of the exportation of tanners' bark. Referred to the same committee to whom a similar petition was referred yesterday.

Mr. S. Bourne from the committee of enrolment, presented to the Speaker the postoffice bill duly enrolled; who signed the same.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 10.

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

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition from the tanners of Philadelphia, similar to the petitions from the tanners of New-Jersey and New-York; a motion to refer this petition to the committee on the two last petitions, occasioned some debate—the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the petition of C. and C. Marshal was referred to the committee of the whole house on the subject of Manufactures.

The resolution, that the Secretary of State lay before the house, copies of the acts and resolves, passed by the Governor and Judiciary of the Western Territory, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the election of a president and Vice president of the United States, &c.

Mr. Benson's motion to insert the senior Associate Judge, as the officer to fill the vacancy in the office of President and Vice, was negatived.

Mr. Giles's motion to insert the Secretary of State, was then discussed, and, after some debate, adopted—28 to 21.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the house, which took i the same into consideration: The first amendment was to strike out the 9th section, which provided that the President of the Senate protempore, should act as President in case of vacancy—this amendment was agreed to—ayes 32—noes 24.

The substitute which provides that the vacancy shall be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being, was also adopted—33 members rising in the affirmative.

Several amendments in addition were proposed—some of which were disagreed to—One moved by Mr. Hillhouse, to the number of electors, was discussed until an adjournment was called for, and no decision took place.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have agreed to their amendments to the fishery bill. Adjourned until Monday.

Sketch of the Proceedings in the
GENERAL COURT.

IN SENATE, February 16.

THE Bill for incorporating the Subscribers to the BOSTON TONTINE ASSOCIATION, sent up by the Hon. House for concurrence was read a second time, and after debate the question, shall the Bill pass to be engrossed, was determined in the negative—Yeas, 13, Nays, 17.

FEBRUARY 18.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Major-General of the first division of Militia in the Commonwealth. When

HENRY JACKSON, Esq.

was chosen. Sent down for concurrence.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

THE committee appointed to consider the propriety of continuing the act rendering processes in law less expensive, reported a Bill for that purpose: Read the first time, and the present time being assigned for the second reading, it was read accordingly.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

Agreeable to assignment, the House proceeded to the choice of of an additional Clerk to the House, when Thomas Crafts, Esq. was unanimously chosen.

The Committee on the Petition of Jonathan Sayward, Esq. and others, praying for a grant of Monies for the purpose of re-building the Bridge over York River, ——reported a resolve for that purpose in favour of the Petitioners. Messrs. Johnson Tucker, Thatcher, of Gorham, and Mr. Gardiner, spoke largely in favour of the report. Mr. Tucker informed them that the situation of the town of York was very different from what it was at the time they built the old Bridge; that it was built entirely by subscription, and had been free of Toll for thirty years; that nothing but cruel necessity made the inhabitants apply at this time for some relief; that the Sum in the report was no ways adequate for rebuilding, but the Inhabitants would advance the remainder. Against the Report was Messrs. Tudor, Clark, Mitchell, and Breck.—on the question being called, it passed in the Negative.

A Bill for erecting a Bridge over Merrimack River, at Newbury, passed the House.

A Petition of Henry Knox, and others, praying for the privilege of opening a navigable canal from Connecticut river to the waters surrounding the town of Boston—Read and committed to Mr. Breck, Mr. Tudor, and Mr. Wedgery.

A bill providing a mode of extinguishing Estates Tail, was read the third time and passed to be engross'd.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. T. Crafts, chosen an additional Clerk of the House appeared and accepted of that trust: Whereupon he was qualified upon his taking the oath administered on such an occasion.

The report of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the practicability, utility, and probable expence of cutting a navigable Canal, from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay was read, and with the papers accompanying, committed to Mr. Jones of Boston, Mr. Jarvis and Davis, with such as the Hon. Senate may join to consider and report.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the AUDITOR.

WHAT a fuss you make about the sleeping and tippling—the snoring and thundering Club: A great Man's posterions cannot, now a days, burst, vesuvius like, and involve, in its sulphurous atmosphere, both Court and Jury, but Mr. Auditor must be so silly as to tell of it: Never so needless a tale—For the clap reached from Pole to Pole; and the dolorous sound of the suffocated Animal, when he brayed, "Silence behind" still vibrates in every ear—what then signifies to tell what every body has heard, still hears, and forever will hear?

As needless was it to relate the law learned, the chaste, the energetic and sublime charge which my Lord gave to the Grand Jury. Because hundreds heard the very same—and have heard scores equally pure *rippling* from the same fountain of erudition.

But Mr. Auditor, I beg your pardon: For it seems you have an eye to the welfare of distant climes and future generations; and wish to have that brilliant charge handed down to posterity as a precious model for the learned Sages of the law to pattern after.—But, Sir, your picture is incomplete—Could you have printed the *roar*, (as a good lady said in another case) as well as the *words*—or could you have exhibited to public view the commanding dignity of his mien—the blazing eloquence of his countenance and the irrefistable oratory of his *wild*, yet penetrating eye, your model, most certainly, would have approximated to perfection—But for want of this, his sublimity of diction has lost its force, and your model must inevitably sink into contempt! It seems, however, that you are not discouraged; but are determined, at all hazards, to build up your favourite—To effect this, you have related a case (and the best among hundreds) that he has stated to the petit jury. And here it must be confessed, you have outdone yourself and your author—For it is so clearly, fully and emphatically descriptive of the learned Judge, that you could not, had you a quill plucked from the wing of a Seraph, have given it a higher finishing! Yes, it is so strong, so expressive a likeness, that every eye recognises the original—and every finger points at the Man! Thus, Paddy! you have "hoisted him a peg lower."

Pray Mr. Auditor, what do you promise yourself by these laboured Herculean? O, you are in hopes, you say, by these gentle hints to induce your paragon of distributive justice, and his equally meritorious colleagues, to meet the wishes of every individual in the Country in giving way to superior abilities." This, it must be confessed, is a laudable undertaking; and thousands with you success—Happy, thrice happy would it be for those Gentlemen, if they would now take the gentle hint, and make a speedy and decent retreat. But should they prove incorrigible & harden their hearts yet more and more, you will unlock your Quiver and let fly the barbed arrows of indignant Satire—and, while you go on to scourge with a whip of Scorpions, I will dip my pen in milk and relate a few innocent Anecdotes.

AUDITA QUERELA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 26.

On Tuesday last were interred in the church in Spanishtown, (in the same vault with his late most amiable Countess, and with nearly the same honours and ceremonies) the remains of of our noble and ever to be lamented Governor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham—Instead of amusing our readers with an ostentatious display of the greatness of his birth, and the antiquity of his family circumstances; on which the Noble Earl himself seemed to set no great value, we shall endeavor to gratify the public with a few particulars of a more interesting nature, such as relate not to the Peer but to the Man.—He was born January 13, 1746-7, and on the—day of October, 1767, was married to Catherine Proctor, his late Countess, with whom he lived in the most perfect and uninterrupted harmony for the space of twenty six years: Though unblessed with children, their conjugal felicity was so great, there was such a sympathy in their manners, sentiments and temper, that their separation from each other was not figurative, but truly the separation of soul from the body.—On his Lordship's first arrival in this Island in March 1790, his health was much impaired; he was supposed, indeed, to be far advanced in the last stage of a consumption; but the genial warmth of the climate restored him, in a most astonishing manner, to his country and his friends; and could his Lordship have been prevailed on to take even common care of his person, he might have lived many years to administer happiness to a grateful community:—but conceiving himself restored to the vigour of youth, and believing he possessed a constitution that was proof against all extremes of climate, he equally disregarded the heats of noon, and the dews of the night.—It was his practice to walk several miles in the middle of the day;—on one occasion he accompanied a surveyor on foot, in traversing the shore between Passage Fort and Port Henderson, sometimes labouring through the burning lands, and sometimes plunged to the middle in the swamps: At Bath in St. Thomas's in the East, he waided down the river from the spring head to the town, with a surveyor's chain in his hand, climing over the most frightful rocks and precipices, and frequently immersed to the chin in water.—These are circumstances that reflect no great credit on his prudence (so far at least as his own personal safety was concerned;) notwithstanding all which he continued to improve in health, strength and spirits; he seemed at length to have acquired a complete victory over the disease under which he so long had laboured——, when he perceived the his beloved consort, who had languished for some time with a visceral complaint was hastening rapidly to the grave.—His soul vibrated to her affliction: And it was observed thenceforward, that his own health was again visibly affected.—A day or two before her Ladyship embarked in the Diana for New York, he recognitated to a friend, many affecting instances of her amiable deportment; and dwelt (with infinite tenderness) on the happiness enjoyed in her society for twenty years; adding, that neither of them were so far advanced in life, but that if it pleased Divine Providence they might reasonably expect to live together in equal felicity for twenty years longer; but continued his Lordship, *I am persuaded I shall never see her again.*—He attempted to check the rising tear as he pronounced this prophetick declaration—but it would not be suppressed. The very day after the return of Diana with her remains, his Lordship took to his bed, which he never afterwards quitted, for more than a few hours occasionally; and his funeral took place precisely the twentieth day after that of the Countess; so that what has been said elsewhere of another happy couple, may be applied with great truth on the present occasion.

She died departed—He, *relentless tried,*
To live without her—liv'd it not and died.

If, from this recital, the tenderness of the fond husband may be thought to derogate from the firmness and fortitude of man,

A fault which easy pardon would receive,
Were lovers judge—

it must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that in all other cases the noble Earl displayed the most invincible resolution and constancy; inflexibility was, in truth, one of the most prominent features in his character, and it was generally regulated by a sound judgment, and always founded on conscious integrity—He was firm because he believed he was right—slow he was in determining; but having once made up his mind,

Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

On this and some other distinguishing parts of his character, a very fine eulogium was pronounced by the Reverend Mr. Warren in the funeral sermon; and the fixed attention and manifest approbation with which it was received by the audience, shewed how deeply the truth was felt and acknowledged.

"Persuaded, said the Preacher, that personal virtue is a higher distinction than the blood of even his illustrious ancestors, he drew from the rich fountain within those ennobling principles which formed the manly intrepidity——I had almost said heroism, of his character, and guided that administration and those decisions, which were our boast and our security.

"As a part of the legislative authority, he so thoroughly knew and so scrupulously observed its connections and dependencies, that prerogative and privilege were not in a single instance during his government the subject of contest or of jealousy.

"In his executive capacity, his words and acts, was the thoughts, words and acts of the legislature: as the letter and spirit of the laws were not left his guide in the interpretation than in the observance of them.

"His general merit as a Chancellor is not unacknowledged by those who watched it with a scrutinizing eye. His mind was strong, quick, penetrating, sound and decisive; apt at logical arrangement and deduction, and not incompetent to unravel the artificial complexities of forensick argument; and to relieve justice from capricious formalities. Born for the public rather than for himself, he discharged this laborious part of his duty with a spirit far above his strength; and I believe none will accuse me of flattery, if I say that justice was never distributed with greater or firmer integrity.

"And his religion was settled and firm as his virtue: The more firm, because it was not a passive assent to hereditary doctrines, nor an implicit acquiescence in the reasoning of others but the result of free inquiry & full investigation. He studied nature; he traced her operations; he viewed the wonders of the heavens; he contemplated the discoveries of successive ages—the astonishing discovery of modern times;—and thro' "rising through Nature up to Nature's God," he felt becoming trust in his word, deeming it the strongest inconsistency, of the most disordered understanding, that reverence of the Deity should not be heightened by every added proof of his Omnipotence!"

AMERIGAN INTELLIGENCE

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Feb. 4.

By the arrival of a Gentleman immediately from Kentucky, the following intelligence is received viz.

WHAT just before he left the falls of Ohio, an express had passed along on his way to Fort Washington, with dispatches for the commandant at Post Vincennes, for the Governor, the purport of which was, that he had sent a Frenchman and an Indian across the country to the Miami towns, with some dispatches, in hopes of finding our army there; that on their arrival they found the towns deserted, except by a few women; that for fear of being discovered they buried their dispatches, and then proceeded to meet our army, but had not gone more than five or six miles before they met a party of 30 Indians returning with their share of the plunder, one of them had 127 scalps strung on a pole, the rest were heavily loaded with different articles, and they had three pack horses, loaded with kegs of wine, &c. The Indians immediately accused them of being spies, but on making enquiry and examining them very minutely believed them friends, they were then obliged to return with them to the towns, and the Indians gave them a full account of the battle which agrees with the account heretofore published, except, that only 1200 Indians were in the engagement, and that there were Miamies and Indians from the Lakes; that 600 arrived the day after the battle, and 200 were out hunting to supply the rest, which was their whole force; that a dispute arose about dividing the plunder between them & the Lake Indians, the latter wishing to have that of the smallest bulk and easiest carriage, as they had a great way to go, but the former refused: this lightly enraged the Lake Indians who began to use the tomahawk, but did not do much damage, however, they went off very much dissatisfied, determining never again to come to the assistance of the Miamies, let the consequences be what they would; and that only 56 Indians were killed.—After giving them this information they were permitted to pr ceed homewards with a promise of finding them a trader, (which was the business the Frenchman said they were upon) as they had as much plunder as would amply do them all winter.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.

On Tuesday evening last the frost was so severe, that Madeira wine froze in decanters standing in closets, and antimonial and spirits of wine were also frozen in the Apothecaries shops in this city.

We learn, that on Tuesday se'night, the ice was so firm at Norfolk, that people passed over to Portsmouth upon it.

DANBURY, Feb. 18.

In the night of the 17th ult. Mr. Joseph Whitman Hanford, of Norwalk, merchant, was awaked out of his sleep by a person apparently perishing with cold, who begged in moving terms, that he would rise and let him in, as he had missed his way, and was then part frozen. Mr. Hanford, actuated by the tender feelings of humanity, sprang out of bed and opened the door, when he was immediately seized by three ruffians, he soon disengaged himself, retreated to the hearth, caught a fire dog, which he threw with such force that he knocked down one of the ruffians—He then ran to a cask behind which he recollected was an axe, but the two villians seized him, and being aided by the other, who by this time had recovered, they bound him down to the bed, and went to plundering the room—Finding the key of Mr. Hanford's chest, they took from it about 70 dollars, and then demanded of him the key of the store, threatening to kill him if he did not deliver it, and drew a knife several times across his throat to frighten him in compliance, but he persisting in his assertion that the key was not at the house; they failed in the attempts to enter the store, and went off.

In that uncomfortable situation Mr. Hanford remained till morning, when being liberated by his father, he was so benumbed by the cold and by the pressure of the cords that he was unable to stand, and scarcely to speak.

To a fellow mortal in distress, it is at once a duty and a pleasure to grant relief—nor are we sure that such treacherous deeds as the above, will justify an uniform deafness to the plaintive calls of wretchedness; while we grant the needed succours to the truly unfortunate, it is but justice to ourselves to be on our guard against the base designs of the vile assassin.

A few nights subsequent to the above mentioned, a mulatto man was robbed and his throat cut, though not dangerously, in the town street in Norwalk, by three sailors who had engaged on board a vessel in that harbour.—They were taken the next day, when they confessed the fact, were publicly whipped, and safely lodged in Fairfield gaol. One of the fellows had a large bruise on his shoulder, supposed to be the effects of the blow with the fire dog mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

The INDIANS DEFEATED.

☞ The following Intelligence was received in town on Sunday last, by a gentleman from NEW-YORK, and the PHILADELPHIA papers received last evening, contain exactly the same accounts: It was copied from the POTOWMAC GUARDIAN, printed at *Shepard's Town*, the 7th of Feb.]

LAST Saturday evening came to this town, a young man from Car-Fish, which he left about two weeks ago, and who gave us the following pleasing, interesting and important intelligence, viz.—That two days before he left Car-Fish, two men arrived there from Licking, who informed that they had been out with a body of 1500 volunteers on horseback from Kentucky, under Gen. SCOTT—that they left Licking on the expedition a few days before Christmas—that Gen. Scott dispatched three spies in advance, who, when they arrived about 13 miles beyond the spot where Gen. St. Clear was defeated, they discovered a large body of Indians, dividing and enjoying themselves with the plunder they had taken, killing the bullocks, dancing, &c. and appearing to be mostly drunk: That on this information being given to Gen. Scott, who with the main body, were a few miles in the rear, he divided them into three divisions, advanced and fell on the enemy by surprise—That the contest was short but victorious on the side of the volunteers, SEVEN HUNDRED of the enemy being killed on the spot, all the cannon and stores in their possession retaken, and the remainder of the savage body put to flight; That Gen. Scott, having lost but six men, returned to Licking in triumph, with most of the cattle, stores, &c. leaving the cannon at Fort-Jefferson.—That Gen. Scott had previously gone out with 400 men, but finding his number insufficient, was returning, but meet a body of 900 volunteers, who, upon joining him, he immediately proceeded in prosecuting his original design, which fortunately proved successful.

Our informant further adds, that he saw a Kentucky newspaper of the 8th of January, at Morgan Town, brought by Major REED, containing the account of Gen. SCOTT's expedition, which corresponded with that given by the two men at Car-Fish, and that Gen. Scott brought in near 200 Scalps.

It may appear extraordinary to some, that this agreeable intelligence should have travelled thus tardily, when it is recollected with what rapidity the melancholy news of Gen. St. Clair's defeat was communicated. But it must be remembered that between the time at which the *coup de main* took place and the above date, there was a great fall of snow—a fall so great, that it obliged a detachment of troops which were escorting provisions from Pittsburg to Fort-Franklin, to return back.

Various accounts have been published, that an expedition from Kentucky, under Gen. SCOTT, was on foot. A Pittsburgh paper of Feb. mentions as an indisputable fact—and other intelligence corroborate it.

But some may ask, How come the Indians to tarry (as long (near 30 days) on the ground? To those who know with what indiscretion Indians conduct after a victory, this circumstance will not appear extraordinary—They know it is their custom to revel near the place of their triumph, until all stores taken are expended—and until they have confirmed all they can procure from traders and others, from the sale of all the light plunder. And that probably as it was their festival season, they were celebrating the then New-Moon.

Notwithstanding these, and other circumstances—as mankind are too apt to believe what they would wish to be true; we must rest in the hope of a confirmation of the tidings.

FROM *CAPE FRANCOIS.*

By Capt. Phillips, who arrived here on Sunday last from the Cape, and who left it on the 15th of January, we learn, that the troops from France, had not at that time arrived; they were anxiously looked for, but no certain accounts had been received of their failing: That the Rebellion of the blacks, (who were in possession of the country round within three miles of the town,) raged with unabated fury; their desolating fires were seen every night from the Cape, and the inhabitants harrassed with constant military duty, were very sickly, but that no doubts were entertained, as to the safety of the place.

Melancholy accident by FIRE.

On Wednesday the 8th ult. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Reed, of Tyngsborough, caught fire; the family, having stepped into a house standing within three or four rods, perceived not the fire until it was impossible to extinguish it, though several persons were present for assistance.—Mr. Reed recollecting that his oldest child was in the house, forced through the flames, into the room where they had put the child in bed; but not finding it, the flames forced him to quit the room; parental affection, and the cries of a tender mother, led him to make another attempt to rescue his beloved child, still he was obliged unsuccessfully to quit the room or perish in the devouring flames; Nature recoiled at the thought of the child's situation—he entered the room the third time, and by searching until he severely felt the effects of the fire, he found his child, between the bedstead and the partition of the room, who was so burnt, as that it continued but about four or five hours, in the utmost torture, and then expired. His grain, his clothes, his furniture and beloved child, the loss of whom is irreparable, all not withstanding his utmost exertions, fell a sacrifice to the most devouring of all elements. May their situation excite the tear of generous humanity, while the melancholy event only serves as a warning to every reader.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 7.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Feb. 6, 1792.

"By a gentleman who passed through this town on his way to the seat of government, from Niagara, which place he left the 8th ult. we have received the following serious information which may be depended on. He says the British have 2 new schooners which were launched last summer carrying each 18 six pounders, and a gally carrying a 32 pounder in the bow, all laying at Detroit; and that they are collecting materials at the same place for building a large ship immediately—that 2500 barrels more of provisions and ammunition have passed the carrying place at Niagara this fall, than any year since the peace——for what purpose time will unfold——It will be justice, however, to add, that our informant was in the garrison at Niagara soon after the defeat of our army—and that the British officers appeared to sympathize in our misfortune with a great deal of sincerity. It is supposed that next of implacable bloody-mingled loyalists who are strung along upon the great lakes, have been the principal cause of exciting such a general spirit for war among the Indians."

"Ye out-calls of society, beware of your steps, think not to disturb the repose, or insult the dignity of an independent nation much longer with impunity. Once the 15 arms of Columbia are lifted against you in earnest, all your armed vessels, and your tawny allies will not protect you from annihilation."

A special Court has been holden at Claverack, in the State of New-York, for the trial of the persons concerned in the murder of the late Sheriff HOGEBOOM. The trial lasted several days—The Jury at length found a verdict for the prisoners—NOT GUILTY!!!

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783. £ 72 15, payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18379 Nov. 1, 1783. £ 36 4, payable to William Lyon. No. 1301 Dec. 1, 1781, £ 80 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16239 Aug. 1, 1783. £ 78 16 No. 71 Oct. 1, 1781. £ 82 payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he or they may be so right to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being recovered and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of Joseph Bardwell, late of Belchertown, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the creditors of said estate, from the 21st day of February, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that Business at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, in Belchertown, on the third Monday of May, July and August next, from one to seven o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JOSIAH LYMAN,
JAMES WAKER, } Commissioners,
ELIJAKIM PHELPS.

Belchertown, Feb. 25, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands, in the town of Buckland, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State, Town, County and Minister Taxes, for the year 1789.

In Josiah Drake's tax bill,	l.	s.	d.	q.
Caleb Holden's State and Town tax,	0	1	0	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	3	0
Nehemiah Holden's State and Town tax,	0	2	9	3
do. Minister tax,	0	2	8	2
do County do.	0	0	11	0
Francis Dana's State and Town Tax,	0	6	5	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	4	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
B. Clark's Town and County Tax,	0	6	4	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	0	1
Jared Chittenden's State & Town Tax,	0	3	3	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	3	2	2
do. County do.	0	0	8	0
Isaac Smith's Heirs, State & Town Tax,	0	8	3	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	7	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	2	3
Ebenezer Stores' State and Town Tax,	0	6	11	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	9	3
do. County do.	0	1	2	1
Jonathan Ward's State and Town Tax,	1	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	13	6	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
Jonathan Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	1	11	3
do County Tax,	0	0	4	2
Isaac Scott's State and Town Tax,	0	0	10	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	2
do. County do.	0	0	1	3
S. Patrick's State and Town Tax,	0	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	11	1
do. County do.	0	0	2	2
Asaph Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	0	11	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	2	0

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber, on or before the 28. Monday in April, so much of their lands will then be exposed for sale at public vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of ELIAS CARTER, jun. Innholder, in Buckland, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

JOSIAH DRAKE, 3d. Collector for 1789.

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, &c. Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

First division,	Lot No. 29	£ 1	1	1	1
	22	0	3	1	2
Second division,	25	0	12	10	3
	26	0	0	8	2
	27	1	1	6	1
	28	1	10	6	1
	29	1	7	1	0
	43	0	5	0	0
Third division,	12	0	12	8	0
	41	0	4	11	2
	61	0	3	0	1
	53	0	7	9	1
	57	0	4	2	1
	24	0	2	4	2
	63	0	1	1	2

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.