued, though very serious consequences might have followed, if the origin of the report had not been easily traced to the officers of the parish.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17

A benevolent Suggestion.

The American world is a great volume of natural curiosities and novel pursuits. The face of things is now changed, and so ought to be the mode of Educating Youth. We are frequently in pain to make these scholars, but not men; to talk rather than know. The first thing obvious to children is what is sensible, and that, frequently, we make not the most essential part of that rudiments. We press their memories often too soon, and puzzle them with words and rules, to know a strange tongue, or two, without a competent knowledge of their own language, and what might be exceeding beneficial and pleasurable to them through life.

FITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.

*Fort Washington, Nov. 27, 1791.*

*My Dear Sir,*

I have the pleasure to make for you, agreeably to your desire, the following extract from general orders, and am, your most obedient humble servant,

W. SARGENT.

Maj. Hamtramck.

*Head Quarters, Fort Washington, November 17, 1791.*

Officer for the day, &c.

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major Clarke is President.

Major Hamtramck commandant of the first United States Regiment, was tried upon the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Colonel Darke of the Levies.

Unofficer and unsoldierly behaviour in shamefully retreating from or for fear of the enemy on the 4th inst: Also, for scandalous behaviour in endeavouring to prevent a guard from going with provisions to relieve Fort Jefferson.

The court are of opinion the charges exhibited against Major Hamtramck are not supported, and do acquit him with honor, which the General approves, and directs that he may be immediately released from arrest, and hold himself in readiness for command.

Vincennes.

The Court Martial is dissolved.

WINTHROP SARGENT, Adj. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

Thursday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Hunter's buildings, in Highstreet, in the front parlor of the house belonging to Mr. Smith, representative in Congress from South Carolina. The cause of it, though not accurately ascertained, is supposed to have been accidental. It had probably been kindling for some time. It blazed out so soon as the parlor door was opened by a servant of the family, who, going by accident into an adjoining apartment, heard the crackling of the fire, and gave the alarm. The smoke immediately rushed into every room in the house, and hence it was not without difficulty that the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, were conveyed out of their beds. It seems they were hurried in different houses in the neighbourhood so quickly, that one of them was for some minutes missing—This unlucky circumstance called forth all the anguish of maternal solicitude, and was extremely distressing both to the parents and the spectators on the spot—until one of the latter found out the child and brought it to its frantick mother. The citizens attending with their wonted alacrity, the flames, even without the aid of an engine, were got under.

It would be candid in those who mention the great duties which they say are laid by Congress, to let it appear, that some of the highest of them are not expected to produce any revenue, but are calculated to prevent the home demand for raw articles we can raise and procure by our own industry from being taken away by rival articles sent hither by foreigners to the injury of our farmers, fishermen, &c. The following duties, which are among the highest, are direct bounties on agriculture, viz. On cheese four cents, malt ten cents, indigo twenty five cents, hemp fifty four cents, &c. &c. The following articles are easily manufactured from native materials, that the duties on them are indirect bounties on agriculture—and the landed interest, viz. Tallow candles two cents, soap two cents, wax candles six cents, malt liquor five cents, cordage 100 to 150 cents, manufactured tobacco, tanned leather, earthern and stone ware, mustard, &c. ten per centum. The duties on coal, iron, lead, &c. are bounties to the landholders, and will yield little revenue. Several other duties are mere protections to manufactures, and do not produce any thing of consequence to the federal chest, such as the duties on shoes and boots, manufactures of copper, spikes, wool cards, paper, gold and silver wares, carriages, wooden furniture, tin wares, &c. &c.

It is the opinion of many judicious persons in different parts of this country, that lands improved and unimproved have advanced in price from 20 to 30 per cent. since the year 1789. City property is every where more advanced. Old branches of business are extended, some have fallen off, new branches are daily appearing in different quarters. These things will yield to men of sober thought satisfactory proof that the general system of Congress is beneficial to the general interest.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.

We are informed that Mr. Cox of Boston, who some time since went to Londonderry in Ireland, to build a bridge, and which he accomplished to the great satisfaction of his employers, is now in London, where, it is said, he has contracted to take down the celebrated monument erected in that city to commemorate the great fire in 1666; for which service he is to have as is reported, 10,000l. The base of the monument is very small for its amazing height, which is 202 feet.

It is a column of the dorick order; it has a winding staircase, out side, which begins in the middle and rises to within 30 feet short of the top. For many years past this column has been a terror to the citizens of London, as by some failure in the construction, 100 feet or more of the upper part leans very much, and threatens great destruction by a fall. The operation of taking down this vast pile, is considered as very hazardous. It was built at the expence of the city of London, was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, and cost, 15,000l. sterling. The north side has an inscription in Latin, which in English is rendered thus—"In the year of Christ, 1666, Sept. 2, staid from hence, at the distance of 202 feet (the height of this column) a terrible fire broke out at midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, destroyed with incredible fury, 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, and 400 streets. Of 26 wards, entirely destroyed 15; and left eight others half burnt.—The ruins of the city were 436 acres. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless; but to their lives very favorable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. After raging for three days, and besiling all human councils and endeavours, it stoped as it were by command from heaven, and was on a every side extinguished."

The noted William Cunningham, of infamous memory, Captain of the British Provost in New-York, in the last war, and well known by many of our unfortunate countrymen, who were prisoners in that city at that time, was on the 30th of August last, executed in England for forgery.

DIED]—In this town, on the 9th inst. very much lamented, Miss SALLY DICKINSON, eldest daughter of Mr. Josiah Dickinson, aged 16 years.——Ah! poor departed girl! To enumerate to the world thy virtues, or to recount in a newspaper thy promising worth, would not distinguish thee as thou art now distinguished! In the breasts of those who can admire the amiable qualities of thy sex, or the mind that animated thy beautious form, thy memory is embalmed—May they reflect that

——"Smitten friends
"Are angels sent on errands full of love;
"For as they languish, and for us they die:
"And shall they languish, shall they die, in vain?
"Ungrateful, shall we grieve their bowring shades,
"Which wait the revolution in our hearts?
"Shall we disdain their silent, soft address;
"Their posthumous advice, and pious prey?
"Senseless, as herds that graze their hallow'd graves,
"Tread under-foot their agonies and groans;
"Frustrate their anguish and destroy their deaths?"


# Bolter and Delano,

*SADLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,*

Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their customers, and others, for the favour of their custom here tofore—they further solicit the continuance of their favour, as they have now made preparations for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashionable and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; also, Harness, Caps and Holsters, and all other work which is generally called for—They have likewise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Sadlery; with which Sadlers, and others may be supplied with most any article they wish for. Those who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as early as possible.

N. P. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, fine, Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First division, | Lot No. 29 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 12 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Second division, | 25 | 0 | 11 | 16 | 3 |
| | 26 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | 27 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | 28 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 |
| | 29 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | 43 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| | 21 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| | 61 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | 33 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| | 57 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| | 24 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| | 63 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Third division, | | | | | |

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Ensign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 8. 1792.

LOST on the night of the 7th inst. a pair of large Steelyards, in a bag, on the road from Northampton, to Chesterfield, Weight 210 pounds. Whoever will return them to the subscriber or give information where they are, shall receive a handsome reward.

E. ALLEN.

Northampton, February 12, 1792.